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# CHINESE AND ENGLISH

DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN THE

CHINESE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

BY W. H. MEDHURST,  
MISSIONARY.

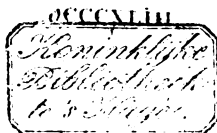
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# CHINESE AND ENGLISH

## DICTIONARY.

### VOL. II.

#### THE 112TH RADICAL,

#### 石 Shih.

**石** Shih, A stone, or as the Chinese call them, the bones or substance of hills. The concreted essence of earth is stone. The Chinese also say, that air or vapour produces stone, as veins and tendons produce the nails of the human body. One of the eight instruments of music, as the **石磬** shih king, or musical stone. A dull sound, such as that produced by striking a stone. Also hard, as **石畫之臣** shih hwā che chin, a hard-lined minister, i. e. firm. **隕石** yun shih, a falling star, or a meteoric stone. A measure consisting of 10 **斗** tow, or pecks. The common **斗** tow is supposed to contain 476.2638 cubic inches; ten of these are equal to a picul, and when containing rice weigh 135½ lbs. avoirdupois. The income of a duke is reckoned at **萬石** wán shih, 10 000 piculs. It is also used as a measure for liquids. Also a measure of coarse cloth, skins,

and leather. A weight of 120 catties, or 160 lbs. avoirdupois. **石胎** shih t'hae, a barren womb. **石女** shih neu, a barren woman. **石藤** shih lüh, malachite. **石蟹** shih heae, petrified crabs. **石頭** shih t'how, a stone. **石磬** shih fan, alum. **火石** hò shih, a flint. **石衣** shih e, moss. **石灰** shih hwuy, lime. **石榴** shih lew, pomegranate. **石鐘乳** shih chung joo, stalactites. **石花** shih hwa, sea-weed. **磨石** mò shih, a mill-stone. **石炭** shih t'hán, coal.

**乱** Yá, Stony.

#### TWO STROKES.

**砵** P'hih. To employ the mind, to pay attention.

**砵** P'há, The sound of a stone breaking.

**砵** P'hó, As **砵硝** p'hó seaou, saltpetre.

**砵** Ting, A stone, used as an anchor; an anchor.

## THREE STROKES.

砬

Ch'hae, Name of a stone : also gravel.

砬

Ch'ih, To stretch out, to burst; a mallet : read t'hō, as 砬鼠 t'hō shoò, the name of tree. Read tō, the noise of dashing anything on the ground.

砬

Kan, Stony, rocky; a stone used in calendering; the appearance of clean stones. 丹砬 tan kan, cinnabar. Read kàn, to strike : read han, a beater.

砬

Kéang, Sincere, faithful. 信砬 sin kéang, honest, upright. Read kwang, to collect stones for stepping places in crossing a stream. A stone-bridge for passengers.

砬

K'hüh, As 砬砬 k'hüh k'hüh, wearied in the extreme; fagged out and out; to do anything laboriously. Read k'hěe, as hard as a stone.

砬

Mang, As 砬碣 mang yang, the name of a hill. Hilliy and rocky.

砬

Teih, A beater, or stamper.

砬

Tezé, The name of a stone.

砬

Wüh, As 砬砬 lüh wüh, a stony bank quite insecure; gravel and stones carried down with a stream.

## FOUR STROKES.

砬

Chè, A stone for beating silk on; a grind-stone.

砬

Chě, Rocky, stony; ground full of stones.

砬

Foo, As 砬砬 woo foo, a pebble resembling a gem, with a red ground, &amp; white streaks,

砬

Gō, As 砬砬 gō gō, lofty hills: also waving backwards and forwards.

砬

Hāng, As 砬砬 hāng kae, a sound made by stones striking against anything.

砬

Heaou, Name of a stone : stones uneven.

砬

Heih, The noise made by tearing the skin off the bones. Keaé, Hard. 砬砬 mae keaé, gravel: read hěe, stony

砬

Keuě, A stone.

砬

K'hàn, As 砬砬 k'hàn chō, to chop, to hew. 砬樹 k'hàn shoó, to cut down a tree.

砬

K'hang, As 砬砬 k'hang lang, the sound of stones striking against each other.

砬

Küh, To grind.

砬

Le, To tread on stones, in crossing a stream; to lift up the clothes in crossing a rivulet.

砬

Min, a beautiful pebble resembling a precious stone.

砬

Nò, As 砬砬 gò nò, stony.

砬

Pang, A stone, a pebble inferior to a gem.

砬

P'he, As 砬砬 p'he sang, red arsenic.

砬

Pin, As 砬砬 pin yin, the noise of stones striking against each other: also loud thun-

der. Read p'hin, the name of a river : also a stone.

**砂** Sha, Gravel, pebbles. **丹砂** tan sha, cinnabar. **碌砂** choo sha, ditto. **礪砂** p'ang sha, borax. **明月砂** ming yüé sha, rabbit's dung.

**礪** Tan, A white kind of stone.

**砌** Tré, Steps ornamented with precious stones. **階砌** keae tsé, stone steps.

**礪** Ya, As **礪礪** nëen ya, bright stones.

**礪** Yu, The name of a stone.

**礪** Yun, A stone.

FIVE STROKES.

**砵** Cha, As **砵碑** cha pe, a stone tablet. Read ts'ò, as **砵磬** ts'ò lö, rugged. Placed on a stone.

**砦** Chae, A fortification on a hill ; a stockade.

**砥** Ché, A whet-stone. **砥礪** ché lé, a grind-stone.

Even, level. Used metaphorically, for adhering to prescribed rules.

**砥礪** ché yih, the name of a precious stone. **砥柱** ché choo, a stone pillar in the midst of the Yellow river, in Ho-nan province.

**砧** Chin, A stone on which to beat clothes, in order to wash and clean them. **蓼砧** kaon chin, a stone on which husbandmen beat certain plants.

**砧** Chin, To place stones in a stream, in order to render it clear. Read chin, stones uneven,

rugged. **砧砧** chin chin, disquiet of acquisition.

**砢** Chao, Stones deep, close, and accumulated plentifully together.

**砧** Ch'ò, A stone tablet, kept in an ancestral temple, called the **神砧** shin ch'ò.

**砢** Fèi, To stop up running water with stones. Read fūh, the name of a stone.

**砢** Fò, A white stone ; crystals of quartz.

**砢** K'ea, The name of a stone.

**砢** K'ea, The side of a hill.

**砢** K'ea, Gravel, pebbles.

**砢** K'è, Hard, stiff : read k'h'ò, the sound of a stone when struck.

**砢** Keung, The sound of stones when struck.

**砢** Kw'ad, As **砢石** kw'ad shih, a stone like a gem.

**砢** Leih, As **砢礪** leih gö, the sound of stones : also a mineral medicine, used as an antidote for poison.

**砢** Lih, The sound of two stones struck together.

**砢** Ling, Fragments of stones ; a hole in a stone through which light may be seen.

**砢** Lò, As **砢礪** luy lò, heaped up, piled up, as gravel, pebbles, &c. distinguished unexampled talent. **間砢** o lò, branches of trees intertwined and

supporting one another. The name of a river. Read k'ho, a pebble inferior to a gem.

**硃** Mō, Broken stones; anything ground to powder.

**礪** Mow, As 雲礪 yun mow, the name of a medicine.

**礪** Nā, As 礪礪 cha nā, stones falling down.

**礪** Noo, A stone used for arrow heads. 石礪 shīh neo, stone arrow heads.

**砭** Pēn, To pierce with a stone a sore place, to puncture with a sharp stone: a stone-needle.

**砭灸** pēn k'ew, puncturing and cauterising.

**砭** P'hin, A stone.

**砭** P'hing, the sound of a stone.

**砭** 砭磅 p'hing p'hang, a loud noise. 砭礪 p'bing k'hō, like the sound of thunder. 砭

**礪** p'hing yūn, full, abundant.

**礪** Read p'hing, the sound of stones falling down.

**砲** P'haou, Stones thrown by a spring, a catapult. Used for a cannon. 大砲 tá p'haou, a great gun. 發砲 fá p'haou, to fire off a cannon. 天砲 t'heen

p'haou, a rocket. 砲臺 p'haou taé, a fort.

**破** P'hó, To break, to split open; to rend; anything broken: to defeat an army. 破

**壞** p'hó hwaé, to break to pieces.

**破賊** p'hó ts'ih, to defeat an enemy. 曲破 k'heuh p'hó, the

name of a musical instrument. 破

**城** p'hó ching, to take by storm. 破計 p'hó ké, to discover a plot. 打破 tà p'hó, to break. 破義 p'hó é, to open up the meaning. 看破 k'hán p'hó, to see through anything. 破家 p'hó k'ea, to ruin a family. 破腹 p'hó fūh, to rip open the belly. 破碎 p'hó ts'ey, to break to pieces.

**砭** Ping, The sound of water rushing out from rocks, or dashing over a precipice.

**砭** Pwan, A large stone, a rock.

**砭** She, The sound of a stone falling down.

**砭** Sze, The name of a stone.

**砭** T'h'eh, As 砲砭 p'haou t'h'eh, engines for throwing stones.

**砭** T'ho, The game called *tying bricks*; also a stone roller

**砭** Ting, Stones good for making tablets.

**砭** Tseu, Ground full of rocks and stone; over which it is difficult to travel.

**砭** Tseu, A yellow stone.

**砭** Tung, The sound of a stone falling down.

**砭** Yaé, As 砭砭 ch'è yaé, the name of a precious stone.

**砭** Yaou, Rugged, uneven stones.

**砭** Yūh, The upper surface of stones even, level.

**砭**

**砭**

**砭**

**砭**

**砭**

**砭**

**砭**

## SIX STROKES.

**硃** Chou, As 硃砂 ch'oo sha, cinnabar. 硃銀 yin ch'oo, vermilion used in writing. Red oxide of mercury. 硃筆 ch'oo p'eh, the vermilion pencil. 硃批 ch'oo p'hè, the imperial reply.

**礪** Chow, A stone.

**礪** Chuy, A beater, a mallet.

**礪** E, The sound of stones striking together.

**硃** Gaé, An obstruction; a stone used for stopping up anything; a stumbling stone.

**礪** Gih, As 礪礪 t'eh gih, the name of an animal from the west.

**硃** Gô, As 硃硃 t'eh gô, the noise of stones striking together.

**硃** Héen, The sound of stones; read kân, a stone with a crack in it. 雷硃 luy héen, the sound of thunder. The shrill sound of a bell.

**硃** Hih, Broken, split.

**硃** Hing, A whet-stone; name of a valley. 臨硃 lin hing, the western gate of a palace.

**硃** Hung, As 硃磅 hung pung, the sound of stones falling.

**硃** Jung, A stone.

**硃** Käng, The sound of a stone.

**硃** K'heou, Fields among the hills: read t'heou, as 硃

**硃** k'heou t'heou, name of a stone.

**硃** K'heou, as 硃礪 k'heou gaou, the name of a city.

**硃** K'hwang, The sound of a stone: read kwang, the brightness of a polished stone.

**硃** Kô, As hard as a stone; firm, solid; sudden, abrupt.

**硃** Käng, Stones by the side of a stream.

**硃** Kwa, A rock.

**硃** L'ö, To grind a knife. 硃 硃 yen l'ö, to temper and sharpen.

**硃** L'ö, Large stones on a hill; rocks 多硃石 to l'ö shih, many large rocks. A pebble inferior to a gem. 磊硃 luy l'ö, stony, rocky. 硃硃 l'ö l'ö, hard and impenetrable, like a stone. 硃硃 luy l'ö, strong and great. Read l'eh, pebbles, gravel.

**硃** Lüh, As 硃硃 lüh wuh, gravel, and stones carried down with a stream.

**硃** Naou, As 硃砂 naou sha, sal ammoniac.

**硃** N'eh, As 硃硃 gô n'eh, stony.

**硃** Nò, As 硃硃 gò nò, stony.

**硃** P'ehh, A thunderbolt.

**硃** S'een, A stone inferior to a gem.

**硃** T'heen, As 硃硃 t'heen, a vulgar name for a house.

**碓** T'hung, To grind : read t'hùng, to stick an iron point into the end of a bamboo arrow.

**碓** Wei, As **碓碓** kwei wei, stony; crooked feet. Read kwei, as **石碓** shíh kwei, the name of a river.

**研** Yen, To pulverize in a grinding trough; to examine thoroughly; the name of a river, and a pass. Read hén, a smooth stone.

**确** Ying, The name of a stone.

**玉** Yu, A pebble inferior to a gem.

**砮** Yü, As **砮砮** chuy yü, a stone hammer, or beater.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**砢** Che, The noise of stones falling.

**碑** Ch'hay, As **碑碑** ch'hay k'heu, a stone inferior to a gem, of a white colour, brought from India.

**砮** T'h'he, To pick up, or gather stones; to throw stones.

**砮** Ch'hén, To calender cloth with a stone; to beat cloth on a stone.

**碓** Foo, As **碓碓** foo tsoo, to grind to powder.

**砮** Fow, The noise of anything breaking.

**硬** Gäng, Hard, firm, unyielding, stiff, unbending. **書**

**貴瘦硬** shoo kwei sòw gäng, books should be written in a concise nervous style. **硬黃** gäng hwang, the name of a sort of paper. **硬**

**心** gäng sin, a hard heart. **硬** 如鐵 gäng joó t'h'ë, as hard as iron. **堅硬** k'een gäng, inflexible.

**砮** Go, A rocky precipice.

**砮** H'ë, As **砮石** h'ë shíh, the name of a place.

**砮** Heaou, As **砮砮** heaou lü, the form of a hill; hilly, mountainous.

**确** H'ë, As **确确** keaou h'ë, stony ground; a narrow pass between rocks and hills.

Also firm and straight forward. Read k'h'ë, as **質确其過** ch'ih k'h'ë k'ë kwó, to correct his errors.

**砮** Hwa, A sound, a noise.

**砮** K'hang, The dull sound of a stone. **砮砮** k'hang k'hang, the appearance of a worthless person.

**砮** K'häng, As **臨砮** lin k'häng, the name of a hill : one says, a grind stone; the name of a valley.

**砮** K'hang, Rugged, uneven.

**砮** K'h'ë, The noise of stones : read k'ih, stones washed in to an uneven form by the water.

**砮** K'hwän, as **砮砮** k'hwän lan, stones falling down.

**砮** Lā, A stone.

**砮** Lang, The sound of a stone.

**砮** lang lang lang lang lang lang k'hae k'hae, the noise of stones knocking against each other. **雷**

**砮** lang lang, gr-at, large. **砮** pang lang, the sound of a drum.

**碌** lang lang, hard, firm, strong.

**辟** Laou, A stone vessel.

**璽** Lēen, A character found on ancient tablets, by some thought to be the same as **煉** lēen.

**硫** Lew, As **石硫** shīh lew, rock sulphur. **硫磺** lew hwang, sulphur.

**礪** Lō, As **礪礪** kō lō, the sound of stones striking together. Read lung, a cavern.

**礪** Mang, Stony: the same as **辟** pang.

**硝** Seaou, Nitre, or saltpetre; there are seven kinds, as

**硃硝** wang seaou, the bearded nitre; **朴硝** p'ho seaou, the bark nitre; **英硝** ying seaou, the crystallized; **馬牙硝** má yai seaou, the coarse, like horse's teeth; **硝石** seaou shīh, the stony kind; **風化硝** fung hwá seaou, that produced by vapour; and **玄明粉** heuen ming fūn, Glauber's salts. **硝廠** seaou chang, saltpetre works.

**砦** Sha, As **砦石** sha shīh, the name of a place.

**砧** Sun, Broken stones.

**砧** Ts'hò, Broken stones.

**砧** Ts'hūh, Small stones, gravel

**砧** Wang, As **硃硝** wang seaou, a sort of nitre; it is collected from amongst the stones of hills, and spread over the beards of

grain or the sharp points of grass; when water is sprinkled on it, and being covered with an earthen vessel in the morning, it flies up and attaches itself in crystals to the inside of the pan: hence it is called **硃硝** wang seaou, or pointed crystals of nitre. That which is spread over the bark of trees is called **朴硝** p'ho seaou, the bark nitre. **硃礪** wang tang, name of a hill.

**硯** Wè, As **礪礪** luy wè, to grind: a local term.

**硯** Yén, An ink-stone on which to rub the sticks of Chinese ink; a smooth stone. **墨硯** mīh yén, an ink-stone.

**硯** Yen, To examine, as by torture.

**硯** Yīh, The name of a place.

**硯** Ying, To grind all away.

**硯** Yu, The name of a stone.

**硯** Yung, A grind stone.

EIGHT STROKES.

**硯** Ch'huy, To beat, to pound: read to, stony. **硯之以石** ch'huy che è shīh, to press anything down with stones.

**硯** Chō, To beat, to strike.

**硯** Gae, The vulgar form of **礙** gae, to obstruct; an impediment.

**硯** Hò, As **礪礪** lo hò, hilly.

**硯** Kaou, As **女礪** neū kaou, the name of a stone.

**磻** K'àng, Name of a stone.

**磻** K'han, Underneath a bank : read han, name of a stone.

**磻** K'hang, Excessively hard ; exceedingly firm.

**碁** K'he, A kind of chess.

**碕** K'he, A winding shore ; a long side or bank ; a stone bridge. **碕** k'he e, stony, rugged.

**硃** K'hung, As **硃青** k'hung ts'hing, name of a mineral medicine. Read hung, the sound of a falling stone.

**礪** Kò, or Go, As **礪** kò nò, stony.

**礪** Kwae, Stony ; broken stones

**礪** Kwán, As **礪** kwán tsang, stones standing dangerously.

**硯** Kwán, The sound of a cracked bell ; a shrill sound as from a tall bell ; the sound of a stone. A stone rolling down from a high place.

**礪** Kwó, Broken ; to strike a stone.

**礪** Là, To grind.

**礪** Lin, As **礪** lin lin, deep.

**礪** Ling, As **礪** ling ling, stony.

**礪** Lüh, Stony. **礪** lüh tsüh, stony, uneven ground.

A stone of a green colour ; malachite ? **礪** lüh lüh, following one after another. Small.

**礪** Lùn, As **礪** lùn kwán, stones standing in a dangerous position.

**礪** Nè, The name of a stone.

**礪** Nè, As **礪** nè chò, great thick lips. One says, a grind stone ; to grind.

**碑** Pe, An upright stone ; a stone tablet ; a pillar. **麗**

**於** le yu pe, tied the victim to a pillar. **豐** fung pe, blocks of wood cut into the shape of pillars and fixed into the ground at the four corners of the outer shell of a coffin ; holes were then bored in the tops and provided with pulleys, to let down the coffin into its shell.

On these posts the ministers used to record the meritorious actions of their deceased prince ; and posterity, without the same reason for it, have continued to set up such posts by the road side, provided with inscriptions, which have been called

**碑** pe, or tablets. They are now used as a mournful record of past events, in palaces, temples, houses, and at graves.

**礪** P'hang, Name of a stone.

**礪** P'hang sha, borax.

**礪** Po, Stones that may be used for arrow heads. **礪** tsang pò, stone-headed arrows with strings tied to them.

**礪** Ss, The noise of broken stones falling.

**礪** Sung, The name of a place.



**碎** Súi, To grind to powder; to rub down; also scattered, broken to pieces. **頭碎於柱** t'hôu súi yü choó, to break one's head against a pillar. **煩碎** fán súi, troublesome, vexatious. **破碎** p'hó súi, broken to pieces. **零碎** ling súi, miscellaneous, odd. **打碎** tà súi, to smash to pieces. **瑣碎** sò súi, troublesome. **碎銀** súi yín, broken bits of silver; sycee silver.

**碇** Taé, To dam up water.

**碇** Teaou, A stone house.

**碇** T'há, To beat after pounding in a mortar: also a mortar worked by the foot, for pounding rice.

**碑** T'heau, As **礮碑** keaou t'heau, name of a stone.

**碇** Tíng, An anchor; or a stone used for mooring a vessel. **拋碇** paóu tíng, to cast anchor.

**碇** Tsáng, To grind; to stop up.

**碇** Tsáng, The sound of something breaking; the sound of stones knocking together

**碇** Tsé, As **礮碇** lée tsé, hills in a connected chain.

**碇** Tséen, A rapid current; a shallow; a bank, a dyke: read sèen, a dam.

**碇** Tsó, To respect, to revere; a man's name; stones of variegated colours. Read self, an impediment; a stumbling-block.

**碇** Ts'íng, Poi-ron; sandy ground, producing nothing good for food.

**碇** Ts'huy, To grind; to scour with brick dust.

**碇** Tsing, A stone.

**碇** Tsò, A stone.

**碇** Tsung, Broken to pieces; the sound of stones.

**碇** Tüh, A stone falling down.

**碇** Tuy, A beater for pounding in a mortar; which rises and falls just like a bird decking at its food. The ancients invented the simple pestle and mortar, but the moderns have added the discovery of the beater worked by the feet, which has ten times as much power.

**水碇** shwü tuy, a beater worked by water; frequently met with by the side of rivers. **連機碇** lèen ke tuy, a mill provided with a number of such beaters, connected together: which far exceeds the old plan of pounding into a hole with a stump of wood. A bank; a heap.

**春碇** chung tuy, to pound. **碇** tsuy kéw, a pestle and mortar.

**碇** Ya, The name of a stone. **碇** wei ya, uneven ground.

**碇** Yen, A man's name.

**碇** Yen, Two precipices adjoining each other. Name of a stone.

**碇** Yin, As **礮碇** k'hín yín, a string of places, both deep and dangerous.

## NINE STROKES.

碓

Chü, Stony.

磙

Chia, As 礮 礮 cha na, stones falling down.

磑

Chia, A grind stone.

磑

Chin, A stone: read yin, the name of a hill.

磑

Chin, As 磑 磑 chin gō, the form of a hill; a meteoric stone: Used for 砧 chin, a stone on which to beat clothes.

砧

砧

Gan, As 砧 砧 tsan gan, rocky, precipitous, dangerous.

砧

砧

砧

gan bēn, dangerous, critical. 民砧 min gan, the critical situation of the people.

砧

Hēa, A coarse stone. 砧

砧

砧 hēa hēa, rugged, uneven

砧

Hung, The noise of stones striking together.

砧

Juen, A stone, inferior to a gem; a kind of quartz, with a mixture of white and red.

砧

Kāng, Stones joined together.

砧

Keae, The name of a hill; a black stone, resembling a gem.

砧

砧

K'hēē, A stone standing alone: in the gulf of Pē-che-le there is a stone called 砧

砧

石 k'hēē shīh, the stone pillar: at 臨榆 Lin yu, (Lat. 39. 55' N.

砧

Long, 3. 3 E. of Peking,) it is still to be seen, on the sea-shore. 砧

砧

山 k'hēē san, a hill standing by itself. 砧 砧 pe k'hēē, square and round stone pillar. Moving about

砧

like feathers. Stony. Read yē, as

碓 碓 yē hēā, very angry, enraged.

砧

Kūh, A hard stone.

砧

Kwāng, As 砧 砧 kwāng kwāng, the sound of a stone.

砧

Maou, A hill steep in front, and sloping off behind.

砧

Min, An inferior pebble.

砧

Naou, As 砧 砧 nà naou, the cornelian. See 砧

砧

Nēē, Another name for 砧.

砧

Pēn, A stone for stepping on when mounting a carriage; a horse block; water rushing rapidly by, and undermining the banks; a rapid, a dangerous part of a river.

砧

砧

砧

砧

Peih, A green sort of stone; jade or jasper. There are two kinds, called the 砧 砧 lūh

砧

peih, the green sort, and 砧 砧

砧

peaou peih, the azure variety. 砧 砧

砧

peih shoó, a sort of green coral. 砧 砧

砧

peih lō, the first story of the heavens, said to consist of jasper clouds.

砧

砧

Peih, A stone falling down.

砧

Seau, Gravel, small stones.

砧

Shē, To carry leather. 砧

砧

shē le, the name of a country.

砧

Shīh, Great. 砧 人 shīh jīn, a great man. 砧 大

shīh tá, large, corpulent To fill up. Applied metaphorically to

greatness of mind and attainments.

**碇** Sing, The name of a stone.

**碇** Te, As **碇砧** te chin, a stone block for "beating things on."

**碇** Te, A certain stone.

**碇** T'hang, A variegated stone, of brilliant colours. **芒碇** mang t'hang, the name of a hill.

**沉碇** k'hang t'hang, a white vapour. To pass by, to exceed. **碇** 溢 t'hang yac, to overflow.

**碇** T'huy, To fall down. **碇** 星 t'huy sing, a falling star.

**碇** T'ing, A stone pavilion, a grotto.

**碇** To, A play called *flying bricks*.

**碇** Tseu, As **碇** 碇 poo tsen, to grind to powder; the outside of an arena.

**碇** Tsung, A stone.

**碇** Tüh, As **碇** 碇 lüh tüh, an implement of husbandry, used for rolling the fields smooth; a roller.

**碇** Wei, As **碇** 碇 wei luy, stony. **碇** 碇 wei ya, rugged. **碇** 碇 wei yang, rising abruptly.

**碇** Ying, Stones with variegated and bright colours.

## TEN STROKES.

**碇** Ched, An instrument by which anything is rolled or ground; a stone roller.

**磔** Chih, To tear open, to pull to pieces **磔於車** chih yü keu, to be pulled to pieces by chariots. To cut open a dead body; to tear the bodies of beasts asunder; to take down in a class; to sacrifice to the wind.

**磧** Chin, and T'ên, The noise of a stone falling; the stone placed underneath a pillar; the base of a pillar.

**磑** Gaé, To grind; a mill for grinding. **水磑** shwüy gaé, a water-mill. Read gwuy, to accumulate. **磑磑** gaé gaé, to fill up. A grind-stone. Read kae, hard, firm, solid. Read gae, the edge of a sharp knife.

**磑** Gö, As **磑** 磑 chin gö, stones piled up in a dangerous manner.

**磑** Hë, As **磑** 磑 kët hë, to roll the eyes and project the tongue, as in a rage. Read kët, to flay: read yä, as **磑** 磑 yä shä, rugged, uneven ground.

**礪** Hih, Stony ground, which is a hindrance to agriculture. **礪** Hwä, As **礪** 石 hwä shih, a mineral medicine; talc, or soap-stone. Read k'hô, a kind of stone that can be worked up into implements: alabaster?

**礪** Hung, As **礪** 礪 hung lung, the sound of a falling stone.

**礪** Hwuy, Stony.

**磳** K'he, A rivulet; a collection of water among the hills.

**石磳** shīh k'he, a rocky dell.

**磳磳** lēh k'he, name of a place.

**磳** K'hēn, The noise of falling stones; the base of a pillar.

**確** K'hěō, Hard, firm, solid; decided, resolute; sincere.

**確實** k'hěō shīh, sincere. 的

**確** tēh k'hěō, true.

**磳** K'hō, The sound of two stones striking together.

**磳頭** k'hō t'how, to knock head, before the emperor, or any great person.

**磳** Kow, A stepping stone; to punish; to forfeit; the wall round a well; a beater. **磳磳** kow kaou, hard, firm.

**磳** Kung, The sound emitted by a stone when struck.

**磳** Lēn, A coarse stone; a red colour. **磳仁** lēn jin, to dissect one's thoughts, and seek to their very core.

**磳** Lēō, A stone vessel **磳** **磳** lēō k'hěō, the noise of stones striking together.

**磳** Lō, As **磳磳** lō tsō, the noise of anything breaking.

**磊** Lù, A multitude of stones, a heap of stones **磊磊** lù ho, piled up, distinguished talent **磊落** lù lō, regular, from top to bottom.

**碼** Mā, As **碼碼** mā lō, the cornelian. **法碼** fā mā, weights **碼子** mā tszē, a faru

of the taxes. Used for the European yard.

**礧** Pan, The veins or streaks on a stone; also stones spread out.

**礧** Pe, As **礧霜** peshwang, arsenic.

**磅** P'hang, As **砵磅** ping p'hang, the noise of stones falling.

**礧** Pō, As **石礧** shīh pō, a rocky shore. Read tsō, as

**礧礧** tsō lō, gravel.

**磐** Pwan, A rock. **鵲漸於磐** fung tsēen yu pwan, the wild goose alighted on the rock.

**磐石** pwan shīh, a solid rock.

**磐磳** pwan pō, large. **磐牙** pwan yay, an unbroken series, one after the other.

**礧** Sang, The stone base of a pillar.

**礧** Shén, A name for a jeweller.

**礧** So, Small stones, gravel.

**礧** Sūh, To rub, to grind; broken stones.

**礧** Sze, A lodging place, a hotel: read te, as **礧礧** tang te, a strange kind of stone.

**礧** T'hang, As **礧礧** t'hang te, a super-natural stone.

**礧礧** t'hang te, a certain stone.

**礧** Ts'ho, To grind and polish. **如切如礧** joō ts'hēē joō ts'ho, like grinding and polishing bones. To polish ivory.

**礧** Tsze, The name of the load-stone. **礧石** tsze shīh, a

magnet. 磁石 tze k'hé, crockery ware.

**碇** Tuy, To collect stones together; to cast a stone down. Read chuy, waves dashing against each other.

**碓** Wei, The name of a hill, and of a god. 碓碗 wei wei, a rocky hill. Read kwei, as 碓碗 kwei luy, stones, rocks.

**碓** Woo, A dyke, a low wall; a small barricade; a battlement

**碓** Yung, To fall down, as a stone.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**礪** Chao, Fastnesses made by the people of dependent states by piling up stones.

**礪** Ch'ho, Thick lips.

**礪** E, A beautiful stone of a black colour.

**礪** Gaou, A hill with many small stones on it, here and there appearing.

**礪** Héa, A stone splitting; a crack in a stone.

**礪** Hih, The sound of stones splitting.

**礪** Hung, The sound of a falling stone.

**礪** K'han, The place underneath a rock or precipice.

**礪** K'hang, The sound of a stone.

**礪** K'heau, Stones rugged and uneven.

**礪** K'bing, A musical stone, suspended on a frame, and

struck; it forms one of the eight musical instruments of the Chinese.

There are various kinds, as 磬 p'héen k'bing, 離磬 le k'bing, and 特磬 tih k'bing, a musical stone suspended by one string: it is 3 inches broad, and 1

cubit and 3½ inches long. 笙磬 sāng k'bing, the organ stone. 頌

聲 sung k'bing, the sounding stone. The former appellation is

given to the instrument in the east, and the latter in the west. 玉磬

yuh k'bing, a musical stone formed of jade. 石磬 shih k'bing, one

made of common stone. 磬控 k'bing k'hung, to guide and check

a horse. 磬折 k'bing ché, to bend the body in the shape of the

musical stone. 磬于個人 k'bing yu téen jín, he tied up the

peasantry, as the musical stones are suspended. 掉磬 teau k'bing,

boasting; collision. 縣磬 heuen k'bing, anything suspended.

**礪** Kō, The outer shell of a coffin, formerly made of

stone; a sarcophagus.

**礪** Kwō, The sound of a hard stone.

**礪** Lēen, The ore of lead.

**礪** Lob, Sand.

**礪** Low, A stone.

**礪** Lü, A stone.

**礪** Lü, A 礪 礪 lü tüh, a stone roller for levelling

the fields.

**礪** Luy, A character found on a certain tablet: the same as **磊** luy, stones piled on each other.

**礪** Mō, Fine sand.

**磨** Mo, To grind. 如琢如磨 joó tō joó mo, like chiselling and grinding stones.

Read mó, as 磨石 mó shíh, a mill-stone. 磨礪 mó k'hae, a mill for grinding, consisting of two stones one above the other. 如蟻旋磨 joó é seuen mo, like an ant turning round with a mill-stone.

To rub down, to polish; to afflict.

**照磨** chaóu mo, a keeper of the seal. 水磨 shwù mo, a water-mill. 磨牙 mó yá, to grind the teeth. 磨鍊 mó léen, to study hard. 磨難 mó nan, to afflict.

**礪** Peaou, The peak of a hill projecting upwards.

**礪** Pháng, To strike a stone. **礪礪** p'háng lang, a great noise.

**礪** Shūh, The name of a stone; the sound of a stone.

**礪** Tau, As 石警 shíh tau, name of a mineral medicine.

**礪** Teih, A beater, or stamper. **水礪** shwá teih, a water-mill, with stampers.

**礪** T'hwán, A man's name: used for 甄 chuen, a brick.

**弄瓦礪** lúng wá chuen, to play with a tile; all that, the Chinese suppose, girls are fit for.

**礪** Tsan, As 礪石 tsan gan, a precipice, or rocky place.

Read tsan, a high place.

**礪** Tséay, A stone.

**礪** Ts'he, Store steps.

**礪** Ts'héang, To wash with sand, or brick-dust.

**礪** Ts'heih, A rocky place in a river. **礪歷** ts'heih leih, rocks and shallows in a stream. **沙礪** sha ts'heih, a sandy desert.

**礪** Ts'heih, As 礪礪 juen ts'heih, a stone, inferior to a gem. Elegant, variegated.

**礪** Ts'hin, Things mixed with sand.

**礪** Ts'hō, A coarse stone.

**礪** Tsūh, As 礪礪 hūh tsūh, stony ground, rugged and uneven.

**礪** Tsung, A coarse stone; a stony path.

**礪** Tsuy, A high hill. **礪崑** tsuy kwei, lofty. Read tséw, large silk.

**礪** Yin, The sound of thunder.

**TWELVE STROKES.**

**礪** Chwang, Stony.

**礪** Heu, Stony.

**礪** Hwuy, As 破礪 p'hó hwuy, broken, destroyed.

**礪** Kan, As 礪密模末 kan-méih-mōh-mō, name of the chief butler in some foreign country.

**礪** Ke, A shallow in a river, which obstructs the current.

**礪** Keaou, Stony ground; as hard as a stone. **肥礪**

fei keaou, fertile and sterile. 硤  
 隄 keaou shen, barren and con-  
 fined. Fields among the hills.

礮 Keuě, To throw out stones.

礫 K'heu, As 碑礫 chay  
 k'heu, a stone inferior to  
 a gem.

礪 K'hin, A hill steep and high.  
 礪礪 k'hin yen, a steep  
 precipice.

礪 Kwáng, The ore of metals.  
 銅礪 tung kwáng, cop-  
 per ore. Also strong, firm. Read  
 hwang, the name of a stone.

磨 Leih, The noise of a stone.  
 磨磨 leih leih, the noise  
 of small stones. 抱磨 paou leih,  
 to take cognizance of the persons  
 holding the ropes, in order to let  
 down a coffin into a grave. 磨室  
 leih shíh, the name of a palace.

磷 Lin, Water flowing among  
 stones. 磷燭 lin lan,  
 bright and sparkling. Read lǎng,  
 砿磷 ping lǎng, lofty, eminent.  
 Read lin, stony : read lín, a thip  
 stone ; to rub without its becoming  
 thin ; another name for talc : also  
 gravel.

墜 Lung, As 砿墜 kung  
 lung, the noise of a stone  
 falling.

砿 Pháng, As 砿砿 ping  
 p'háng, the noise of stones.

礪 Pwan, As 礪溪 pwan ke,  
 the name of a brook, where

太公 T'hae-kung used to fish.  
 Read po, a stone attached to a string

fastened to an arrow. Read pó, the  
 name of a stone good for making  
 arrow heads.

磬 Pwan, As 磬磬 pwan  
 chin, a large tile.

磬 Seau, Broken.

礎 Selh, The stone base of a  
 pillar. 礎礎 tsou selh, a  
 pedestal. 玉礎 yün selh, pedes-  
 tal made of precious stones.

礱 Shén, White clay.

礱 Süh, A black whet-stone.

磨 Sze, As 磨磨 sze mo,  
 to grind.

礱 Táng, As 礱礱 yen táng,  
 a precipice. 石礱 shíh  
 táng, a table rock, and the name of  
 a hill. A stone bridge. 礱礱  
 heuen táng, a suspension bridge.  
 Read t'háng, small streams flowing  
 into each other.

礱 Te, A mineral, used in dye-  
 ing silk of a black colour :  
 a man's name.

礱 T'héen, As 礱礱 s'en  
 t'héen, a flash of lightning.

礱 Tsá, As 礱礱 tsá nêe,  
 a high hill.

礱 Tsáng, As 礱礱 kwán  
 tsáng, stony, rocky.

礱 Tein, A stone ; a stone door ;  
 slabs of precious stones. The

Chinese say, that in the west there  
 is a country where the hills annual-  
 ly produce several thousand of la-  
 mina, called thunder slabs : in the  
 spring when the thunder gets up,

they are scarce, and in the autumn they are no longer to be found.

**礮** Tany, Small stones.

**礮** Tan, Stones on which a person may sit cross-legged.

**礮** Woo, As **礮** seau woo, a stone: the same as **砒**

**礮** Yen, The name of a hill.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**礮** Ch'hñh, As **礮** ch'hñh gñh, the name of an animal, about the size of a man, with a sheep's head, and a monkey's tail.

**礮** Chin, To knock anything with a stone.

**礮** E, A rocky precipice. **礮** e e, stony, rocky.

**礮** Kàn, A stony casket; to cover anything with a stone.

**礮** Kéang, Gravel.

**礮** K'hán, Stony, rocky.

**礮** K'heau, Stones lying uneven, rugged: read hñh, full, solid: also to engrave.

**礮** K'hô, Large stones on hills; the noise of stones: read leñh, as **礮** leñh küh, the sound of water dashing over rocks.

**礮** K'heüh, Hilly; a virgin hill.

**礮** K'hô, Stony, rocky.

**礮** Kñh, Hard firm: read hñh, the smack of a whip.

**礮** Kin, The name of a stone.

**礮** Lén, A coarse stone; a red colour. See **礮** lén.

**礮** Lay, To throw a stone down from a high place: read luy, a multitude of stones.

**礮** Nèh, As **礮** nèh, a high hill.

**礮** Páng, As **礮** ping páng, the sound of a stone.

**礮** P'hèh, As **礮** p'hèh leñh, a clap of thunder. To strike with an increasing noise.

**礮** Tan, As **礮** shñh tan, the name of a mineral, used as a medicine: it consists of a stone enclosing a juice as bitter as gall, good for epilepsy, the gravel, and sore eyes.

**礮** Tang, The bottom.

**礮** Thá, As **礮** shñh t'há, a rocky shore.

**礮** Thán, As **礮** shñh thán, a stone altar.

**礮** Tseñh, Stony, rocky.

**礮** Tsòb, The stone base of a pillar; a pedestal.

**礮** Wei, A number of stones together: read k'hwei, as **礮** k'hwei luy, a stone. Read luy, a heap of stones.

**礮** Yüh, A stone resembling a gem.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

**礮** Chá, As **礮** kéang chá, the name of a stone, mentioned in a certain work.

**礮** Gae, To stop, to impede, to hinder, to obstruct, to repress. **礮** 以禮樂 gae è lè yò, to controul people by means of



ceremony and music. 礙石 gae shíh, a stumbling-block. 妨礙 fang gae, a hindrance. 阻礙 tsóo gae, to hinder. Read e, as 礙礪 e keu, a green-coloured stone.

**礪** Kéen, as 礪礪 kéen choo, an azure-coloured coarse stone, wherewith to polish gems.

**礪** Kéih, As 礪礪 léih kéih, the sound of a stone. Read héih, stony, rocky.

**礪** K'hó, As 礪礪 lang k'hó, the sound of stones. 下礪 héá k'hó, the name of a place.

**礪** Lih, As 礪礪 lih ch'híh, an agricultural implement, for cutting grass.

**礪** Mung, As 青礪石 tsing mung shíh, a kind of stone pyrites.

**礪** Pin, The noise of breaking stones in pieces.

**礪** Ping, As 礪礪 ping pung, the noise of stones.

**礪** Tséih, The drum of the night watch.

**礪** Yu, A poisonous stone: it is of a white colour, and used for poisoning rats. They say, that rats eating it die, but silk-worms feeding on it become fat.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**礪** Chíh, The stone base of a pillar, a pedestal. **礪滯** chíh che, an impediment, an obstruction.

**礪** Chó, To chop. to chase to break stones small

**礪** Fan, As 礪石 fan shíh, alum: of which there are said to be five varieties, viz. blue, white, yellow, black, and carmine.

**山礪** san fan, the name of a flowery shrub, several feet high, with small leaves, & thick branches, not deciduous, bearing a white fragrant flower, called also 旋花 ting hwa, the anchor flower: the natives take the leaves and mixing them with quick lime form a deep red dye, with a tinge of blue; and because it requires no alum to fix the colour, they call it 山礪 san fan, wild alum. 白礪 pih fan, alum. 青礪 tsing fan, sulphate of copper.

**礪** Hin, Difficult: also a whip: read hien, difficult and dangerous; hard and strong; difficult of production.

**礪** Kwáng, The ore of metals. **金礪** kin kwáng, golden ore. Name of a valley. Same as 礪

**礪** Lă, A stone falling down: read lă, as 礪礪 lă tsé, hills joining on to each other; a chain of hills.

**礪** Lé, A grind stone, of a larger and coarser kind. **礪石可磨刀** lé shíh k'hò mo taou, a coarse stone good for grinding knives.

**礪** Leaou, As 礪礪 leaou neaou, stones hanging down

**礪** Léih, Small stones, gravel. **礪礪** chíh léih, pebbles. **礪礪** tan léih, cinnabar. 黃

**礫** hwang leih, name of a wood

**礧** Leu, The name of a stone.

**礪** Lay, As **礪** 礪 luy lö, a

**礪** large stone, a rock Read

**礪** luy, **礪** 礪 wei luy, mountain-

ous, hilly. Read luy, to strike, a

stone suddenly turning round. Read

tuy, as **礪** 礪 luy tuy, heavy, a

heavy style To shove down a stone

from a high place. **鬼礪子**

kwei tuy tszè, puppets.

**礪** Lay, as **礪** 空 luy k'hung,

a small cave; a tumulus

**礪** Meih, As **礪** 礪 meih

keac, hard, firm. Also a

small stone, a pebble.

**礪** Sëen, As **礪** 礪 sën tan,

a flash of lightning.

**礪** Sòw, A stone.

**礪** T'hüh, The name of a stone

**礪** Ts'ho, A coarse stone; to

grind.

SIXTEEN STROKES,

**礪** Choo, As **礪** 礪 k'een

choo, a blueish coarse stone

for polishing gems.

**礪** Hwuy, Stones, rugged and

uneven: read kwuy, gravel.

**礪** K'hëo, A whip; the ripple

on water occasioned by pass-

ing over stones.

**礪** Leih, To rub. **礪** 礪

p'heih leih, to increase the

sound by repeated strokes. A thun-

der clap **的礪** teih leih, bright,

clear. **羌礪** kiang leih, the name

of a stone.

**礪** Lung, A mill for grinding;

to grind **礪** 刀 lung taou,

to grind a knife. **礪** 穀 lung küh,

to grind corn **礪** 礪 mo lung, to

rub or grind; to sag at study.

**礪** Neaou, The windings of a

hill; a kind of stone.

**礪** P'haou, an engine for throw-

ing stones, used in warfare;

a catapult. The Chinese used to

employ engines for throwing stones

12 catties weight to the distance of

200 paces: called also **礪** 礪

**車** p'heih leih chay, thunder carts;

also **石車** shih chay, stone carts.

This word is now used to denote

cannon.

**礪** T'hä, The name of a stone.

**礪** Ts'hin, Stones in the water.

**礪** Ying, A stone.

**礪** Ying, The name of a stone;

to become versed in

**礪**

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**礪** Jang, A bad kind of stone,

called **礪** 黃礪 tsze yang.

**礪** Lan, As **礪** 礪 lan lan,

like stones or gems

**礪** Phö, The sound of stones.

**礪** Pö, As **礪** 礪 pang pö,

mixed up, in confusion;

widely overspread; filled, stopped

up. **礪** 礪 pwan pö, to sit cross-

legged.

**礪** Sëen, As **礪** 礪 sën tan,

a flash of lightning. Read

tsau, a door-post.

## EIGHTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**礪** K'heu, As **礪** tsung  
k'heu, a coarse blue whet-  
stone.

**礪** Ts'há, many stones together

**礪** Keué, A stone

**礪** Tsó, A coarse stone.

**礪** Hëang, A hill covered with  
large and small stones.

**礪** Yen, a rocky mountain. **礪**  
**礪** tsëen yen, a precipice.

**礪** Pa, An earthen dam, or  
embankment.

**礪** Lan, As **礪** lan lan,  
like stones or gems.

**礪** Nanr, A recess among the  
hills.

**礪** Lo, As **礪** lo ko,  
hilly.

**礪** Yüh, As **礪** yüh  
hwae, gravel.

## THE 113TH RADICAL.

**示** Shé.

**示** Shé, or Ke, The spirit sup-  
posed to animate the earth.

**地示** té ke, the spirit of the  
earth. Admonitions sent down from  
above. **示人** shé jín, to admon-  
ish mankind. Prognostications de-  
rived from the sun, moon, and stars.

The business of the gods. To in-  
form men, to declare the will of  
heaven. **示之以儆** shé che è

k'én, to instruct the people in eco-  
nomy. To see, or to cause to see.

**示** Jing. Happiness; to ap-  
preach.

**示** Jing. Happiness; to ap-  
preach.

## THREE STROKES.

**祁** K'he, Full, abundant, great,  
very. **冬祁寒** tung k'he  
han, the winter is exceedingly cold.

**祁孔** k'he k'hùng, great, large.

**祁祁** k'he k'he, slowly, gently.

Also numerous. **祁祁如雲**

k'he k'he joô yün, plentiful as the

clouds. The name of a village. In

the language of epitaphs it means

constant and unchanging.

**社** Shày, The spirit presiding

over any given spot: the

lares. **社稷** shày tseéh, the gods

of the land and grain; the tutelary

deities of a state: also called **后**

**土** hòw t'hoò, the lord of the land.

**大社** tá shày, the national lares.

**王社** wáng shày, the royal lares.

**國社** kwó shày, the lares of

the state. **侯社** hów shày, the

lares of different princes. **置社**

ché shày, the lares set up by the

people among themselves. **私社**

aze chày, private lares: these are

forbidden. 25 families might com-  
bine to have their lares, but not a

smaller number. **書社** shoq shày,

literary lares, intended for the ho-  
nour of Confucius: also the person

who records the names of his fellow

villagers in a book. **社日** shày

jít, days for sacrificing to the lares,

generally a few days after the com-  
mencement of spring and autumn.

**結社** k'è shày, an assemblage

of strangers and friends to form a

society. **白蓮社** p'ih l'ien shày,

the white lotus society, a sort of

masonic lodge. A local term for *mother*. 哭社 k'hüh shày, to weep for one's mother. Used also for a *village*

祀 Szé, To sacrifice. 祭祀 tsé szé, sacrifices in general. Anciently were those sacrificed to who gave laws to the people, who laboured in any department till death, who established a state by their energies, who prevented great calamities, and warded off afflictions. In the spring they sacrificed to the inner door, in the summer to the kitchen, in the autumn to the gate-way, and in the winter to the road. Also used for a *year*, as 元祀 yuen szé, first year. Also, alike; to sacrifice as if one saw the departed before our faces. 施祀 tséu szé, to have no one to sacrifice to our manes. 祀先人 szé sseen jin, to sacrifice to the departed.

祈 Yô, The name of a sacrifice offered by the emperor in the spring. It means thin and meagre, because in the spring things were not yet come to perfection.

## FOUR STROKES.

祉 Ché, Happiness. 福祉 fih ché, a state of happiness which does not change.

神 Chung, The name of a god. 禋 Fang, A place within the gate-way of a dwelling, where they sacrifice to ancestors.

祀祭於禋 chüh tsé yu fang, to sacrifice within the gate-way;

a filial child not knowing the exact place where a spirit may be, sacrifices within the gate-way, where guests come in and out. To offer sacrifice on the succeeding day by the side of the temple-gate. The name of a city.

祆 Foo, The name of a sacrifice

祐 Heae, To protect; to assist.

祲 Héen, A local name for heaven: read t'héen, as 祲 t'héen shing, an officer under the T'hang dynasty.

祇 K'he, As 地祇 té k'he, the spirit of the earth. Also at ease, at rest. Great. 無祇悔 woé k'he hwáy, no great regret. Read che, just, only 祇攪我心 che keadü gnò sin, only disturbing my mind. Used for 圻 ke, an imperial domain.

祈 K'hé, To pray for happiness. 祈天 k'hé t'héen, to pray to heaven. 祈雨 k'hé yü, to pray for rain. To call upon. 祈神 k'hé shin, to call upon the gods. To inform, to announce. 祈黃耆 k'hé hwang k'haou, to inform the old men. Used for 鞚 ke, a bridle; and for 圻 ke, an imperial domain: also for 祁 ke, very. Read kwei, to sacrifice to a hill. 祈禱 k'hé taou, to supplicate.

祓 Kwei, To sacrifice to a hill

祓 Ps. As 祠祀 tsé ps, to offer a pig in sacrifice.

**祓** Tae, A sort of spear. **祓** 祓 taē yu, name of a village  
**祓** Yaou, Calamities occasioned by superior beings. **祓** 孽  
 yaou nēē, super-natural appearances, prodigies.

## FIVE STROKES.

**柴** Chae, To burn a pile of wood, in order to sacrifice to heaven and earth. Same as **柴**

**祇** Che, Reverence, respect, veneration. **祇** 承 于  
 帝 che shín yū té, reverently received it from the emperor. Reverently to receive the instructions of the gods. **敬** 祇 kīng che, respect, awe.

**祫** Ch'hīh, To sacrifice in order.  
**祫** Choo, The parental tablet, in the ancestral temple. Same as **室**

**祝** Chūh, To assist the master of the ceremonies in sacrificing to the gods; to recite the prayers in such occasions. To address a prayer to superior beings; to bless. **祝** 福 chūh fūh, to invoke a blessing. To belong to. **祝**  
**融** chūh yung, great and illustrious: the name of a god. To cut off, as **天** 祝 予 t'hiēn chūh yū, heaven has cut me off. **祝** 髮  
 chūh fā, to cut off the hair. To supplicate repeatedly. The name of a country. Read chów, to curse. **祝**  
**禱** chūh taou, to pray. **祝**  
**文** chūh wān, a prayer.  
**祫** é, To sacrifice.

**祔** Foo, To connect those who have died recently with former ancestors in sacrifice, to exchange a mournful for a felicitous sacrifice, and on the succeeding day to present an offering to one's grandfather. To bury together

**祓** Fūh, To disperse a calamity and supplicate blessings. To cleanse, to drive away. **祓** 除  
 fūh choē, to deprecate disasters. **祓** 歸  
 fūh shīh, to abolish what is old and to adorn anew. The name of a village. **以** 祓 無 子  
 e fūh woē tszē, to avoid the calamity of being childless

**禱** Fūh, Same as the above. **禱** 潔  
 fūh kēē, to wash and cleanse.

**祠** Ho, A sacrifice

**祐** Hoo, Happiness, liberality, prosperity. **受** 天 之 祐  
 shóu t'hiēn che hoē, to be blessed by heaven. **祐** 福  
 hoē fūh, felicity

**祐** K'eu, 祐 祐 ne k'eu, the name of a hill.

**祛** K'heu, To do away with, to let go, to drive away; to disperse, to scatter. **合** 祛  
 k'heu, united and dispersed. **祛**  
 k'heu k'heu, strong & durable.

**祿** Mei, Old and skilful; anything subtle. **祿** 祿  
 le nēi, sylvan gods.

**祕** Pé, Divine, mysterious, secret, that which may not be known; hidden, abstruse. **祕** 祝

pé chüh, to extend faults to those below; to involve inferiors in blame.

祕書 pé shoo, a mysterious book 祕文 pé wăn, an abstruse style. Read péih, as 奧祕 gaou péih, deep and mysterious 祕傳 pe chuen, secretly communicated

祔 Shíh, A stone niche for the reception of the parental tablet, in the ancestral temple: it was made of stone, in order to provide against the calamity of fire.

神 Shín, The celestial gods, who draw forth or develop all things. The spirit of heaven abides in the sun, as the spirit of man rests in the eye. 神明 shín ming, superior beings, the immortal gods 聖神 shéng shín, intelligent and divine: intelligent refers to that which comprehends all, and divine to that which is mysterious, and confined to no single place. That in which it is impossible to trace the male and female principle of nature, is called divine. The word divine refers to the extreme mystery of transformations; it may be said to exist in all things, but its form cannot be scrutinized. In short divine means holy and inscrutable. 鬼神 kwei shín, gods and demons: 神 shín is the soul of the male principle of nature, and 鬼 kwei, the anima of the female principle: the former refers to influences expanding and developed, the latter to energies contracting and yielding. In the language of

epitaphs, 神 shín means that for which the people can find no name.

天地之神 t'heen té che shín, the spirits of heaven and earth. 降

神 kéang shín, to bring down the gods, by pouring out the libation.

敬神而遠之 k'ing shín úh yuén che, respect the gods but keep them at a distance. 事神 s'zé

shín, to serve the gods. 神與人同 shín yù jín t'ung, the gods

are like men. 精神 tsing shín, the animal spirits. 祭神 tsé shín,

sacrifice to the gods. 子不語

神 tszé p'ü h yù shín, Confucius did not use to speak about the gods.

天神人鬼 t'heen shín jín kwei, the gods of heaven, and the

spirits of men 不知神之所

在 p'ü che shín che sò ts'ae, we know not the place where the

gods are 山川鬼神 san ch'uen kwei shín, the spirits of

the hills and rivers. 見怪物

皆曰神 k'een kw'ae w'ü k'ae yue shín, every thing strange and

unaccountable is called shín. 治

神人 ché shín jín, to regulate the gods and men. 百神 p'ü

shín, the hundred gods. 上下

神祇 sháng h'ea shín che, the gods above and below. 神主

shín ch'ò, the parental tablet. 神

天 shín t'heen, the divine heavens. 神像 shín séang, an image.

神魂 shín h'wán, the soul. 神靈 shín líng, spiritual. 神妙

shín meau, divinely excellent. 神

思 shín sze, the thoughts.

**祟** Sýy, Divine calamities; troubles proceeding immediately from the gods.

**祓** Swán, To see any thing clearly, and take an account of it; to reckon.

**祧** Teau, A man's name.

**祖** Tsòò, A grand-father. **先祖** Tsòò, A former ancestor. **始祖** chè tsòò, a first ancestor. **祖宗** tsòò tsung, ancestors in general. **祖父** tsòò foo, a progenitor. An ancestral temple. A beginning, an origin; above.

**祖述堯舜** tsòò shūh Yaou Shun, he began to speak of Yaou and Shun. To imitate; to study.

**祖識** tsòò shih, to become acquainted with. To sacrifice to the gods by the way-side.

**祚** Tsóó, Happiness, emolument; office. **天祚明** t'heen tsóò ming tih, heaven confers happiness on illustrious virtue. A year, as **元祚** yuen tsóó, the first year. **福祚** fuh tsóó, felicity.

**祠** Tsze, To sacrifice; a sacrifice offered in spring, because at that season things begin to grow, and filial children thinking of their parents, and of their having handed down to them the means of subsistence, come then and present their offerings. To requite; to obtain the blessing prayed for. **神** shin tze, the celestial gods.

**祠堂** tze tang, a temple.

**生祠** sang tze, the living.

**殃** Yang, A fault, a calamity.

Same as **殃** yang

**祐** Yéw, Divine help. **天祐**

**之** t'heen yéw che, may heaven protect him. **保佑** paòu yéw, to protect. **眷佑** keuen yéw, to favour and protect.

## SIX STROKES.

**祿** Choo, As **呪祿** chow choo, to curse.

**祿** Hsü. A general united sacrifice to ancestors and parents, with distant and near relatives. **大祿** tá hsü, a great family sacrifice.

**祿** Hwò, To sacrifice; read hwá, a law. Read hwan, a sacrifice of requital to the gods; a thank-offering.

**崇** Keuen, A sacrifice.

**祿** Kwei, To set aside the presiding deity of a temple; the tablet of a ruined temple.

**祿** Leü, To sacrifice to hills and rivers. **祿上帝** leü Sháng té, to sacrifice to the Supreme. To spread out a sacrifice.

**季氏祿於泰山** Kwei shé leü yü t'hae san, Kwei-shé sacrificed to the Great mountain.

**祿** Myh, A spirit; divine.

**票** Peau, Like fire flying up: to make a signal by fire.

**票** peau jén, lifted up and lightly floating on the breeze, as a flag. **票禽** peaur k'bin, a soaring bird. **照身票** chaou shin

peaou, a passport. 打票 tà peaou, to take out a pass. 當票 táng peaou, a pawnbroker's ticket. 票 差 peaou chae, a warrant.

**祧** T'heaou, To remove an ancestral temple to a distance; to take up the shrine and remove it. 守祧 shòu t'heaou, to guard a temple.

**祭** Tsé, To sacrifice, to present an offering, to offer flesh.

祭天 tsé t'heén, to sacrifice to heaven. 祭神 tsé shín, to sacrifice to the gods. Also to examine; to carry to the utmost: because human affairs are carried to the extremity with the gods. Also a confine, a border: because gods and men approach each other's confines in sacrifice. Read tsae, the name of a city. 祭文 tsé wán, a written prayer read at a sacrifice.

祭司 tsé sze, a superintendent of a sacrifice.

**祥** Tséang, Happiness. goodness. 大祥 tá tséang, great felicity. 休祥 hui tséang, excellence. An omen; a prognostic, either of good or evil. 禡祥 chin tséang, good omens. 吉祥 kieh tséang, favourable prognostics. The name of a sacrifice. One year after a parent's death the sacrifice is called 小祥 seàou tséang, and after the expiration of another year, 大祥 tá tséang.

**禩** Woo, Happiness.

**禡** Yin, Same as 禡 yin, also to complete.

**禡** Yu, As 禡 tae yu, the name of a district.

SEVEN STROKES.

**程** Ching, A surname.

**祫** Go, The name of a sacrifice.

**祫** Kae, The name of an old tune, played when the guests are drunk: read kēa, a paved pathway.

**祐** K'haou, To supplicate; to announce a sacrifice.

**視** Luy, and Suy. A small sacrifice; a sacrifice offered at the gate-way.

**祿** Sēen, The fields attached to an ancestral temple.

**禴** Shaou, The protection of the gods.

**禴** Shin, To offer raw flesh in sacrifice to the lares.

**禴** Show, To supplicate for a length of years; a sacrifice for long life.

**禴** Tow, To sacrifice for blessings.

**禴** Tsin, Influences indicative of good or evil; the halo round the sun; an ominous influence; also full, abundant. 禴祥 tsin tséang, the name of a place.

EIGHT STROKES.

**禴** Cha, As 大禴 tá cha, a sacrifice offered at the end of the year.

**禴** Ch'ih, To be entirely devoted to, or solely bent upon.



**禴** Chuy, A reiterated sacrifice.

**祺** K'he, Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; composed and undisturbed. The name of a district.

**禧** K'he, Handsome, good-looking.

**𩇛** K'heuen, To sacrifice; happiness.

**禁** Kín, To regulate, to overcome, to warn, to caution,

to stop, to repress, to forbid. **禁**

**民爲非** kín mìn wei fei, to forbid the people from practising wickedness. **禁中** kín chung,

the forbidden enclosure, the palace of the emperor. A stand for a wine cup. The name of a certain tune.

To shun lucky and unlucky omens.

Read kin, that which strength can accomplish. To stand up against,

to withstand **禁止** kín ché, to repress

**禁貨** kín hó, contraband articles.

**禴** Koo, To sacrifice.

**禴** Kwán, To pour out a libation at a sacrifice **獻禴**

hēen kwán, to offer a libation. To drink wine at festivals; to present wine on such occasions.

**禴** Ling, The name of a sacrifice; also the happiness of the gods.

**祿** Lüh, Happiness, goodness. **福祿** fūh lūh, felicity.

**俸祿** fūng lūh, emolument, salary, the profits of office. **祿之**

tūh che, salary him. **士祿以**

**代耕** sá lūh è táé káng, the

salary of a scholar is intended as a substitute for the results of ploughing.

**司祿** sze lūh, the name of

a star. **回祿** hwáy lūh, the god

of fire. **天祿** t'hēen lūh, name

of a wild beast, like a deer, with a

long tail, and one horn; a unicorn.

**祿祿** lūh lūh, the form of any-

thing.

**陸** Luh, To see.

**𩇛** Seūh, Unable to walk.

**禴** T'haou, Happiness: read

t'haou, divine.

**禴** Tsuy, The name of a sacri-

fice offered to the moon.

**禴** Tsze, At ease, at rest, con-

tented.

**禴** Yen, To expel noxious in-

fluences; to touch that which

is unclean.

# NINE STROKES.

**禴** Che, Happiness, ease; respect, awe **禴取辱** che

tsèu jūh, ease brings disgrace.

**禴** Ching, Lucky, excellent,

fortunate; the reward of rec-

titude. **禴祥** ching-sāng, lucky

omens.

**禴** Choo, A surname: an erro-

neous character.

**禴** E, Excellent; to admire:

also rare.

**福** Fūh, Excellent, good, for-

fortunate, provided with every

thing, happy; to render happy, to

bless **害盈福謙** háe ying fūh

k'hēen, to curse the full and bless

the humble, i. e. to fill the hungry

with good things, and to send the rich empty away. 五福 wò fūh, the five kinds of happiness. 福富 fūh fò, rich and happy. The flesh used in sacrificing, because when accepted it induces the bestowment of happiness. Also *with*, as 福帝居 fūh té keu, to dwell with the emperor. The name of a district. 福星共照 fūh sing kung chaou, may happy stars together smile on you. Read fò, to store up. 邦福重龜 pang fò chung kwei, the state kept in store the double tortoise. 福善 福福 fūh shén hó yin, to bless the good and curse the wicked.

禋 Hāng, As 禋禋 pang hāng, name of a sacrifice.

禔 Hé, As 禔禔 fūh hé, a sacrifice for the purpose of averting evil. The spring and autumnal sacrifices.

禍 Hó, To injure, to destroy; calamity, misfortune, misery, unhappiness sent down from the gods. 誰為此禍 shwúy wel tszé hó, on whose account is this calamity? 避禍 pé hó, to avoid misfortune. 禍福 hó fūh, happiness and misery. 降禍 kéang hó, to send down calamity. 禍

患 hó hwán, adversity.

族 How, To sacrifice in order to procure blessings.

禪 Hwuy, To sacrifice.

禡 Ken, A surname.

禡 Mei, A sacrifice offered by an emperor in order to procure a son. 高禡 kaou mei, the temple of the divine match-maker.

祿 Sēen, The flesh left after a sacrifice.

禴 Seu, Sacrificial implements.

禵 Sze, As 禵禵 sze sze, a spirit disturbed and about to forsake its shrine.

禴 Té, The great, royal, or imperial sacrifice: when a king sacrifices to the ancestor from whom he sprang, and associates his immediate progenitor therewith.

Such sacrifice was presented once in five years. 或問禴之說 hwǒ wán té che shwǒ, one asked the meaning of the imperial sacrifice, to which Confucius replied, I do not know.

滋 Tsze, To cease; to breathe.

禠 Wan, To carry attached to a girdle.

禡 Woo, Happiness.

禡 Yang, A sacrifice offered upon the road: one says, way-side gods. Read shang, to drive out a powerful devil.

禴 Yin, A pure offering; a pure intention in sacrificing. 禴

于六宗 yú lù tsung, to sacrifice sincerely to the six ancestors. 禴祀 yin sze, a sacrifice

of sweet-smelling savour offered to the Supreme.

## TEN STROKES.

**禱** Chǒ, The name of a place in Tse country.

**禎** Chin, To employ truth in the procuring of happiness.

**禴** Lew, As **祝** **禴** chüh lew, to bless.

**禡** Mǎ, A sacrifice offered at the place where an army halts. **類禡** lúy mǎ, sacrifices offered at home and abroad. Sacrifices offered by an army.

**禔** Míng, Happiness.

**禕** Pǎng, As **禕** **禕** pǎng hwǎng, name of a sacrifice.

**禖** Sze, Happiness. **祈禖** ke sze, to pray for blessings.

**禡** T'hang, To defend, to protect.

**禡** Tseih, Same as **稷** tseih, a minister of Yaou, who acquired some merit by instructing the people in husbandry, and was therefore sacrificed to.

**禡** Ying, The name of a sacrifice, offered to the spirits of the hills and rivers, with the sun, moon, and stars, to avert calamity.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**禱** Ch'hǐh, and Th'eih, Happiness, blessings

**禱** Chwang, To sacrifice with out due reverence. An altar not broken down.

**禱** Fung, A spirit that can carry about mountains and shake the influence of heaven and earth.

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Heuen, A surname.

Le, Favourable prognostics, happy omens.

Low, A sacrifice accompanied with eating & drinking.

Lüh, Name of a sacrifice.

Peih, A sacrifice offered at the fire-place.

P'ho, To look for a long time, to gaze.

Tsaou, A sacrifice; to protect.

Yü, To resist, to oppose, to withstand. **禦寇** yù k'hóu, to oppose banditti. **禦** kan yü, to ward off. **禦止** yù ché, to stop. Also read yü, to sacrifice. **禦冬** yà tung, to resist the cold of winter. Used for **語** yù, to speak to; & for yù, a prison.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**禡** Chuy, To return thanks; a reiterated offering.

**禡** He, Happiness, good fortune; to announce, to pray to the gods; domestic happiness; the spirit that presides over the same

**禡** Heu, A wasting devil; a mischievous ghost.

**禡** Ke, Felicitous; a happy omen; calamities sent down from the gods. Read ké, to bathe and drink wine. **進禡** tsin ke, to introduce wine after bathing.

**禡** Kené, Infelicitous.

**禡** Leáu, As **禡** **禡** yew leáu, a pile fired in or-

der to sacrifice to heaven.

**禪** Shen, To clear away the earth in order to make a level place for sacrificing on. **封禪** fung shen, mounds and level places for sacrificing on. **禪小山** shen seaou san, to level smaller hills for the purpose of sacrificing. Also to succeed to, to take the place of **禪讓** shen jang, to yield, or give over to another: as Yaou did the empire to Shun. In the Buddhist books **禪** shen means to sit still, and meditate; contemplation, abstraction; of which they enumerate five kinds: viz. the meditation of those who are strangers to virtue, the contemplation of the common herd, the abstraction of those who attain a small elevation, of those who attain a great one, and of those who reach the highest elevation of all.

**禫** Thàn, A sacrifice offered on putting off mourning; which is done 27 months after the death of a parent.

## THIRTEEN STROKES

**祭** Kwan, The name of a village.

**禴** Kwei, A sacrifice for averting calamity.

**禮** Là, Ceremony, rites; that by which men serve the gods and obtain happiness. Every thing in its proper place and order.

Propriety, politeness, decorum. **五禮莫重於祭** wò là mò cháng yú tsé, of the five kinds

of ceremonies there is none greater than sacrificing **禮之用和爲貴** là che yung hò wei kwéi, in the use of ceremonies, harmonious adjustment is requisite. **生事之以禮** sāng szé che è là, when alive serve your parents according to propriety. **禮拜堂** là paé táng, a church. **禮拜日** là paé jít, Sunday. **禮貌** là maóu, politeness. **禮儀** là è, rites and ceremonies.

**禴** Nung, A liberal sacrifice.

**禴** Shén, To sacrifice to heaven; to yield to another. **舜受禴** Shun shóu shén, Shun received the empire that had been yielded to him.

**祧** Suy, The name of a sacrifice, and of a god.

**禴** Yih, A sacrifice to be offered on the morrow; the name of a sacrifice.

## FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**禩** Ne, A temple dedicated to a deceased parent: also the title given to a parent when enshrined in such a temple. When a parental tablet is removed, it is also called **禩** ne, as **公禩** kung nè, the tablet of a parent carried about on a march.

**禱** Taóu, To announce one's matters to the gods and solicit blessings, to pray. **祈禱** ké taóu, to offer up supplications. **善禱** shén taóu, to pray well. **告禱** kaóu taóu, to pray

**禱** Yen, To sacrifice in order to avert evil.

**禔** Yèw, Happiness.

**禔** Læc, To break, to destroy : read lau, to be negligent in sacrificing. Read læc, as **祿** **禔** choo læc, to imprecate.

**禔** Jang, To offer sacrifices in order to avert calamity.

**禔** Ling, The name of a god.

**禔** Yô, The vernal sacrifice. **禔** 禔 禔 禔 yô sze ching shang, the sacrifices offered at the four seasons of the year. The same as **禔** yô.

**禔** Te, Happiness.

**禔** Tsan, The name of a sacrifice; to bless the gods.

**禔** Luy, To sacrifice to the gods of heaven. **禔** 于上帝 luy yû Shàng té, to sacrifice to the Supreme. The same as **類** luy

**禔** Se, The name of a sacrifice.

**禔** Kéen, To respect, to reverence.

**禔** K'héen, To sacrifice.

# THE 114TH RADICAL.

**內** Jòw.

**內** Jòw, The foot of a wild beast treading on the ground; the footsteps of foxes and bears. A paw, the marks of a paw in the ground. Also read nêw.

**禹** Yû, The name of the founder of the Hsia dynasty. In

the language of epitaphs it denotes one who receives a kingdom and completes his merit. Also loose expanded: the name of an insect.

**禺** Yû, A kind of monkey, rather large, with red eyes, and a long tail. Also the name of a hill.

**番禺** pwan yû, the name of one of the districts of Canton.

**禺疆** yû këang, the name of a god. A portion of ground ten le square.

The incipient development of affairs and things. **禺**

**禺** yû yû, the name of a fish, with hairs, of a yellow ground, and black stripes

**禺中** yû chung, the position of the sun from 9 to 11 A. M.

Used for **寓** yu, to lodge **禺中** yu küh, the name of a deep ravine.

Read gow, as **禺谷** mûh gow, an image.

**禺** Ch'he, A mountain fairy or elf: read le, clear, beautiful; the name of one of the diagrams. Also to disperse, to oppose.

**禽** K'hin, Birds, the feathered tribe, flying fowl. **禽獸**

k'hin shów, birds and beasts. Birds & beasts that have not yet been with young. To take any one in battle.

**禽** Fei, The name of an animal, with a human body, and club feet. It sometimes falls laughing, when it covers its eyes with its upper lip: it is said to eat people. A sort of large baboon.

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## THE 115TH RADICAL.

禾 Hô.

禾 Hô, Paddy, rice, which is planted in the second month, and ripens in the eighth month. Grain in general; the full corn in the ear. In the mountains of Tibet there is a kind of grain called 木禾 mûh hô, wood grain, 40 cubits high, and 5 spans in circumference; it is an annual plant, and the fruit is edible. Used for 和 hô, harmony. 禾苗 hô meau, the blade of the corn. 禾穗 hô suy, an ear of corn. 禾束 hô sũh, a sheaf of corn.

木 Ke, A tree with its head bent down.

## TWO STROKES.

禾 Jin, Grain about to fill.

禾 Jing, A kind of grain.

禾 Leaou, Flowery, elegant.

禾 Séw, Flourishing, flowery, beautiful, elegant, like grain in the ear. Any kind of grass or herb.

秀氣 séw k'hé, an elegant and enlightened man.

秀才 séw tsâé, elegant talent; the name of the first literary degree among the Chinese. 秀女 séw neù, elegant females. 秀衣 séw e, fine raiment.

私 Sze, Private, selfish, peculiar. 公私 kung sze, public and private; liberal and selfish.

天無私 t'hsen woo sze, Heaven has no pri-

vate partialities. 家私 k'ea sze, a domestic servant. 恩私 tséén sze, your servant. 恩私 gán sze, receiving favours alone: to take into consideration, to regard. Women call their sisters' husbands 私 sze.

All offices below the emperor are called 私 sze. Used also for urine.

私主人 sze choo jin, the proprietor of grain. 私心 sze sin, a selfish mind.

私意 sze é, clandestine views. 走私 tsòw sze, to smuggle.

私下 sze héa, privately. 私慾 sze yô, selfish desires.

禿 T'ûh, Bald. 禿人 t'ûh jîn, a bald person.

禿頭 t'ûh t'hôw, bald pate. 老禿 laou t'ûh ung, an old bald-headed man.

Anything that has completely fallen off, bare, blunt.

## THREE STROKES.

耗 Ch'ha, A mode of numbering grain: 400 handfuls are called 一耗 ch'ha.

𥽿 H'ë, Grain pounded out of the ear, but not husked: read h'ë, broken and refuse rice.

𥽿 Keë, A sheaf of corn; a kind of rice.

𥽿 K'hè, A species of grain.

秉 Ping, A handful of grain. 遺秉 wei ping, to let fall a handful.

Four of such handfuls are called 管 keu, a bundle.

A mode of numbering grain: the 秉 ping contains 160 斗 tow, or pecks.

Also to hold, to grasp. 秉燭 ping ch'ûh, to hold a candle in

the hand. 秉彙 ping e, to maintain right principles. 秉德 ping tsh, to keep one's hold of virtue.

籼 Seen, Common rice, not the glutinous kind; early rice.

籴 Teadu, The full ear of corn hanging down.

籽 Tsze, To cover the roots of the grain with earth.

粒 Wang, The husk of rice.

麥 Yew, Unripe grain.

莠 Yih, The stalk of grain; wheat straw.

籽 Yu, Grain not yet in the ear.

#### FOUR STROKES.

莠 Che, The stalk of grain; a species of grain.

莠 Che, To meet with; to fall in with.

稂 Che, The ear of corn produced; corn shooting forth a second time.

种 Ch'hung, Young and tender; also a surname.

稂 Fang, A species of grain.

稂 Foo, Black rice; rice shooting forth again.

粉 Fun, A sheaf of grain. 粉穫 fun hwō, to reap.

穡 fun tse, a limited supply of grain.

耗 Haou, A species of rice; the finest kind of rice. Used for

耗 haou, diminished, deficient, empty, spoiled. Read maou, as

亂 maou lwán, confused, indistinct.

秬 Juy, Within. 秬秬 tsh juy, to speak to one s-self.

秬 Kang, Common rice, that which is not glutinous.

秬 Ke, Numerous, thick-set, close together.

秬 Ke, To beat grain out of the ear, without husking it.

秬 Kēē, A species of grass.

秬 Kēēn, A small sheaf containing ten handfuls.

秬 K'ho, A class, a kind, a line, a rule, a length, a root, a hollow.

盈科 ying k'ho, to fill up the hollow space. 力不同

科 leih pūh tung k'ho, people's strength is not of the same grade.

科斷 k'ho twan, to examine and decide. 科第 k'ho ré, the public examinations.

科甲 k'ho kēā, having literary degrees. 本科 mūh k'ho, a hollow piece of timber.

科頭 k'ho t'how, bare-headed. 科斗 k'ho tōw, a form of writing, called also the toad character.

科雉 k'ho te, the name of a wild animal. 内科 nuy k'ho, the practice of medicine; a physician.

外科 wáé k'ho, surgery; a surgeon. 科派 k'ho pae, compulsory service.

科條 k'ho teau, the rules observed at the literary examinations.

科 Le. To plough.

秒 Meaou, The beard of grain; minute, and fine.

稂 New. Grain, weak and unable to stand upright.

稂

稂

**耙** Pa, As 耙種 pa ya, a species of rice.

**秕** Pe, Empty grain, grain not come to perfection. 若粟之有秕 jō sūh che yew pe, like empty grain among the corn.

Also used metaphorically for *desile*.

**秕糠** pe k'hang, chaff.

**采** Suy, Full corn in the ear.

**秋** Ts'hew, Autumn, the time when every thing comes to perfection, and when the fields are white to harvest. Harvest, the time of the ripe grain. 麥秋 m'ih ts'hew, wheat harvest. Also sorrowful. 三秋 san ts'hew, the ninth month.

**春秋** ch'hun ts'hew, spring and autumn; the name of a book. 竹秋 chūh ts'hew, the third month.

**秋秋** ts'hew ts'hew, a horse prancing about. 千秋 ts'hēen ts'hew, your birth-day. 秋分 ts'hew fun, the autumnal equinox.

**秋收** ts'hew show, harvest.

**秋** Tsze. Thick-set, close together.

**秆** Ya, A sheaf of corn; grain springing up.

**稈** Yu. Grass, herbs.

**耘** Yung, To clear away the weeds from amongst the corn

#### FIVE STROKES.

**秩** Ch'h'ih, order, arrangement, constant succession. 平秩 ping ch'h'ih, properly arranged.

**次** ch'h'ih tsze, a series. 望秩 wáng ch'h'ih, to look at the contour (of the hills and rivers.) Also an

office, an official station; adjusted.

**依班秩** e pan ch'h'ih, according to the order of official rank.

**常秩** chang ch'h'ih, a constant employment. 秩秩智 ch'h'ih ch'h'ih ché, deep speculative wisdom.

**秩清** ch'h'ih ts'hing, clear instruction. 秩秩 ch'h'ih ch'h'ih, flowing on, without stopping.

**秩然** ch'h'ih ch'h'ih jén, respectful and decorous. 秩宗 ch'h'ih tsung, the name of an officer

whose business it was to arrange the order of officers and gods in the temples. Also denotes a period of 10 years. Read y'ih, a sea-fowl.

**种** Ch'hin, A species of grain.

**秤** Ch'h'ing, A small steelyard, for weighing pounds and ounces; to weigh. 如秤之平 joo ching che ping, as exact as a steelyard. A certain weight of 15 catties, or 20 lbs. Also written 稱.

**秬** Ch'huy, To sell out rice or grain.

**秬** Ch'h'ih, A certain weight of 120 catties, or 159½ lbs.

**秬** Foo, The husk of rice, or the receptacle of flowers in plants; the calyx or capsule. The same as 稃 foo.

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**秣** Leih, Rarely met with; here and there; thin; open. Used for **歷** leih, astronomical calculations.

**稔** Ling, Grain newly ripe: also a year.

**秣** Mö, Grain given to horses, to feed horses with corn.

**秣其馬** mǒ kē mà, he fed his horse. **芻秣** tsow mǒ, grass and corn for horses. The name of a place. Read meí, to feed.

**秣** Ne, Rice which fails one year, and shoots up the following year spontaneously. Also wheat. Read neih, rice early ripe.

**粘** Nèen, A species of grain.

**秘** Pe, Secret, mysterious: read pèè, fragrant herbs. The same as **祕** pe.

**稊** Pe, The income of fields; the tax on land.

**秣** Pei, A sort of black millet, consisting of grain  $\frac{2}{3}$  cleaned and  $\frac{1}{3}$  in the husk, used in making wine for the service of the ancestral temple.

**秣** Peih, As **秣** 柳 peih tseih, grain springing up a second time. Read pūh, as **秣** 稊 pūh tseih, grain in the ear, without coming to perfection.

**秣** P'hō, Grain not coming to perfection.

**秣** Pō, The grain injured.

**秣** Pwan, Things harmonizing together.

**秣** Shüh, A sort of glutinous rice, used in the north for making wine: the straw resembles that of other grain, but is coarse and large. **秣** tan shüh, red glutinous rice.

**秣** Te, and Che, Grain beginning to be ripe; rice transplanted.

**秣** Too, The name of a state.

**秣** Tsae, Grain.

**秣** Tsin, The name of a state; and of an ancient dynasty,

under which the books were burned, and the literati buried. **大秦**

**國** tá tsin kwō, a country bordering on the western sea, the inhabitants of which are tall and straight, resembling the Chinese. Supposed by some to refer to Judea. A species of grain.

**秣** Tsō, Corn waving in the wind.

**租** Tsoó, The income arising from the fields. **田租**

tēen tsoó, the tax on land. Rent of any kind. **市租** shé tsoó, the income of a market. **屋租** ŭh tsoó, house-rent. Also to collect.

The straw or stalk of corn; the name of a place. Read tseu, and tsow, to envelope, to fold up. **租**

**銀** tsoó yin, rent. **租業** tsoó nēè, to rent an estate.

**秣** Tze, A mode of numbering grain; a bundle of corn consisting of 200 handfuls; a large indefinite number. According to

some 100,000,000, according to others 10,000,000,000,000,000. A weight of 64,000 catties, about 25,000 lbs. 秣歸 tsze kwei, the name of a village. 秣鵠 teze keüé, the name of a bird.

**秧** Yang, The young shoots of corn. 秧穰 yang säang, grain standing thick.

**秬** Yew, Grain and millet, in perfection; anything beginning to grow.

## SIX STROKES.

**秣** Che, As 秣穰 che luy, a species of grain or rice. Read säc, to transplant.

**秣** Ch'haou, Corn springing of itself: read t'heau, rice, paddy.

**秣** Ch'ih, The sound of cutting down corn.

**秣** é, As 秣穰 p'ih é, another name for rice.

**秣** é, Corn leaning outwards; to transplant rice; a kind of grain; to remove, to shift from one place to another; to transmigrate.

Also to alter; to put far off; to turn about; to change. 變移 péen é, to change about. 不延移 p'ih yén é, not far off. 移遺 é wei, to hand down, to leave to. 移書 é shoo, to transmit a letter. 移病 é ping, to communicate an infection. Read she, to display. Read é, to admire. 移辱於後 é jüh yü hóu, to transmit disgrace to posterity. 移船 é chuen, to move a ship from one place to another.

**移玉** é yüh, to invite a friend to an entertainment.

**案** Gan, To thresh out grain by the cart wheel. Some say, to cart home grain.

**秣** Hö, To plough; also to sow. Hö, A sort of grain, like millet, but smaller.

**秣** Hwang, A barren year; a bad harvest; empty; the fruit not ripening.

**秣** Hwö, To pound rice out of the ear, without husking it. Others say, to grow; corn growing.

**秣** Jin, Grain weak, and unable to stand upright.

**秣** Jüh, Thick, large: read jung, black millet.

**秣** Ke, Impeded, stopped up.

**秣** Këang, grain hanging down.

**秣** Këé, The stalk or straw of corn; grain cut down with half the stalk; grain in the straw.

**秣** K'hung, The fruit of grain falling; to cut down ripe grain.

**秣** Kwei, An implement of husbandry: read wa, to plough.

**秣** Lé, Long tall grain.

**秣** Lëé, An abundant crop of millet; regular rows of grain.

**秣** Noo, Rotten grass, stinking herbs.

**秣** Te, Weeds, tares. Same as 秣.

**秣** T'hëen, Name of a village.

**秣** T'hó, An accumulation of grain; heaps of corn.

**稠** T'hung, An abundant supply of grain; the space between the joints in the straw; as in bamboo.

**秣** Too, The name of a place.

**稂** Tsun, An accumulation of grain.

**稊** Tsze, Pannicled millet. The same as 稊 tsze.

**秋** Tsze, Abundant, thick-set, close.

**捆** Yin, The leaf of corn; the ear of corn.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**程** Ch'ing, An order, a series; a measure; the 100th part of an inch: 10 hairs make a 程 ch'ing, 10 程 ch'ing, make a 分 fun, or punt, and 10 分 fun, make a 寸 tsun, or inch. This measure is used in dividing off small steelyards. Also used to denominate measures in general. Also a period, a rule, a limit; a weight; a task; a hanging weight; a stone, weighing 120 catties, or 160 lbs.

**驛程** yih ch'ing, a post on a journey; a road. **起程** k'hé ch'ing, to commence a journey. Also to warn. A local term for leopard. The name of a place. **章程** chung ch'ing, rules and regulations. **前程** tséen ch'ing, preferment. **程數** ch'ing soó, a decimal part.

**秣** Foo, Grain collected together; a heap of corn, a sheaf;

to cut down grain. Read poo, a large kind of bean.

**稊** Foo, The husk of grain; the calyx or capsule of a flower.

**稀** He, Wide apart, thinly scattered. **稀少** he shaòu, scarce. **稀疏** he soo, open.

**稊** Juy, A local term for four handfuls of grain.

**稊** Kan, Rice straw; the stalk of grain; stubble.

**稊** Këé, A handful of grain; to cut down the corn and bind it in bundles.

**覷** Këen, A small sheaf.

**穠** Keu, A tree with crooked branches. **穠穠** chèkeu, bent, crooked. The name of a fruit.

**稍** Keuen, The stalk of wheat, wheat straw.

**秣** K'hüh, Ripe grain.

**秣** K'hwän, Grain come to perfection.

**稊** Lang, A kind of grass like tares. **稊莠** lang yew, weeds injurious to the corn.

**梁** Lëang, A kind of rice.

**稊** Leu, Rice that springs up of itself. Same as 稊 loo.

**稊** Pëé, Grain growing in uneven rows.

**稊** Pëé, The sweet smell of grain.

**稊** Püh, As 稊稊 püh tsüh, grain in the ear, without coming to perfection.

**稍** Saou, Things developing gradually; to give out anything by degrees; a rice granary.  
**稍稍** saou saou, by little and little; in a small degree. Also even, small.  
**稍事** saou szé, a small affair. To be 300 le distant from the royal city. Read saou, gradually, also to rent.  
**稍好** saou haou, rather better.  
**稍可** saou k'hò, tolerable.

**稍** Sew, A kind of grain.

**稅** Shwúy, To hire, to rent; to receive rents, or taxes.  
**賦稅** foó shwúy, taxes, impost.  
**稅舍** shwúy sháy, to set down, to halt, to stop a carriage; to stay.  
**稅人** shwúy jín, to give anything to people; to bequeathe. Read tuy, to mourn after the usual period: on hearing of a death to change the dress.  
**稅衣** tuy e, black clothes. Read t'hó, to let go, to release. Read yuě, to be pleased.

**稊** Tc, A kind of weed or tare, which spreads over the ground. it has a small seed.  
**稊米** te mè, a small kind of rice. Same as **稊** te.  
**枯楊生稊** koo yang sang te, upon the old dry willow tree weeds are growing.

**稌** T'ho, A glutinous kind of rice which delights in marshy low grounds. **豐年多稌** fung neen to t'ho, fertile years produce much glutinous rice. Read choo, as **稌** 稌 choo seu, a medicinal plant.

**稊** Ting, Rice and wheat standing upright.  
**稊** Tselh, As **福稊** peih tselh, growing thick.  
**稊** Tsó, Rice that dies out one year, and springs up the next.  
**稊** Wan, A species of grain.  
**稊** We, Thick rice water, congee, rice gruel.  
**稊** Yèw, To distinguish; different.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**稊** Ch'hang, The husk of grain, chaff.  
**稊** Ch'hang, To reap and gather into sheaves.  
**稊** Ch'he, Young, small, tender; late. **稊子** ch'he tszé, the younger son. Same as **稊**.  
**稊** Ch'how, Plentiful, numerous, thick-set, growing close together; luxuriant. **稊桑** ch'how sang, the name of a place. Read teaou, to arrange, to mix up harmoniously, to move about; to be in commotion. **稊密** ch'how meih, close together.  
**稊** Ch'ih, Grain planted early; first ripe grain; the first wife.  
**稊** Chuy, like the growing corn.  
**稊** E, Grain growing luxuriantly.  
**稊** Fei, An ear of corn.  
**稊** Gan, Fragrant: read yen, the corn looking well. Read yèn, to sow the fields. Read yén, the corn not yet ripe. Read yé, the

corn injured and the crop failing.

**稊** Hēen, Grain growing too rank.

**稊** Hô, The head of a coffin.

**稊** Hwân, A bundle of grass.

**稊** Jin, Ripe grain; a season, a year; to accumulate long

**五稊** woo jin, five harvests.

**稊** Juy, Same as **稊** juy, four handfuls of grain

**稊** Kê, A full year, a complete year. **稊復其時** ké

fūh ké shé, a year brings the seasons round again. Also the stalk of grain, or pulse; straw.

**稊** Keu, As **糖稊** tang keu, a name given to millet, by people in the west of China.

**稊** K'heuen, Grain growing close together.

**稊** K'ho, a local term for wheat: read hwa, good grain: read lwa, grain without the husk.

**稊** K'hung, The stalk of paddy; rice straw.

**稊** K'hwân, The smut in grain.

**稊** K'hwân, A bundle of rope; full **稊載** k'hwân tsae, fully laden.

**稊** Koo, The name of a village.

**稊** Læ, A local term for wheat.

**稊** Lang, As **威稊** wei lang, dignity, terribleness, majesty.

**稊** woo lang, a kind of rice.

**三稊** san lang, a medicinal

fragrant herb. **角稊** kǎo lang, a

corner. **幾稊田** kè lang tēen, how many fields?

**黎** Le, A black kind of wood; black.

**藎** Lüh, Speedily ripe; late planted and early ripe.

**稊** Lùn, A sheaf of corn.

**稊** Neih, The straw of rice and other grain.

**稊** Paé, A production resembling grain, but essentially

different: tares. A kind of grass, like corn, but yielding a very small seed. **稊實** paé shih, the seed of wild grain. The leaf of the **稊**

paé is fine, resembling that of paddy, having no hairs between the joints; it is said to be very injurious to the corn. There are two kinds, called the water and dry land tares.

Small. **稊說** paé shwō, a novel.

**稊官** paé kwan, a minor office.

**稊** Pang, A sort of ploughshare.

**稊** Päng, Grain growing close together; corn in even rows.

**稊** Pe, The name of a district.

**稊** Pin, To bestow grain. **稊**

**賜** pin szé, to confer. **稊**

**給** pin kēh, to give, to communi-

cate, to afford; to receive. **稊** 命

pin ming, to receive orders. At

present used for. **稊** 告 pin

kaò, to announce, to inform. **稊**

**書** pin shoo, a statement. **稊** 回

**稊** hwty pin, a reply. **稊** 安

pin gan, to pay respects to a supe-

rior. **稊** 見 pin kēen, to wait on

a superior. 資稟 tsze pin, natural disposition 稟賦 pin foo, to receive from heaven. 稟神 pin shin, to pray to the gods. 稟帖 pin tüë, a petition.

**稊** Shing, A kind of hemp.

**稊** Shün, A bundle of straw.

**種** T'ho, A small accumulation: read t'hò, an ear of corn.

**稊** Tsefh, A sheaf of corn.

**稽** Tsò, The name of a village, and a surname.

**稊** Tsüh, As 稊稊 füh tsüh, corn in the ear, without coming to perfection. Read tsuy, to collect, to assemble.

**稻** Tsze, To plough; dead grain.

**稊** Ya, As 稊稊 pa ya, another name for rice.

**楊** Yih, Grain planted to the end of a field.

**穡** Yüh, Grain and millet abundant and plentiful.

NINE STROKES.

**種** Chä, To plant.

**稊** Chè, To pay a little attention to, and stop; a fruit growing on a crooked branch. Read ké, as 稊首蛇 ké shòw shây, a double-headed snake.

**稱** Ch'ing, To ascertain the weight of anything. In order to measure lengths the Chinese take the beard of corn, at the autumnal equinox, and consider ten beards as equal to one-tenth of an inch. They

also take 12 grains of corn, which is reckoned equal to 一分 yih fun, one-hundredth part of an ounce. Also to speak of, to talk about, to praise. 稱人之善 ch'ing jin che shén, to admire people's goodness.

**稱道** ch'ing taóu, to speak of the right way. Also to raise up, as 稱戈 ch'ing ko, to lift up a javelin. A designation.

**通稱** t'hung ch'ing, a general designation. 名稱某 ming ch'ing mow, his name was called so and so. Read ch'ing, a steel-yard; to measure, or weigh. To suit the propriety of anything, to correspond to. 稱人意 ch'ing jin é, to suit one's views.

**參稱** tsan ch'ing, to arrange, to classify. 衣一稱 e yih ch'ing, a suit of clothes. 稱副 ch'ing foo, to announce.

**稱價** ch'ing kéa, to raise the price. 稱呼 ch'ing foo, to compliment.

**自稱** tszé ch'ing, to speak in favour of one's self. 稱疾 ch'ing tsefh, to plead sickness. 稱說 ch'ing shwò, to say.

**稱揚** ch'ing yang, to praise.

**種** Chùng, The seed of corn.

**嘉種** kéa chung, a good seed. A class or kind of anything.

**五種穀** woò chùng küh, the five kinds of grain. 遺種 wei chùng, to let fall seed, to leave posterity.

**種羌** chùng kéang, a tribe of Tartars. 種種 chùng chùng, careful and sincere. Also every kind of thing; and short hair. Read chùng, to plant; to spread out. 種

德 chúngh tsh, to diffuse virtue.

種布 chúngh póo, to spread a-

broad. 種樹 chúngh shoó, to plant

trees. Also early ripe. 雜種 tsá

chúngh, mixed sorts. 種類 chúngh

kúy, a species. 種痘 chúngh tów,

to inoculate for the small pox.

穫 Fúh, A species of grain.

稷 He, A local term for cutting down rice. Used for 禡 he, a sacrifice to avert calamity.

稽 Héang, A fragrant smell.

稌 Hwan, A species of grain.

Hwang, As 稊程 pang

hwang, a species of millet.

秣 Jow, To thresh the corn out of the ear by a cart wheel.

稊 Ké, Grain with long ears.

稽 Ké, and Keac, The stalk of corn freed from the outer skin, and worked up into mats, to be used in sacrificing to Heaven.

稊 Ké, The ears of corn shooting up out of the blade; corn in the ear; also chaff.

穢 Léen, A fragrant smell.

穢 Maou, As 穢穢 peau maou, grain unformed.

稊 No, A glutinous kind of rice, used in making arrack.

稊米 no mè, oryza glutinosa.

稊 Pén, Pulse growing in the hedges and on the top of railings.

稊 Pesh, As 稊稊 pesh tseh, grain growing thick. To

tread out grain underneath leaves.

稊 Seù, A kind of grass.

稊 Seu, The fruit of grain hanging down; to cut down corn when ripe. Read sò, rice used in sacrificing to the gods.

程 Sing, As 稊程 he sing, few, scarce, thinly set.

稊 To, and Twan, Grain hanging down.

稊 Tseih, Grain growing thick together.

稊 Tsew, The grain of rice fully ripe; to rent.

稊 Tsaw, Grain growing up.

稊 Tséh, Grain growing thick together

稊 Tsung, A sheaf of corn, containing 40 handfuls; according to some 640 斛 hūh, or piculs make a 稊 tsung, equal to 38 tons. Also grain gathered into sheaves. Cloth of 80 threads.

稊 ūh, The beard of grain.

稊 Wo, A local term for many.

稊 Yé, Grain destroyed, so as not to grow; a failure of crops

稊 Yen, As 稊稊 yen yen, the corn of an equal length.

Read yin, an abundant crop of corn.

# TEN STROKES.

稊 Ché, Young grain, late grain, corn sowed at a later period. Anything small and young; jejune, tender, small. 幼稊 yéw

ché, young and tender 教稊 子 keaóu ché tsé, to instruct

young people. Also self-sufficient, proud, and haughty. 稈氣 ché k'hé, a delicate temperament. 稈且狂 ché tsèy kwáng, young and wild.

穞 Ché, Grain thickly planted.

稈 Ch'hang, To cut down corn and gather it in sheaves.

稈 Chin, Bushy, anything collected together. 苞稈 paou chin, growing in a bush; thickly planted. 稈木 chin mǔh, close-grained wood. Read tēn, roots of trees matted close together. Read pēn, pulse growing on a railing.

糕 Chǎ, and Kaou, The outer leaf of straw, or husk of grain

糞 Chow, To sow corn thick and close.

糞 Fei, A species of rice.

稈 Gān, A species of grass.

稈 H ūh, As 稈積 heŭh tsēh, to accumulate, to store up.

稈 Jung, As 稈稈 nung jung, fragrant. One says, the small part of grain. Read jūng, rice.

稈 Hwang, Empty, destitute of food. Same as 稈

稈 Kaòu, The stalk of grain, straw; among the ancient criminals were made to sleep on straw mats, and drink water. 草

稈 tsaon kaòu, a rough draught of an essay, a sketch. Read keaou,

withered grain. Read kaou, to disperse.

稽 Kè, To examine, to deliberate, to consult, to unite, to regulate. 稽古帝堯 kè koò té Yaou, examining into the history of the ancient emperor Yaou.

古人與稽 koò jīn yǔ kè, to associate with the ancients. 簡

稽 kēn kè, to review or survey.

相稽 sēang kè, to consult together. 稽考 kè kaòu, to enquire into. 稽留 kè léw, to detain.

久稽 kèw kè, to detain long. 稽天 kè t'hēn, to reach up to heaven. 滑稽 hwǎ kè, cun-

ning; a clever reasoner; one who is able to make right appear wrong,

and wrong right: a confirmed sot, who can drink till vomiting and then drink again. Read k'hé, to bow down. 稽首 k'hé shòw, bow down the head to the ground.

稼 Kéa, To sow seed: which is like marrying out a daughter,

something will come out of it. 稼

稽 kéa shīh, sowing and reaping; husbandry. Also the ear and fruit of grain. Corn growing in the wilderness. Family affairs.

耨 Keang, To plough.

稽 K'he, The seed of wheat.

稈 K'hē, grain springing forth

稈 Kūh, The stalk of corn, straw.

稈 Kūh, That which is connected. A general term for

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all-kinds of grain. Corn. 百穀 pih küh, the various kinds of grain.

五穀 wò küh, the five kinds, such as hemp, millet, rice, wheat, and pulse. 穀善 küh shén, good, excellent.

不穀 püh küh, the person who is not good: a humiliating expression in speaking of one's-self. 穀生 küh säng, to live, to dwell.

穀祿 küh lüh, income, salary. 收穀 show küh, to take and nourish; to feed. 藏穀 tsang küh, a little child. The name of a country, and of a river.

馬穀 ma küh, a dragon-fly. Read ków, salary. Used for 谷 and 告

稂 Lén, Rice that is not glutinous. One says, rice that is greenish in the husk and white when beaten out. 稂稂 lén lén, grain that does not yield fruit.

稊 Leih, As 稊稊 leih leih, grain collected together.

稭 Law, A species of grain; corn growing luxuriantly.

耨 Nüh, To clear a field of weeds.

稊 Pang, As 稊稊 pang hwang, a species of millet.

穉 Pèg, A hasty disposition.

穉 Sew, A species of grain.

穉 Sò, Resembling grain: read sh, an ear of corn.

穉 Sze, To cultivate corn; to cleanse grain.

穉 T'hang, As 穉穉 t'hang kèu, a local term for millet.

稻 T'haou, Low ground paddy; rice cultivated in water, the gram of which is bearded, and when beaten out white; much cultivated in the south. 十月穫稻 shih yüé hwò t'haou, in the tenth month the rice is cut down.

種稻 chung t'haou, to plant rice. 稈稻 tsen t'haou, common rice. 早稻 tsaou t'haou, early rice. 晚稻 wàn t'haou, late rice. 陸稻 lüh t'haou, dry land paddy.

稷 Tseih, Pannicled millet, reckoned the superior of the 5 kinds of grain: it yields round yellow grains; the stalk and ear of the plant resemble those of the sedge: It is planted in the summer and reaped in the autumn, but may be cultivated through all the four seasons. The name of a god, supposed to preside over grain. 后稷 how tseih, the superintendent of agriculture. 稷疾 tseih tseih, stern and impetuous. 下稷 hēá tseih, the after noon, when the sun declines. 社稷 shay tseih, gods of the land and grain.

稊 Ts'hang, The top point or spiko of grain.

稊 Tsow, The stalk of millet.

穉 Tsze, Corn growing; to increase; abundant; to transplant. Same as 穉 tsew.

穉 Wán, As 穉穉 gán wán, a local word for calling people to eat wheat.

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**稔** Yae, A small bundle of paddy. **稔** pe yae, the seed of rice.

**稔** Yun, As 芬稔 fun yun, full, abundant.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**稔** Cha, As 赤稔 tsh che red rice.

**稔** Ch'hwang, Grain not in the ear.

**稔** Ké, Close planted, growing thick together. The name of a place.

**耨** Këa, To plough.

**糠** K'hang, The husk of grain, chaff. **播糠** pó k'hang, to sow chaff. In the language of epitaphs it denotes to be fond of pleasure and neglect government. The name of a musical instrument. **糟糠** tsaou k'hang, grains and chaff. **糶糠** pe k'hang, petty, troublesome.

**稭** Kin, The stem of grass.

**稿** Le, A local term for two handfuls of grain; grain in the ear and hanging down.

**稭** Leüth, Coarse rice.

**稭** Lo, A heap of grain: read suy, four handfuls of grain.

**稭** Low, To plough a field.

**稭** Lüh, Grain early ripe: read kew, name of a medicinal plant. **稭** k'hew, a species of grain.

**稭** Man, As 赤稭 tsh man, red rice. **稭** man, to transplant.

**穆** Müh, Grain; excellent, admirable, handsome. **穆穆** müh müh, respectful, careful. Abundantly majestic. **穆和** müh hê, harmonious. Also liberal, clear, pure. **穆君之色** müh keun che säh, to gratify the prince's love of women. **昭穆** chaou müh, the order of arrangement of the parental tablets in the ancestral temple: the first generation removed from the worshipper is ranked under the **昭** chaou, the second under the **穆** müh, and so on: the one on the left and the other on the right. Used also for fathers and sons; posterity. In the language of epitaphs, **穆** müh means to diffuse virtue and maintain integrity. Read müh, as **穆然** müh jên, silent.

**糜** Mun, Grain with a red blade, that yields a beautiful crop; congee, or rice gruel.

**藪** Nuy, The seeds of plants and trees falling down.

**標** Peaou, A field of rice, just in the ear: read peaou, the beard of corn.

**穆** San, As 稭穆 lëen san, an ear of corn without any fruit. **穆子** san tszé, a kind of grain, cultivated in low marshy grounds; it is planted in the fifth month, and gathered in the ninth: the stem is three-cornered, and it puts forth an ear like corn, the grain is, however, small like millet. It is of a red colour, with a very thin husk. It may be pounded into

rice, or ground into flour; when eaten it has a roughish taste; and is sometimes called Dragon's talons, and sometimes Duck's claws. Read *tsan*, grain growing long.

**稊**

*Shwang*, Resembling grain.

**稊**

*Sin*, A species of grain.

**稊** **稊** **杠** *sin k'ang*, a local term for the head of a bed. Read *ts'ih*, trees and plants growing luxuriantly.

**穌**

*Soo*, To take up a bundle of grain. Also to breathe; to be pleased and gratified. To die and live again; to rise from the dead. **復來其穌** *h'ow laé ké soo*, when our prince comes we shall revive. To breathe again. **耶穌**

*Yay soo*, the name of the Saviour of the world, in western nations. **穌合油** *soo h'ó yew*, storax. **穌蘇** *soo l'uh*, the Sooloe archipelago.

**穉**

*T'heih*, To sow far apart.

**稊**

*T'hoó*, An ear of corn: read *shoo*, a kind of grass.

**稊**

*Tsè*, Another name for panicled millet: a sort that is not glutinous, and resembles wheat. A fine kind of rice.

**穉**

*Ts'au*, Anything shrunk up small.

**積**

*Ts'eh*, To collect together, to accumulate, to heap up.

**積聚**

*ts'eh ts'ed*, to gather together. **積貯** *ts'eh ch'od*, to store up. Read *ts'zé*, to store up. **妻積**

*wei ts'zé*, to have in store, for

the use of strangers. **積財** *ts'eh ts'au*, to accumulate wealth. **堆積** *tuy ts'eh*, a heap. **積年** *ts'eh n'én*, for many years.

**募**

*Ts'un*, A heap of corn.

**穗**

*Ts'ang*, Corn bound into sheaves; a bundle of grain in the straw.

**穢**

*Tsung*, As **穢移** *tsung e*, to cleanse the corn, to cultivate grain.

**稊**

*Y'ih*, Millet growing luxuriantly.

**穎**

*Ying*, The spike or beard of grain: also the ear of corn. Also a ring; an awl; a cushion for a musical instrument. The fine end of a pencil. A distinguished scholar. **毛穎** *maou ying*, a hair pencil.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**穉**

*Ch'ó*, To stand alone; to stop on purpose. The name of a tree. A table.

**穉**

*Chow*, To give, to deliver to.

**穉**

*Fan*, A species of rice.

**穉**

*He'au*, Grain growing too rank; resembling grass: read *ja'ou*, like grain.

**穉**

*Ho'ó*, A species of grain.

**穉**

*Hwa*, Corn growing luxuriantly.

**穉**

*Hwang*, Wild corn.

**穉**

*K'au*, A species of grain.

**穉**

**替** Kaou, To stop; the name of a tree: read haü, the string of a net.

**機** Ke, Corn growing thick together.

**橋** Keau, The ear of corn; grass growing luxuriantly.

**務** Laou, Wild pulse.

**稻** Lew, A species of grain; corn abundant.

**稌** Mae, Grain injured by the rain; rotten, destroyed; the smut in corn; black; grain covered with black spots: the mildew.

**穞** Püh, Accumulated; plants growing thick together.

**積** Pun, As 穞 積 wän pun, grain not yet winnowed.

**稊** Süh, An ear of corn.

**穗** Súy, Corn in the ear; an ear of corn. 麥穗 mīn súy, an ear of wheat. 草穗 tsaou súy, the flowers of grass. Elegant.

**稗** T'han, As 稗 稗 t'han san, a kind of grain.

**種** T'hung, As 種 種 t'hung lüh, early ripe. Read chùng, as 種 種 chùng lüh, grain soon ripe.

**穞** Ts'hëé, As 土 穞 t'hoo ts'hëé, an implement of husbandry: perhaps a basket for grain.

**稻** Tein, Grain coming out in the ear: read kan, a species of grain.

**稊** Tsó, Grain early collected; to cut down green corn, or grass, that shrinks after being mowed.

**稊** Yih, To plough.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**穞** Chen, A sheaf of corn.

**穞** Hëé, Wheat perfect and entire.

**穞** Kaou, A sort of cake, or bait.

**穞** Këé, Long, tall grain.

**穞** K'hwae, Chaff, the husk of corn.

**穞** Kō, Long, tall grain.

**穞** Ling, The stems of grass wide apart.

**穞** Nung, Flowers and shrubs growing thick & luxuriantly.

**穞** Sih, Grain that may be gathered in; to reap, to gather in the harvest. To be careful and sparing, as people ought to be with the fruits of the earth. 先 穞 sēn

sih, the same as 神農 Shin-nung, who was deified, as the inventor of agriculture. 食 穞 kēén sih, to be economical. 省 穞 sāng sih, to be sparing. 稼 穞 kēá sih, to sow and reap; agriculture. 吝 穞 lin sih, avaricious.

**穞** Súy, The ear of corn. 穞 穞 suy suy, corn looking well.

**穞** Tang, As 稂 穞 lang tang, a species of grain.

**穞** T'haou, To select, to cleanse grain; to convert paddy into rice. 穞 官 t'haou kwan, the officer who attends to the selecting of rice.

**穞** Tang, As 稂 穞 lang tang, a species of grain.

**穞** T'haou, To select, to cleanse grain; to convert paddy into rice.

**穞** 穞 官 t'haou kwan, the officer who attends to the selecting of rice.

**穞** Tang, As 稂 穞 lang tang, a species of grain.

**稌** Tsan, As 白稌 ph tsan, a name for rice.

**積** Taze, Accumulated grain; heaps of corn; to accumulate.

**穢** Wei, Weeds, various-kinds of grass springing up in the corn fields. 蕪穢 woo wei, foul, covered with weeds, unclean: also bad, dirty. 汙穢 woo wei, filthy.

**除穢** choo wei, to clear away filth. 穢氣 wei k'hé, a bad effluvia.

**穢** 穢氣 wei k'hé, a bad effluvia.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**穰** E, Millet growing luxuriantly.

**穫** Hwō, To cut down corn, to reap grain. 八月其穫 pā yüé k' hwō, they reaped in the eighth month 隕穫 yun hwō, distressed and hampered, embarrassed. Read hoo, as 焦穫

tsaou hoo, the name of a place.

**穰** Mung, As 穰子 mung taze, the name of a fruit.

**穰** Nang, The beard or spike of corn; a long beard to the corn.

**穰** Nóng, As 穰米 nó mè, glutinous rice.

**穰** P'én, Something belonging to a door.

**穰** P'ūh, Plants growing thick together.

**穰** Pin, A fragrant smell.

**穰** S'ang, Pliable, soft.

**穰** Tsh, A name for corn and grain.

**穰** Tsh, A name for corn and grain.

**穰** Tsh, A name for corn and grain.

**穰** T'huy, Bald; a fierce wind; a whirlwind. 穰廢 t'huy fei, overthrown.

**穰** Tse, To reap, to cut down grain; to gather the corn into bundles when reaped, ready for binding.

**穰** Tsow, To collect: read tsung, a bundle of hemp; a heap of grain.

**穰** Wán, To tread out the accumulated grain; secure; contented. Used for 隱 wán. 安穰 gan wán, secure, settled. 穰

穰 gan wán, secure, settled. 穰

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**稷** Yew, A sheaf of corn containing 40 handfuls. **筥**

**稷** kew yew, more or less.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

**穰** Neaou, Not to raise the scales in weighing.

**穰** Tsuy, Rice; also paste: read me, to scatter seed.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**穰** Jang, The stalk of grain, straw; grain full in fruit.

**穰穰** jang jang, grain well filled. Plentiful, abundant. **福穰**

fuh jang, the blessing of plenty. A surname, and name of a place.

**穰** Lùng, As **穰** **穰** lùng tse, to reap. The smut in grain.

**穰** Ssen, Grain or grasses not bearing seed.

**穰** Tséen, Grass eaten by wild animals.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**稊** Ché, Grain waving in the wind.

**穰** Fei, Rice with a red stalk and not glutinous. Some

say, manure.

**穰** K'heuen, Yellow grain.

**穰** Meaou, The beard of grain.

**穰** Tsö, To plant wheat after a crop of rice: also small.

Early ripe. Read tsö, millet.

NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**穰** Le, The blade of corn. **穰**

**穰** le le, millet or other grain growing in rows.

**穰** Tswan, A heap of grain; to cut down grain and col-

lect it together. Luxuriant grain without fruit.

**穰** Këö, The name of a plant used in dyeing black.

**穰** T'hang, As **穰** **穰** tun t'hang, a yellow kind of corn

**穰** Ling, The name of a creeping plant.

**穰** Yen, Grain.

# THE 116TH RADICAL.

## 穴 Heuë.

**穴** Heuë, An earthen house, a cave, a pit, a sinus. **穴** **居**

heuë keu, to dwell in caverns. **孔**

**穴** k'hung hauë, a hole, a den.

**鑽** **穴** tseuen heuë, to bore a hole. **窟** **穴** küh heuë, to dig a

cavern. **穴** **出** heuë ch'hüh, to

dig one's way out obliquely. **穴**

**氏** heuë shé, the officer who had

charge of the wild beasts in caverns.

**丹** **穴** tan heuë, the name of a

place. A halo half round the sun,

and verging towards it. **蛇** **穴**

shay heuë, a snake's hole.

**空** Wä, A large empty space;

**空** to feel about in a hole with

the hand.

TWO STROKES.

**究** Chin, Deep.

**究** Kéw, To go to the utmost; to search into; to scrutinize.

**圖** **究** toó kéw, to scheme after.

**究** **度** kèw toó, to devise, to

plan. **究** **竟** kéw king, to extend

to the utmost limit; finally, at last.

**究** **窮** kéw kéung, to exhaust.

究 究 k'ew k'ew, to conceive-evil designs, and foment mutual hatred.

究 窟 k'ew k'ueh, to dig into.

孝 究 heaou k'ew, the-devotedness of a scholar. 山 究 san k'ew,

a torrent in a ravine. A designation of the southern barbarians. 講

究 k'ang k'ew, to reason, to discuss. 究 問 k'ew wán, to interrogate. 追 究 chuy k'ew, to urge

on an examination

宀 Ts'hang, A small protuberance.

宀 Yaou, Deep.

THREE STROKES.

穹 K'heung, lofty, high, great.

穹 蒼 k'heung chwang, the high empyreal, the heavens.

穹 隆 k'heung lung, eminent, lofty. The name of a bill; to exhaust; empty. 穹 室 k'heung

chih, to stop up.

空 K'hung, Empty, vacant.

空 虛 k'hung heu, void.

空 谷 k'hung k'ueh, a large valley. 空 盡 k'hung tsín, to exhaust. 太 空 t'haé k'hung, heaven.

空 桐 k'hung tung, name of a place. 司 空 sze k'hung, the superintendent of the board of works

who formerly had charge of the territory, and arranged the works in

which the people should be engaged: also the name of a prison. 空 首

k'hung shòw, to bow with the head down to the hands. 空 候 k'hung

how, the name of a musical instrument. 空 桑 k'hung sang, a lyre.

Read k'hung, a cave, a hole, a den, an aperture. 匿 空 neih k'hung, a

hiding place. 鑿 空 chō k'hung, to excavate a tunnel. 土 空 t'hoé

k'hung, a tunnel under ground. Read k'hung, to exhaust; deficient.

Empty, vacant; the mind unoccupied by previous thoughts. 空 心

k'hung sin, a vacant mind; an empty stomach. 空 手 k'hung

shòw, empty-handed. 空 言 k'hung yén, empty talk. Used by the Buddhists for abstractedness

of mind.

空 Mang, As 空 實 mang lang, empty.

安 Noo, To stop up.

窀 S'eh, A dark chamber in a tomb; a vault. 窀 穸

chun s'eh, a deep dark night; buried long in darkness.

窰 T'hun, Fire seen in a cavern.

FOUR STROKES.

穿 Ch'huén, To perforate, to dig through. 穿 屋 ch'huén

sh, to dig through a house. To bore a hole; to chisel into. 孔 穿

k'hung ch'huén, perforated with holes. 穿 胸 ch'huén heung, the

designation of a people, who are supposed to have holes through their

chests. 百 穿 pih ch'huén, a beehive. 天 穿 日 t'heen- ch'huén

jih, the 20th day of the 1st moon, on which the Chinese tis up cakes

with silken threads and put them on their houses, to repair the hole

in the heavens. Read ch'huén, to string, as beads, or cash. 貫穿 kwán ch'huén, to file on a string, as the ancients used to do their books. Read yuen, fire breaking out. 穿衣 ch'huén e, to put on clothes. 穿耳 ch'huén òrh, to bore the ears. 穿山甲 ch'huén san kǎ, the pangolin.

窆 Chun, As 窆窆 chun seih, to put a coffin into the grave, to inter for a long night. Read shun, fire appearing in a cavern.

窆 Chung, To bore, to perforate.

窆 Gan, To shut up.

窆 Hung. As 宏窆 hung tsǎng, a large house; a deep echo in a house.

窆 Jung, Soft leather.

窆 K'heau, A hole, an aperture.

窆 Laou, Real, true; a pen for horses or cows.

窆 Mēen, Dark and close.

窆 Pe, A vessel, a utensil.

窆 Shwuy, Deep.

窆 Sin, Deep, sombre; a surname.

窆 Sūh, To come out of a cavern.

窆 T'hūh, To see one another abruptly; to come out suddenly, to rush against; to offend, to insult; to perforate, bald, short

hair; to set upright; a wicked horse. 窆突 tsaou t'hūh, an upright chimney. 守突 shòw t'hūh, to guard a door. 屬突 keūh t'hūh, a Tartar clan. 突厥 t'hūh keūé, sparrows coming from the north. Read t'hěe, a dog coming slowly out of a hole. Slippery. 衝突 ch'hung t'hūh, to rush against.

窆 Tsing, To fall into; a pit-fall, for catching the smaller kind of wild beasts: the hole is made deep, so that they cannot come out.

窆 Wā, To bore, to perforate; to scoop.

窆 Wan, A hole, a cavity.

窆 Yaou, Deep; a dark secret place. 窆幽 yaou yéw, dark, dismal. Also a double house.

Read yaou, the noise of the hinge of a door; the south-east corner of a house. A deep hollow sound

窆 Yaou, The creaking of a door on its hinges; the south-east corner of a house.

窆 Yin, Deep.

窆 Yué, To scoop out, to make hollow; empty.

# FIVE STROKES.

窆 Chué, About to come out of a hole; empty; anything in a cave. 不窆 puh chué, the name of the son of an ancient statesman.

窆 Hung, The sound or echo of an empty house; dark and deep. Read húng, a little water.



**窈** Keau, As 窈窕 keau teau, deep and distant, still, silent.

**窈** Keau, To dig a hole in the ground; a vault, a subterraneous room; a cell. To ferment wine: also great. **南窈** nan keau, the name of a district. Read leau, deep and hollow.

**窳** Laou, Firm and strong; to nourish.

**窳** Ling, A well.

**窳** Ming, A hole in the ground, a cave.

**窳** Pëen; To put a coffin into the grave, to inter. **窳器** pëen k'hé, implements used in so doing.

**窳** Ping, The third month; a cavern; to become sick with fright; sickness.

**窳** Pö, A house under ground. **窳害** pö k'ih, a hole, a cave.

**窳** Shway, A vulgar term for deep.

**窳** Thang, To pass over, or pass by.

**窳** Tseu, A rocky hill covered with earth.

**窳** Tsih, Narrow, straight; confined. **窳隘** tsih yae, a narrow pass. **窳緊** tsih kin, narrow and tight. **窳胃** tsih heung, a contracted mind.

**窳** T'ö, Peaceful, tranquil.

**窳** Wa, Indented; striking down; a cavity; a puddle.

**窳隆** wa lung, high and low.

**窳圖** wa yih, a deep hollow sound; the noise of something falling.

**窳窳** yaou wa, not full in flower.

**窳窳** yuen wa, the god of the silk-worms.

**窳窳** chö wa, the name of an office. Low ground.

**窳** Yaou, Deep, sunken eyes.

**窳窳** teau yaou, deep and distant.

**窳窳** yaou wa, bent, contracted. Read mën, as **窳然** mën jen, disappointed, chagrined.

**窳** Yaou, Deep and distant; profound and still.

**窳窳** yaou t'heau, retired and at leisure; still, tranquil; free and easy. Read yew, dark, concealed.

**窳** Yaou, Deep and distant.

**窳** Yaou, A potter who bakes earthenware.

**窳** Yih, A cavern.

**窳** Yin, Deep, sombre, dismal, as the grave.

## SIX STROKES.

**窳** Cha, As **窳窳** chüé cha, a string of beads hanging down. Something in a cave.

**窳** Chih, To stop up. **窳窳** k'hang chih, to smother rats.

**窳窳** chih s'ih, to close up.

The moon in a certain position. To pare off with a sword. Full. Read t'héé, solid.

**窳皇** t'héé hwang, the threshold of a bed-chamber, or a grave. Used for **窳** shih, a house.

**窳** Chih, To dig out a cavern, and dwell in it. Read heu, empty, hollow.

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**窓** Chwang, A window. The same as **窗**  
**窠** Hung, As **窠** hung  
 hung, empty, hollow.  
**窠** Hung, Old and decrepid.  
**容** K'hô, To unite; a protuberance: read yê, an earthen mound.

**窠** Kwei, A cavern.  
**窠** Kwei, An empty boiler; a hollow space in the ground; the border round a boiler. Read yaou, as **窠** yaou leaou, deep and distant; profound, the bottom of which cannot be seen.

**窠** She, A cavern, a den.  
**窠** Shin, As **窠** tsau shin, a hole under a furnace.  
**窠** Theaou, As **窠** yaou t'heau, deep, profound; at leisure, still; handsome, good-looking. The first character refers to qualities of the mind, and the second to those of the body. Applied to males as well as females. A deep sheet of water among hills. A secluded road through the mountains. A deep retired house; a house with several ranges of apartments one behind the other. **窠** yaou tsu, small and light.

**窠** Thung, Through, pervious; a tunnel under ground.  
**窠** Tow, Empty; defective; water getting into a cave  
**窠** Woo, As **窠** woo ran, a low place; rugged, uneven

**窠** Yaou, Sombre, distant, obscure; to seem joined into one **窠** yaou teaou, profound.

**窠** Yaou, Deep and sombre; the south-east corner of an apartment.

**窠** Yaou, A kiln. The vulgar form of **窠**

Yew, Empty, hollow.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**窠** Ch'ha, As **窠** wa ch'ha, deep.

**窠** Ch'hôw, A surname.

**窠** Ch'huen, A cave, a hole; to go through; to perforate.

**窠** 6, The south-east corner of a room.

**窠** Gan, To stop up: read yen, to cover.

**窠** Heaou, A high or deep vapour.

**窠** Keaou, a hole under ground for storing things up. **窠**

**窠** tôw keaou, a cellar, a square hole, under ground. **窠**

**窠** sùh, an under-ground granary. **窠** keaou meih, deep in mind and thought; profound.

**窠** Kéen, A kind of deer.

**窠** Keuen, A cavern, a hole.

**窠** K'heun, To urge, to distress, to straighten; as formerly. **窠**

**窠** kwā, k'hân, harassed & embarrassed; numbness.

**窠** K'hew, Deep.



side. 坎 害 k'hán t'hán, the lowest part of a pit.

穴 T'hán, The fire of a furnace; deep.

穴 T'úh, To appear in a hole; coming out of a cave.

穴 Wó, To dwell in a cave; to be stored up in a cave.

穴 Yü, The hollow part of a vessel; sick.

## NINE STROKES.

穴 Fno, To hatch eggs.

穴 Hung, A bright colour; fiery.

穴 K'énou, To store up under ground.

穴 Wá, Deep, clear water; a hollow place, a puddle.

穴 則 盈 wá ts'ih ying, the puddles were full. 低 窪 t'è wá, a low place. Read yue, name of a river.

穴 Wó, To dwell in caverns; a nest in a cavern.

穴 燕 窩 yén wá, edible birds' nests.

穴 窩 ts'ih wó, a nest of thieves.

穴 Yé, A large empty space; still. 穴 窰 kwei yu, the

name of a country. Also the name of an animal.

穴 Yin, A subterranean dwelling; a cellar for keeping wine.

穴 窰 yin ts'ih, the house of a silk-worm.

穴 Yu, To make a door-way through a wooden partition.

穴 窰 yu wan, a door in a wainscot; a small door made in a

large one. 穿 窰 ch'uan yu, to

chisel a door through a partition, in order to steal. Read tow, as 窰 窰 gow tow, low and deep. 窰 wei tow, a privy.

穴 Yuen, The wall of a courtyard.

## TEN STROKES.

穴 Chaou, As 窰 窰 leaou chaou, a deep house.

穴 H'én, In a cavern.

穴 Juén, Soft leather: read ts'een, hunting breeches.

穴 Keúh, Exhausted, poor; carried to the utmost.

穴 K'ew, To exhaust; deep; to plan.

穴 K'heung, Poor, reduced to extremities: properly written k'heung.

穴 Kow, A cavern.

穴 Lew, An under-ground store-room.

穴 Lew, A cavern.

穴 Mä, The name of a cave.

穴 P'he, To break wind.

穴 T'een, To fill up; full; increased; to add to. Read

ch'hén, as 窰 窰 ch'hén lan, the gentle sound of a flute. The ancient form of 窰 t'een.

穴 T'een, To fill up: the name of a country.

穴 T'heou, As 窰 窰 yau t'heou, profound, deep; full.

穴 窰 k'eaou t'heou, deep and distant.

寂

Tsuy, To stop up.

窳

Wan, To sit down.

窳

We, The name of a fish.

窳

Woo, A name for the fire-place.

窳

Yaou, A brick kiln; a hole for burning anything in.

窳

yaot leaou, empty and still

窳

Yaou, Distant, hidden.

窳

Yaou, A potter's furnace; a pottery.

窳

Yü, Filthy; a flaw in an earthen vessel, a defect; vicious, idle.

若窳

k'hoó yü, coarse and porous.

皆窳

tze yü, careless and slothful.

情窳

to yü, listless.

窳弱

yü yó, feeble. The name of a place.

窳窳

yé yü, the name of an animal. Used for

臉

yn, wearied. Read wa, and used for

窳

wa, a puddle, a collection of dirty water.

窳

ELEVEN STROKES.

窳

Chaou, A bird in a cave; a nest.

窳

Chih, A rabbit warren.

窳

Chué, A short face; a beautiful countenance.

窳

Chung, as 窳 窳 yü chung, a flaw in an earthen vessel.

Chwang, A window 同

窳 tung chwang; a fellow

student. 門窳 mun chwang, doors and windows.

窳

E, To talk in one's sleep.

窳

Fow, The noise of blowing; to whistle.

窳

Hwa, A cross piece of wood that prevents ingress. Also loose, wide.

窳

Kéen, Motionless.

窳

K'hang, as 窳 窳 k'hang lang, a house shut up. Empty

窳

K'heu, To dwell at ease, without ceremony; to enter

窳

at once into a poor man's dwelling, without making any ceremony at the gate. Unceremonious.

窳

窳教 k'heu pin, poor and unpolite.

窳

窳貧 k'heu soó, a tray carried on the head, for conveying presents.

窳

窳覓 gow k'heu, a full bamboo frame; a convenient piece of ground.

窳

K'heu, A cave.

窳

K'hwei, To peep. 窳窳

窳

k'hwei she, to pry into, to look narrowly. 窳見 k'hwei keen,

窳

to take a view. 用管窳天

窳

yung wán k'hwei t'heen, to take a tube and look at the heavens.

窳

Read k'hwei, half a pace, or one stride of the foot, about 3 feet.

窳

窳左足 k'hwei tsò tsü, to step out with the left foot.

窳

窳探 k'hwei t'hán, to spy.

窳

Leaou, To bore through.

窳

Leaou, as 窳 窳 yaou leaou, profound, deep and

instant. Empty; still; stopped up.

寐  
窳  
窳  
窳

Me, To sleep.

Mwan, A dark black cavern.

Seih, To come out of a cave.

窳窳 seih süh, a sound.

The Chinese say, that when spirits approach, the gilt paper used in sacrifice makes a noise in the wind.

寤  
邃  
窅  
窅  
窅  
窅

Sing, To be aroused, to be awakened.

Suy, Poor, exhausted; deep and distant.

Teaou, As 窅窅 teaou yaou, deep, profound.

Teaou, As 窅窅 yaou teaou, deep and distant.

T'han, As 窅窅 lan t'han, thin & widely spread;

fattened out. A deep cavern.

T'hàn, A hole at the bottom of a pit.

Tseih, To steal, to take clandestinely.

Tsin, The name of a district: read tsin, to overflow,

to steep in water; to lead off water, and inundate a country. To soak gradually.

窳  
窳  
窳  
窳  
窳  
窳

Tüb, The mouth full of victuals.

Woo, A furnace, a fire-place.

Woo, A furnace.

Yaou, A brick-kiln.

Yu, A cave in a hill.

## TWELVE STROKES.

窳

Ch'ang, As 窳宏 ch'ang hung, large and wide. The echo of a house. To figure silk.

窳

Ch'ang, To look straight forward, to gaze; a red colour; doubly dyed. Read ch'ang, to look straight out of a hole. Read ch'ang, to look purely.

窳

Ch'ung, Empty; to make; hasty, precipitate. Read t'hung, as 窳籠 t'hung lung, dark; a deep recess.

窳

Chuy, To excavate a hole in the ground, to dig a pit; the noise of a mouse.

窳

E, To talk in one's sleep.

窳

Füh, A house underground; to burrow. 窳 窳 tsou füh, a burrow.

窳

Heuě, Empty, hollowed out.

窳

K'ho, A cavity, a den, a nest

窳

K'hwan, Empty; the sound of a vessel when there is nothing in it. 窳啓 k'hwan k'hé,

窳

persons of little information. Also dried up. 窳樵 k'hwan koo, withered. Read k'hoo, hollow, as 窳

窳

木 k'hoo mūh, a hollow piece of wood. The name of a river. Read tsuan, concealed.

窳

Kung, To scoop out mould, to hollow out earth.

窳

Leaou, To bore, to make hollow; a hole or den in which a person may dwell.

窳

Lew, A cave.

**隆** Lung, As 穹窿 k'hung lung, the high empyreal, the expansive vault of heaven.

**審** Pwan, The eddy of water; water stopping in any place and forming a deep hole.

**寔** Sing, Greatly aroused to intelligence.

**窅** Teau, Deep.

**窅** Thàn, Bent inward.

**窅** Tsing, As 窅窅 tsing hung, an echo, a sound.

**窅** Tsew, The noise of a rat in a hole.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**竅** K'headu, A hole, an aperture. 地竅 té k'headu, the apertures of the earth. 九竅

k'headu, the nine openings of the human body, seven of which are in the head, and two below. In medicine, slippery things are used for promoting an easy passage through the several apertures of the human body. 八曾有竅 jin heung yew k'headu, a race of people with holes through their chests. 心有七竅 sin yew tseih k'headu, the heart has seven apertures. 一竅

不通 yih k'headu p'ih t'hung, not one aperture open; dull, stupid. 百竅 pih k'headu, the pores of the skin.

**窳** K'heu, Empty, hollow.

**窳** Sow, To guide a chariot; to descend; to rule.

**竄** Ts'hwán, To run away slyly, to skulk away. 鼠竄

shoò ts'hwán, to run away like a rat. Also to let go; to kill. To se-

cret, to store up. 竄惡 ts'hwán gó, to conceal vice. 竄殺 ts'hwán wé, to diminish; small, petty. 竄

以藥 ts'hwán è yó, to fumigate with medicine. To change. To in-

crease the number of houses in a city. 窺 ts'hwán, to enter a cave. To entice men to evil.

**窳** Tsuy, To stop up.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**窺** 6, To talk in one's sleep; to be alarmed.

**窳** K'heing, Poor, exhausted; to be at one's wit's ends; to be without resources. When a

beast is reduced to extremities it gnaws, a bird in similar circumstances pecks, and a man deceives. 無窳 wó k'heing, exhaust-

less. 永世無窳 yung shé wó k'heing, endless years, without end. 窳究 k'heing k'hew, to

search to the utmost. 窳塞 k'heing sh, to stop up. 窳奇

k'heing k'hé, the name of a fabulous animal, shaped like a tyger, with wings. The name of a man, of

a place, and a plant. 窳窮 pin k'heing, poor. 窳苦 k'heing

k'hoò, poor and wretched. 窳詰 k'heing k'héé, to investigate thos-

roughly. 窳民 k'heing min, poor people.

窳

K'heung, The name of a country.

窳

Lan, 窳 窳 lan t'han, thin and widely spread.

窳

Tsaóu, A fire-place, a furnace. 窳 窳 kwa tsaóu,

to stride over the fire-place: an expression used for a son conquering his father. 窳 窳 chuy tsaóu, a blast furnace.

窳

Yaou, A potter burning pans in his kiln.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

窳

Joo, A local term for sleeping.

窳

Jung, Ornaments of hair.

窳

Keüth, Poor, exhausted.

窳

Tóu, Empty, hollow; to excavate a hole; to burrow in the ground; to dig a hole thro' a wall; a cavern; a receptacle; a channel for water; to lead out water through its channel; to drain off. The name of a country, and a surname. Read t'hüü, a reservoir of water.

窳

Tsáng, To open out flowered silk.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

窳

Keüth, A winding narrow path.

窳

Keüth, &amp; 窳 Keüth, Poor, exhausted.

窳

K'wei, A word found in obscure books.

窳

Lenos, To hollow out, to scoop out; a small cavity.

窳

Leüth, To bore a hole.

窳

Lung, 窳 窳 k'hung lung, a hole, a cave. The

name of a place.

窳

T'hó, To bore.

窳

Tsaóu, A fire-place, a kitchen, the place where eatables are prepared and cooked. In the first month of summer the Chinese sacrifice to the god of the kitchen; who, they suppose, appears in the shape of a beautiful female in red garments. 窳 窳之事 tan tsaóu che zé, chemistry, or alchemy.

窳

Tsuy, To stop up a cavern.

## SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

窳

Ts'hé, To steal, to take away clandestinely. 窳 窳 jang ts'hé, to abstract by stealth.

窳

taou ts'hé, to steal slyly. 窳 窳 ts'hé wán, to hear by stealth. (My private or humble opinion.) 窳 窳 ts'hé fó, to carry off privately. 窳 窳 ts'hé wéi,

unsuitably to occupy an office. 窳 窳 ts'hé ts'hé, to examine and search into. 窳 窳 ts'hé che, the name of a bird, fond of stealing fat.

Also shallow, as 窳 窳 ts'hé lan, of a light blue colour.

窳

Sze, A cavern; the name of a river.

窳

Heung, Old and decrepid.

窳

Tung, The whistling of the wind.

窳



解  
寢  
竈

Sze, A cave.

T'han, To go to sleep without taking off the clothes.

Ling, A cavern.

THE 117TH RADICAL.

立 Leih.

立 Leih, To stand erect, to stand still. 行立 hing leih, walking and standing still.

To establish. 禮義立 lè é leih, propriety and justice were established. 獨立 tūh leih, to stand alone.

三十而立 san shíh ūh leih, at thirty I felt established.

樹立 shóo leih, to plant, to set upright. 立愛 leih gaó, to implant love.

立德 leih tīh, to establish virtue. 置立 ché leih, to fix, to settle.

堅立 kēen leih, to confirm. 立家 leih kēa, to establish one's family.

存立 tsun leih, to keep standing. 立見 leih kēen, immediately seen.

立刻 leih k'íh, instantly. 起立 k'íh leih, to rise up and stand erect.

雙耳立 shwang ūh leih, pricked up both his ears. 立政 leih ching, Established government: one of the sections of the Shoo-king.

立車 leih chay, a kind of chariot. Used for 粒 lē, a grain. Read wei, and used for 位 wéi, a seat, or throne.

成立 ching leih, to accomplish. 設立 shé leih, to institute. 立法 leih fā, to establish a law.

立名 leih ming, to establish one's reputation.

赤立 ch'ih leih, to stand naked.

立志 leih ché, to fix one's resolution. 立心 leih sin, to determine.

卒 K'hōen, A fault, a crime.

訖 Ch'hoó, Exact, correct.

允 Yuen, To incline to one side.

升 Fow, To ascend.

允 Yuen, To lean against.

竚 Fā, To stand upright.

竚 Fā, Short.

竚 Hwáng, Broad; to extend; to measure

FIVE STROKES.

站 Chán, To stand for a long time. 站立 chán leih, to stand still.

馬站 mà chán, a stage of a journey. 站起來 chán k'íh leih, to stand up.

佇 Ch'hoó, To stand on tiptoe, to stand for a long time.

佇 Ch'hoó, To wait for, to stop.

竚 Fā, To stand still.

竚 Hwa, A stand, or cupboard for provisions.

竚 K'hae, As 竚 haé k'hae, a dwarf.

竚 K'hed, robust, hale, strong; a mechanic. Read k'hòw, to work up anything; clever, skilful.

竚 Ling, As 竚 ling ping, to walk crooked.

竚

竚

竚

竚

竚

**氓** Ming. A clown, a clodhopper, a rustic.

**泥** Ne. Water and earth mixed, mud.

**並** Ping. To stand together, to be compared; altogether, and, also, moreover. **並受** ping shou, to receive in conjunction.

**並驅** ping keu, to ride side by side. **並立** ping lei, to stand together. **參並** tsan ping, equal in rank and authority. Read p'ing, near, connected with, adjoining.

Also written **並**

**姐** Ts'hiě, Terrified, alarmed.

**屹** Yué, To stand erect.

# SIX STROKES.

**章** Chang. A stave in music; also variegated, adorned.

**文章** wán chang, silk embroidered with various colours; courteous, polite; elegant literature, a piece of composition, an essay.

**章句** chang k'eu, chapters & verses; sections and paragraphs.

**成章** ching chang, to finish the chapter, to complete a business, to conclude a stave.

**明章** ming chang, clear and elegant.

**大章** tá chang, a great display. A numeral, as **約法三章** yó fá san chang, 3 contracts.

**章程** chang ching, regulations, laws.

**章木** chang mú, forest trees.

**章山** chang san, a hill with flat table land on the top. The name of a place, and an office.

**上章** shang chang, the year in a certain routine.

**大章**

tá chang, the name of a piece of music.

**印章** yin chang, the seal of a great officer.

**章奏** chang tsow, a report sent up to the emperor.

**章歲** chang suy, the Metonic cycle, occupying a period of 19 years.

**章甫** chang foo, the name of a cap, under the Yin dynasty.

**總章** tsung chang, the name of a temple.

**建章** keen chang, the name of a palace. Vulgarly a mother's brother is called

**章** chang **周章** chow chang, alarmed. Used for **樟** chang, and **樟** chang.

**該** Hae, As **豎亥** shoo hae, a divine person; the name of a god. To arise.

**終** Hae, The name of a god.

**竟** King, To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; the end, the termination.

**竟學** king h'ě, to study thoroughly.

**歲竟** suy king, at the end of the year.

**竟寧** king ning, endless tranquility.

**事竟** king xé, to finish a business.

**盡竟** tsin king, to exhaust entirely. Used for **境** king, a border.

**究竟** kéw king, to investigate to the uttermost; at length.

**竟然** king jén, finally, at last.

**餅** Ping, As **鈴餅** ling ping, to walk away.

**音** Yih, Cheerful, pleasant.

# SEVEN STROKES.

**量** Hung, To measure.

**𨾏** Lze. As **𨾏** 羸 lē ying. to walk away.

**𨾏** P'ho, The sound of putting anything down.

**𨾏** Ping, To send, to order

**𨾏** Seu, To wait.

**𨾏** Sung, To respect; to stand up in a stiff formal manners; to put forth one's energies in a respectful manner. **𨾏** 意 sùng é, a respectful intention. Also to fear

**不 𨾏** p'hi sùng, not to be afraid.

Also superiors. **𨾏** 善 sùng shén, when superiors are virtuous. **𨾏**

**動** sùng túng, to be moved, or agitated. **𨾏** 體 sùng t'hè, the

flesh creeping on one's bones. **𨾏**

**斯** sùng sze, the name of a bird,

which hops on seeing people, and

calls out its own name.

**𨾏** Szè, To wait for. **𨾏** 罪

szè tsü, to wait for one's

punishment.

**童** T'húng, Alone, one stand-

ing alone; a young man not

yet married; all such under 50 are

termed bachelors. **童** 蒙 t'húng

mung, a youth. **童** 子 t'húng

tszé, a boy. **童** 童 ching t'húng,

a lad above eight years of age. **童**

女 t'húng neü, a young woman,

a spinster. **童** 童 seaou t'húng,

a modest form of expression adop-

ted by the wife of a prince. **童**

牛 t'húng néw, a young cow,

which has not yet put forth its horns.

**童** 殺 t'húng koo, a young sheep

without horns. **童** 山 t'húng san,

a naked hill, without grass or trees.

**童** 土 t'húng t'boò, bare ground.

**童** 童 yuen t'húng, a parasite.

**童** 童 t'húng t'húng, full, abun-

dant. **童** 使 t'húng shè, a young

man, condemned to slavery for his

crimes. **童** 奴 t'húng noò, a slave

boy. Used for 同 t'hung, with.

**童** 年 t'húng néen, in youth.

**童** 童 shia t'húng, clever youth.

**童** 童 t'húng chin, a virgin. **目**

**童** m'hi t'húng, the pupil of the eye

**童** Ts'heou, Standing erect.

**童** Ts'heun, To stop, to finish

an affair; to retire and stand

still; to stand erect; to change.

**已 事 而 竣** è szé úrh ts'heun,

to finish a business and stand still.

**童** Read ts'hun, lying down prostrate.

**童** Ts'hüh, Careful; respect-

ful; read chüh, to wait.

**童** Tsing, A man's name.

**童** Wang, To go abroad with

expectation of returning; to

expect; the name of a sacrifice; a

surname.

# EIGHT STROKES.

**童** 6, That which is right or

propen for a man, just, good,

righteous.

**童** Füh, To see a ghost, or

apparition. Read lüh, as

**童** lüh lüh, a ghost appearing.

**童** K'hwei, As **童** 然 k'hwei

jen, standing alone.

**童** Lé, To come down, to ap-

proach, to accord with, dis-

tant, open.

**踈**

Pā, A short man, standing as high as he can. Read pe, to walk awry.

**豎**

Shoo, To stand erect. Also written 豎 shoo; a young man, not yet of age. 豎儒 shoo joo, you young valet! A surname, and the name of a country.

**踈**

T'heau, As 踈 踈 t'heau yaou, high and dangerous.

**踈**

T'héen, Respectful.

**踈**

Ts'ê, Alarmed: also respectful.

**踈**

Ts'eu, As 向 厥 keu ts'eu, lean, emaciated.

**踈**

Tsing, To stop and rest. 踈言 tsing yen, to select one's words. 踈潛 tsing ts'een, still, retired. 踈人 tsing jin, a nation of lilliputians, about nine inches high.

**踈**

T'uy, As 踈 踈 l'uy t'uy, heaped up together. The fruit of trees hanging down.

**踈**

Wo, As 踈 踈 wo lo, to stand up weakly.

NINE STROKES.

**踈**

Chin, To sit or stand without moving.

**踈**

Fth, Awry, distorted.

**踈**

K'h'ê, To exhaust, to carry to the utmost. 踈忠 k'h'ê chung, to exhaust one's fidelity. 踈盡 k'h'ê tsing, exhausted. To bear, to carry. 相 踈 ts'ang k'h'ê, to finish and begin again. 三鼓而 踈 san k'ô (sh k'h'ê, at three rolls of the drum,

the courage of the troops sinks down. 踈力 k'h'ê leih, to exert one's strength to the utmost.

**踈**

K'h'eu, To stand up.

**踈**

Ping, As 踈 踈 ling ping, to walk awry.

**踈**

Seu, To stand waiting.

**踈**

Shoo, To stand.

**踈**

Twan, Straight, correct; to put straight, or even 踈

**踈**

正 twan ching, correct, upright

**踈**

端士 twan szé, a correct scholar To put forth, to bud, to commence; the head, the beginning.

**踈**

仁之 踈 jin che twan, the principle of benevolence. 天 踈

**踈**

t'héen twan, spring. 踈首 twan shòw, the head. 踈緒 twan seu, a clue; a class. To judge; to be entirely given up to. A piece of cloth or silk, 18 or 20 cubits long.

**踈**

玄 踈 heuen twan, a dark kind of coat, cut square. 踈門

**踈**

twan, the southern gate of a palace. 踈牛

**踈**

twan nêw, the name of an animal, of the horns of which bows are made. Read chuen, as

**踈**

踈言 chaen yen, to speak slowly, as if panting for breath. Read

**踈**

m'een, a cap 踈陽 twan yang, a Chinese term.

TEN STROKES.

**踈**

He, To wait for.

**踈**

Sen, To stand waiting.

**踈**

T'een, To stop up.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**搏** Chuen, To classify, to arrange : read twah, to make even.

**堅** Keaé, To exhaust, to carry to the utmost ; to reach to. The same as **居** keaé.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**逕** Seu, To wait for : a man's name.

**澄** Táng, As **澄** **澄** táng táng, waiting.

**增** Tsáng, High, lofty. **增** **巢** tsáng tsacu, a dwelling on a pile of timber.

**磴** Te'hüh, To stand waiting.

**踴** Ts'hun, Rejoiced, pleased.

**曉** Yaou, As **踔** **曉** t'heau yaou, high and dangerous. Read keaou, to stand on tiptoe.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**矯** Hwa, Awry, distorted.

**竚** Lè, To stand upright.

**羸** Ló, Feeble. **羸** **羸** wo ló, to stand feebly.

**踽** Lung, To walk awry.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**經** Ch'hang. A word found in Buddhist books.

**鞀** K'liào, To beat a drum ; a kind of song, used by posture-makers ; the sound of harmony ; a musical instrument.

**競** King, Strong, violent, boisterous ; to contend ; to strive

away ; high ; hasty. Also full, abundant.

**孺** Seu, To wait for.

## FIFTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**嶂** Tù, As **嶂** **嶂** lùt tày, heaped up together, accumulated.

**顛** T'hun, The sound of a bell.

**競** King. The same as **竟** king, strong, violent

## THE 118TH RADICAL.

## 竹 Chüh.

**竹** Chüh, The bamboo species, which is always green, and hangs over at the top, something like the character. It is neither too hard nor too flexible, belongs neither to the grasses nor trees. The smaller differ in being empty or full. The larger resemble each other in having knots or joints, at certain intervals. Although the bamboo flourishes in winter, yet it dislikes too much cold. **綠竹** lüh chüh, green bamboos. **竹箭** chüh tséen, bamboo arrows. One of the eight kinds of musical instrument. The Yellow Emperor sent a person to the mountains of the west, to procure a species of bamboo, which being cut in two and blown, produced the first note in music. **竹簡** chüh k'ên, the slips of bamboo, formerly used for books. **竹帛** chüh pih, proclamations, anciently written on bamboo. **竹花** chüh hwa, the flower of bamboo.

竹實 chüh shih, the fruit of bamboo. 竹醉日 chüh tsü.

jih, the 13th day of the 5th moon, on which bamboos may be planted.

孤竹 koe chüh, the name of a country. 司竹 sze chüh, an officer who had the superintendence of bamboos.

竹譜 chüh pó, a work on bamboos. 竹青 chüh tsing, a plant that produces an azure dye.

The name of a flower, a vegetable, and a fruit. 竹豚 chüh tun, an animal of the Mus species, found among the shoots of bamboos.

竹魚 chüh yá, the name of a fish. 竹葉 chüh yé, a kind of wine.

實竹 shih chüh, the nastus, or solid bamboo. 竹黃 chüh hwang, tabasheer.

竹竿 chüh kan, a bamboo pole. 竹布 chüh pó, linen.

竹筴 chüh sun, bamboo shoots. 竹簟 chüh tan, a bamboo mat.

## TWO STROKES.

竺 Chüh, A kind of bamboo. 竺天竺圓 t'hsen chüh

kwá, India; it is said to be divided into five parts, viz. east, west, north, south, and central India. Also a surname, and the name of a place. Read tüh, as 竺厚 tüh hóu, liberal, generous.

筴 Chuen, Split bamboo.

筴 è, Bamboo.

筴 Lih, The root of bamboo; a species of bamboo, very

hard, and armed with thorns, good

for fences, as even dogs and fowls cannot pass through it.

筴 Ting, A bamboo case.

## THREE STROKES.

筴 Ch'ha, A species of bamboo.

筴 Kan, A bamboo staff, or pole. 筴牘 chüh t'üh,

a book, made of slips of bamboo.

Read han, the shaft of an arrow.

A clothes horse. 揸竿 chä kan, to stick on a pole.

筴 Ke, A species of bamboo.

K'hè, A mat.

Mang, The beard or spike of grass.

Pung, To weave bamboos into mats for covering vessels

Tsze, A kind of organ.

Yih, Ropes made of bamboo.

Yu, A kind of organ, with 36 pipes, the principal of

which was four cubits two inches in length. The pipes were generally made of bamboo, and varied in length like the wings of a bird. It differed from the 笙 säng, which was a smaller instrument.

笙 säng yu. organs. 簫 taou yu, one of the pipes of the organ.

筴 Yun, The smallest reed in the orphean pipe.

## FOUR STROKES.

簾 Cháu, As. 簾簾 chaudi, a bamboo vessel, a cul-

lender. Birds' nests made in caverns.

筵

Che, A species of bamboo.

筵

Chin, A species of bamboo.

筵

Chung, A species of bamboo.

筵

Chung, A bamboo with long joints; a long bamboo pipe without any knots or divisions.

筵

Chuy, A whip for driving a goat carriage; an implement used in a small carriage. Read juy, a species of bamboo.

筵

Fang, A bamboo utensil.

筵

Heaou, A small pipe, the smallest of the 16 tubes in the orphean pipe.

筵

Hoo, A reel on which to wind ropes; a bamboo frame for hanging up meat.

筵筵 筵筵 hoo sun, a species of bamboo of a bitter taste, with the joints far apart, a little larger than the bamboo used for arrows. People gather the shoots and boil them in lime-water, when they become of a golden colour, and are sweet and edible.

筵

Hwang, A utensil for catching fish.

筵

Hwang, A utensil for catching fish.

筵

Hwüh, A kind of sceptre, or badge of office, held by all officers from the duke to the scholar. An emperor's sceptre was made of precious stone, a prince's, of ivory, a great officer's, of ornamented bamboo, and a scholar's, of common bamboo. They were ge-

nerally two cubits and six inches long. Whenever the officers wrote anything in the prince's presence, it was done on this board: if they had any business to perform they stuck the badge in their girdles. These badges were otherwise called

手板 shòu pán, hand boards.

執笏 chih hwüh, to hold the badge of office. Read wán, as 篋 笏 min wán, the appearance of fingers over the holes of a pipe. Read wüh, as 篋 笏 min wüh, numerous and close-set

筵

Kang, A row of bamboos; to apply the stick to the fiddle. Read tang, a stringed instrument; a species of bamboo. A bamboo pole. A clothes horse.

筵

Ke, A hair pin used by females. 及笄 ke'hi ke, a female arrived at womanhood, when she is adorned with the hair-pin.

筵

Kow, A species of bamboo.

筵

K'hëe, A box for carrying books. 負篋從師 fò k'hëe tsung sze, he shouldered his satchel and followed his master.

筵

K'hëen, A small kind of bamboo.

筵

Lüh, Bamboo.

筵

Pa, A species of bamboo, which comes from the west. A kind of bamboo with thorns, the shoots of which, when eaten, cause the hair to fall off. 籬笆 le pa, a hedge, a fence.

**篋** Pe. A utensil for catching shrimps. Read pé, a small-toothed comb. Next in order.

**籊** Pūh, A gentle tap.

**笑** Seaóu, To be delighted, to be glad; to expand the countenance and shew the teeth; to laugh, to smile. **顧我則笑** koó gnò tsíh seaóu, he looked at me and laughed. **笑不至齒** seaóu pūh ché ch'hè, to laugh without showing the teeth. **莞爾而笑** wan úrh úrh seaóu, to laugh gently. **山笑** san seaóu, a sort of baboon. **笑之** seaóu che, laughed at him. **見笑** kéén seaóu, laughable. **戲笑** hé seaóu, to ridicule.

**箒** Sbe, A species of bamboo, procured in the southern wastes. It is said to be 1000 cubits long and 30 cubits in circumference!

**箒** Shwúy, a species of bamboo.

**筴** Sin, The shoots of bamboo, which may be eaten.

**筴** Sin, Laughing: read tsin, bamboo ropes.

**竿** Swan, To reckon: the same as 算.

**笑** T'he, A screen for a carriage.

**箆** T'hun, A receptacle for rice and grain; a small granary.

An immensely long bamboo.

**筵** Tsin, A species of bamboo: read kin, a kind of matting, in front of a carriage.

**筵** Ya, Bamboo shoots.

**筵** Yin, A species of bamboo.

**筵** Yuen, A species of bamboo, with a black variegated skin.

## FIVE STROKES.

**筵** Chen, A whip made of split bamboo; to scribble as children do. Read t'hěé, a bamboo slip for writing on.

**筵** Ch'he, To whip; to flog with the bamboo, which is done with the view of *teaching* the people. The bamboo for correction is about 5 feet long, gradually thickening from half an inch to an inch towards the end: the knots are carefully cleared away, and the persons inflicting the chastisement must not be changed. **撻笞** chiuy ch'he, to cudgel.

**筵** Ch'boo, The shuttle, the instrument by which is formed the transverse threads of a loom.

**笙** Choo, An instrument of music where-with to tune guitars.

**筵** Chūh, The shoots of bamboo bursting forth.

**筵** E, Bamboo shoots, bamboos putting forth their young shoots.

**筵** Fan, A bamboo vessel for containing dates & chestnuts.

**筵** Fan, A law, a regulation, a rule, a pattern; books made of bamboo slips. A *mosaï* made of bamboo.



**符** Foo, A check, to secure good faith between two parties: it was formerly made of bamboo, about 6 inches long, which being cut in two, each party held a portion, in order to see whether they agreed at any future time. **符**

**節** foo tsé, a tally for the purpose of testifying identity. Also to verify, to testify, to unite. **符瑞** foo suy, favourable influences, such as sweet rains, pure fountains, &c.

**符籙** foo' lüh, a charm for exorcising evil spirits. **木符** mūh foo, the grain of wood. It forms

part of the names of several books, offices, and places. **符檄** foo pō, a fabulous animal, like a unicorn, without horns. A species of bamboo with variegated leaves. **畫符** hwa foo, to write charms, or spells.

**第** Fūh, A door at the back of a carriage; an arrow; a hair-pin; to shave an arrow and make it tapering.

**箒** Hēā, A species of bamboo: read tā, bamboos striking together. Read nō, a bamboo rope for tying a vessel.

**箐** Hoo, A species of bamboo. **箐麓** hoo lüh, a quiver.

**箐** Jen, Bamboos weak and flexible.

**箐** Juy, Pointed.

**箐** Kan, A species of bamboo, a large kind of bamboo, solid in the centre.

**筊** K'ia, A sort of pipe without holes, used by the Tartars.

**筊** K'hien, The root of a tendon, an enlargement of the tendons, an induration of the muscles.

**筊** K'heu, A vessel for containing rice, a basket for holding cakes; a pass in the mountains; a fence erected among the hills, for screening off wild beasts.

**筊** K'heu, A torch made of dry rushes.

**筊** K'hoo, A species of bamboo: read koo, a basket for catching fish.

**筊** Kō, The shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

**筊** Koo, To bind anything up with twigs; to hoop with bamboo.

**筊** Kow, A crooked piece of bamboo for catching fish.

**筊** yu kow, a fish hook. **筊** Leih, As **簪** tang leih, a sort of basket shield, or screen, with or without handles.

**筊** chūh leih, a bamboo hat, with a broad brim, and a conical top.

**筊** Ling, A basket attached to a carriage; a bedstead in a place covered with a mat. **筊** ling sāng, a small basket.

**筊** Min, The outer part of bamboo, the grain of the bamboo. **筊** mīn wān, the fingers moving over the holes of a pipe. To oil and comb the hair.

**筊** Mō, A bamboo utensil for catching fish.

**箇** Nă, A bamboo rope for towing a vessel; to repair a hedge.

**茶** Nēē, A species of bamboo, the skin of which is as white as snow; the larger kind are used for poles. **竹茶** chüh nēē, a small box.

**茶** Nēē, As **茶然** nēē jen, wearied with labour.

**筍** Paou, A species of bamboo, the shoots of which come forth in the winter.

**筏** Pei, As **筏筏** pei pei, flying abroad.

**筴** P'hō, A bamboo utensil for catching fish.

**筴** P'ū, A species of bamboo with a white skin.

**筴** Pūn, The inner part of a bamboo; also coarse, large.

vulgar. **蠡筴** ch'ūn pūn, stupid. Also the deck of a ship. **筴上** pūn sháng, upon deck.

**笙** Sāng, A kind of organ; it is furnished with 12 pipes, differing in length like the wings of a bird; these are fitted into a sort of calabash, which serves as the wind-chest. Also to display, to bud, to commence. **等笙** yn sāng, an organ. **笙細** sāng sé, small. The name of a place; a kind of mat.

**筴** Sēen, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Shūn, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Soo, A brush for rice.

**筴** Sze, Vessels for containing rice or clothes. **衣筴** e sze, a clothes trunk. **簍筴** tan sze, round and square baskets.

**筴** Tan, To strike: a basket; a mat. **Read tā**, the heavens suddenly becoming dark, and the stars appearing.

**第** Té, Order, series. **次第** tszé té, a rank; arranged in order. Also only, merely. **第宅** té tsāh, a house, a dwelling, a residence. **第一** té yih, the first. **第二** té ūrh, the second.

**筴** Teaou, As **筴帚** teaou chaou, a broom.

**笛** T'hēh, A flute, one cubit and four inches in length, with seven holes; the playing on which is supposed to have the effect of cleansing the mind, and drawing it off from depravity. **雅笛** yáy t'hēh, the elegant flute. **羌笛** keang t'hēh, the Tartar pipe. **雙笛** shwang t'hēh, a double flute.

**玉笛** yūh t'hēh, a flute made of jade. Also the name of a place. **吹笛** ch'huy t'hēh, to play on the flute.

**筴** Tséay, A slanting prop.

**筴** Tsāh, Narrow, straightened; to go out hastily; the ceiling of a house; the sheathing under the tiles. Flattened bamboos joined together, like boards. A quiver, a case for bows and arrows, made of platted bamboos. **筴錢** tsāh tsēn, coin, money. A sur-

name, and the name of a place. To press, to squeeze. 門竿指 mǎn tsǐh ché, squeezed her fingers in the door. A bamboo rope, to assist in fording a river. 鑽竿 tswan tsǐh, the punishment of tattooing the face, or marking it with indelible ink. Read tsa, to drain off wine, to separate the juice from the dregs. 狹竿 hēē tsǐh, narrow, contracted.

第 Tsze, A bedstead, a mat to sleep on, the boards of a bed-place.

簍 Tung, A species of bamboo.

筵 Yang, A species of bamboo, without any colour. Read ying, bamboo shoots.

筵 Yaou, The knots or joints of bamboo.

筵 Yin, Laughing.

SIX STROKES.

筵 Che, A pipe or flute.

筵 Ch'he, To mend holes with bamboo. The ancient form of ke, a sieve.

筵 Ch'he, A species of bamboo.

筵 Ch'noo, A blind for a carriage, or the sail of a ship. Read ts'hoo, spread out or extended.

筵 Ch'hing, A torch made of bamboo; a species of bamboo, with a variegated skin.

筵 Chuen, A bamboo for stringing things on.

筵 Chuen, A receptacle for rice, a kind of granary.

筑 Chūh, A bent piece of bamboo, made into a kind of guitar, it is beaten on with a stick: it has a large head, and a small neck. Also to collect, to gather up with the fingers. Name of a place.

筑 Chūh, The same as above: also the name of a river.

筑 Chung, A sharp-pointed bamboo.

筑 Chung, A middling-sized tube; a species of bamboo.

筑 E, Long; the seams where boards are joined together.

Read léē, a raft with sails.

筏 Fūh, or Fā, A large ship for crossing the ocean; a raft made of bamboos joined together, for crossing a stream. Read pō, a raft.

符 Hāng, As 符 簾 hāng tang, a bamboo mat; a bamboo basket.

筵 Haou, A bamboo rope; a small pipe. Read keaou, as 筵 keaou è, a chair.

筵 Jin, A single mat; a mat for sleeping on.

筵 Joo, Oakum for caulking vessels; it is made of the skin of bamboos.

筵 Jung, A small kind of bamboo, used for arrows.

筵 Jung, The figured head of bamboo; variegated bamboo.

筵 Kaou, As 筵 筵 kaou laou, bent bamboo or wood, for making implements of.

篋

Ké. As 比篋 pè ké, a small-toothed comb.

簪

Ké, A hair-pin; young women have their hair put up with a pin at 15 years of age. It is also applied to the cap, with which young men fasten their hair. Also the name of a place.

笠

Kéang, A species of bamboo; also a raft.

簾

K'heuh, A frame for silk-worms.

筇

K'heung, A species of bamboo, used for walking-sticks by old people.

筵

K'how, A certain measure for cloth.

筐

K'hwang, a basket for holding rice, or anything of a like kind. 傾筐 k'hing-k'hwang, a small basket, easily filled. 筐

篋

k'hwang fei, baskets for carrying presents in. 戴筐 tae k'hwang, the name of a constellation, near Hercules. 筐牀 k'hwang chwang, a bed, or couch. The name of a place.

筋

Kin, A tendon, a muscle. 筋力 kin leih, main strength. 鹿筋 lüh kin, stag's tendons. 筋竹 kin chüh, a species of bamboo, very hard, used in the south for spears, while the fibres of the shoots may be spun into bow-strings. 土筋 t'hoò kin, a kind of medicine. Read kéen, muscular, powerful.

筭

K'ang, A bowl; a case for keeping chop-sticks.

篲

Kwei, A species of bamboo, a wound inflicted by which is mortal.

筈

Kwó, The butt end of an arrow, that is fixed on the bow-string. Meetings are soon followed by partings, as is the case with the arrow and the string. Used for 括 kwó.

箬

Laou, As 箬箬 knou laou, vessels made of willow twigs, or basket work.

筭

Lé, To reckon, to calculate.

筥

Ló, As 栲筥 low ló, a bowl for containing cups, a cup-board. To bind.

箒

Né, A bamboo broom; also bamboo.

筆

Peih, A pencil for writing and recording events. Also called 不律 püh leüh, because it cannot be confined within rules. It mattered not whether the pencils were manufactured of wood or bamboo, so long as they made a mark with ink. They were first invented by one 蒙恬 Mung-kwó; the handle was of wood, with a brush of stag's hairs and tipped with goat's hair, hence they were called 蒼毫 chwang haou, azure hairs. The name of a constellation, and a flower. 筆耕 peih käng, to plough with the pencil, to follow the profession of a school-master. 筆墨 peih mih, pencils and ink. 筆尾 peih wei, the point of a pencil. 鵝毛筆 gó mó peih, a pen.

含筆 han peih, to dip the pen in ink. 蘸筆 san peih, ditto.

落筆 lō peih, to commence writing. 飛筆 fei peih, a ready pencil. 筆之 peih che, write it.

箒 Sōn, A brush for sweeping away rice. 狼箒 lang scèn,

a weapon of war, consisting of a bamboo with a tuft of hair, and provided with forks at every joint, and a knife at the point: it is at the same time a complete defence against swords and spears, and is calculated to inflict terrible wounds.

筇 Seun, A frame on which to suspend a drum.

筍 Sun, The shoots of bamboo, which are of a conical shape several inches long, when they first spring out of the earth, and are used as vegetables. The bamboo is divided into male and female species: the latter produce many shoots about their roots. The natives use them both fresh and salted: the former are called 玉版筍 yūh pàn sun, nearly board shoots, and the latter 鹽筍 yon sun, salted shoots: the taste is sweet and cool: they are not injurious. Also a cross piece of wood, on which to suspend bells and musical stones. Read yun, a flexible bamboo, that can be made into mats. Read seun, a bamboo sledge. 筍芽 sun yay, a sprout; a tenon.

答 Tā. A bamboo rope for tracking boats: also suitable. remunerative, congenial. To

answer, to reply. 應答 ying tā, to reply. 報答 paou tā, to reward, to award retribution. 對答 tūy tā, to answer. 答布 tā pōo, coarse cloth. The name of a stream, and a surname. 答書 tā shoo, a reply to a letter. 答禮 tā lè, presents or compliments paid in return. 答拜 tā pāé, to return a visit.

等 Tāng, A sort, a kind, a class; to compare. 同等 tung tāng, of the same class. Also even. 晝夜等 ohōw yāy tāng, days and nights of equal length.

等級 tāng kēh, a rank, a degree. 等量 tāng léang, to compare, to measure. 等候 tāng hōw, to wait for. 等平 tāng ping, even. 發等 fá tāng, to wash wooden boards. 方等經 fang tāng king, the name of a Buddhist book. The sign of the plural, as

我等 gōh tāng, we, us. 爾等 ūh tāng, ye, you. 木石等 mūh shīh tāng, wood, stones, and such like. 三等 san tāng, three sorts. 不等 pūh tāng, a variety, more or less. 等閒 tāng han, common, ordinary. 等因 tāng yin, and such like causes.

筴 T'ho, A species of bamboo: read chwa, a switch.

筴 T'ho, A species of bamboo, used for horse-whips.

筒 T'hung, As 射筒 sháy t'hung, a species of bamboo, with a small bore, about ten feet long, and without knots or joints.

Also a tube, or pipe, on which to play; a pipe open at both ends. A bamboo for keeping wine in, which imparts a fragrance to the liquor

**筌** Tseun, A bamboo utensil for catching fish; to collect firewood in the water, in order to induce the fish to come about it for worms.

**策** Ts'hih, A slip of bamboo, for writing on. Some are two feet long, and others only one foot; a number of them fastened together forms a memorandum book. **簡**

**策** k'een ts'hih, books generally.

**書策** shoo ts'hih, to write in a book. **策書** ts'hih shoo, an official order, an appointment. A plan,

a scheme **良策** leang ts'hih, a good scheme.

**籌策** chow ts'hih, a stratagem. **計策** ki ts'hih, a plan.

**推策** chui ts'hih, to calculate.

**策筴** ts'hih laou, a species of bamboo.

**馬策** ma ts'hih, a horse-whip.

**策馬** ts'hih ma, to whip a horse. **天策** t'heen ts'hih, the name of a constellation.

**木策** mun ts'hih, a small piece of wood.

**策策** ts'hih ts'hih, the sound of the falling leaf.

**警策** king ts'hih, an epigram, a satire.

**策刺** ts'hih tsze, to prick as with a thorn. A surname; a small sieve.

**著策** shoo ts'hih, a slip of bamboo, used in divination.

**金策** kin ts'hih, a crossier.

**篴** Tze, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Wán, As **截簍** tsé wán, a bamboo.

**筴** Yang, A species of bamboo.

**簾** Yaou, the ceiling of a house.

**筴** Yaou, The laths underneath the tiles of a house.

**筴** Yin, A species of bamboo; a double mat for a carriage.

**筴** Ying, The shoots of bamboo.

# SEVEN STROKES.

**箒** Che, A small leaf.

**箒** Ché, A mat.

**筴** Ché, A bamboo utensil; the bark of a tree. Read chih, careful, correct.

**筴** Ché, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Chen, To sharpen anything and give it a point.

**筴** Ch'he, A bamboo utensil.

**筴** Ch'hing, As **筴** ling ch'hing, a bamboo mat. One

says, a species of bamboo, good for making flutes. Read t'hing, a bamboo utensil; a mat in a carriage.

**筴** Ch'hou, Chop-sticks, with which the Chinese eat their food. A water insect. A sort of cockle, which has sometimes a small crab inhabiting the same shell; when the cockle opens its shell to eat, the crab goes out to seek for food, and when the cockle closes its shell the crab returns. It also caters for the cockle, and for their whole lives they do not separate.

**築** Ch'hüh, To beat and pound, as in building mud walls.

**筴** Ch'hung, Name of a plant.

**箴** Ching, A species of bamboo.  
**箴** **篚** ching k'hwang, a utensil used in weaving.

**箴** Fe, A species of bamboo.

**箴** Foc, A shuttle used for throwing the transverse threads in weaving. The inner part of a bamboo.

**筴** Han, As **筴** **隋** han suy, the solid kind of bamboo, it is as big round as a man's toe, is very hard and straight, having a substance in the inside like moist flour. When it springs up from the shoot, there is frequently a small insect that bites it round, which, after the bamboo is grown up, dies, and leaves a row of marks on the bamboo, as if it were embroidered.

**篚** Hèa, A species of bamboo.

**篚** Ke, A small toothed-comb.

**篚** Kèen, A bamboo spout for conducting water. **Read** hêen, a species of bamboo.

**箴** Kèo, A carved bamboo post in a house. **Read** yüh, a species of bamboo.

**筴** Keu, A vessel for containing rice. **篚** **篚** k'hwang

keu, square and round baskets. **爲** **篚** wei keu, to form sheaves in reaping corn: four handfuls make a **篚** keu, sheaf.

**箴** Keun, A small kind of bamboo. Same as **篚**

**篚** K'he, A species of bamboo.

**篚** K'hew, A small basket.

**篚** Kwàn, The string by which bells and drums are suspended. A superintendent; a pipe; a shuttle.

**篚** Lang, As **蒼** **篚** **竹** tsang lang chüh, young bamboos. The name of a hill. A basket. A screen for a carriage with a crooked handle and an ornamented top.

**箴** Lé, As **箴** **箴** pelé, bamboos woven into a screen. **Read** le, a species of bamboo.

**箴** Leüh, A bamboo tube for shooting at birds.

**箴** Mang, the boards of a house.

**篚** Mäng, Bamboo shooting forth.

**篚** Me, Basket work.

**篚** Meaou, A kind of medicine.

**篚** Ne, A species of reed, said to be 1000 feet long; the ground rattan?

**篚** Nèe, The inside of a tube.

**篚** Pa, A rake with five teeth, used for raking straws out of mud.

**箴** Pelh, A check or tally divided in two.

**箴** P'ho, As **箴** **篚** p'ho ke, a hood for a carriage.

**簑** P'hang, The hood of a carriage; a mat for a boat. Read hung, as **簑簑** hung s'ang, a strainer for liquor.

**簑** Ping, A covering for a boat or carriage.

**箭** Pó, To crack the fingers and toes.

**箭** San, A bamboo utensil.

**箭** Seaòu, A kind of arrow, made of small bamboo.

**箭** Seaòu, A small kind of bamboo.

**筮** Shé, As **筮草** shé ts'au, straws used in divination.

**卜筮** p'ó shé, to divine by straws,

**筮人** shé jín, a diviner. The name of a hill, and a book.

**筭** So, A shuttle, used for throwing the transverse threads in weaving.

**筭** Swan, As **筭盤** swán pwau, an abacus, used in counting. **算數** swán soó, to reckon. See **算**.

**筭** T'ho, As **筭簏** w'í, t'ho, the bamboo species. **簏**

**簏中** mín t'ho chung, as hollow as a bamboo. Read choo, to break off a bamboo, a kind of plant; basket work. Read shoo, as **簏** pwan shoo, a wicker basket. The inside of bamboo.

**簏** T'hun, A round receptacle for rice.

**簏** Thong, A bamboo tube. **十二簏** shíh írb t'hung the 12 tubes of the orpheau pipe.

**筭** Héang t'hung, a receptacle for money, with a small hole, so that cash may be readily put in, but taken out with difficulty. A sparc pot. Also an implement for catching fish, made on the same principle. Read yung, a quiver.

**筭** Ting, A spindle, or spinning-wheel; a small kind of bamboo, used for striking a bell. To divine by tying up bundles of straw, and breaking bamboos. Also a basket, and the beam of a house.

**筭** Tow, A vessel used in sacrifice, to contain meat.

**筭** Ts'ho, A basket, or cage:

**筭** Ts'ih, To divine by straws.

**筭** ch'ih ts'ih, to hold the straws for divining. Used for **筭** ts'ih, to plan. **簏** ts'ih, a book. To take up under the arm. A receptacle for arrows.

**筭** Ts'ó, A bamboo rope, for assisting in crossing a river, or for tracking a boat. The name of a counting. Read ts'ih, to urge, to press; a sharp, quick sound.

**簏** Tso, Bamboo.

**簏** Tsow, To strain wine; a strainer.

**簏** We, A species of bamboo; a broom.

**簏** Woo, A species of bamboo.

**簏** Yay, A species of bamboo, the shoots of which have no taste.



**筭** Yen, A pipe, one cubit and four inches long; a large pipe.

**筵** Yen, A bamboo mat spread on the ground; anything spread out smooth. Also a feast, an entertainment. **筵宴** yen yén, a banquet. **筵筵** king yen, a classical feast. **筵席** yen sít, an entertainment.

**筴** Yih, A utensil for taking fish.

**筴** Yin, A large kind of reed, said to be 1000 feet long; the ground rattan?

**筴** Yuen, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Yun, The hard part of bamboo; as bamboos are hollow, the hardest part is the skin; the outer coat of the bamboo, which contains a portion of silex.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**筴** Chh, To puncture with a needle.

**筴** Chaou, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Chaóu, A bamboo basket, for catching fish.

**筴** Che, A small kind of bamboo, like arrows, growing in the water, amongst which fishes find shelter.

**筴** Ch'hae, A bamboo utensil. **筴** Read ts, long and narrow baskets; a term used by people on the sea-coast.

**筴** Chh, A part of organ.

**筴** Chh, A **筴** yün chh, a strainer for washing rice in.

**筴** Chh, A broom, a besom. **筴** k'è chh, sieves and brooms. **筴** fúh yün chh, a species of bamboo, about as thick as a finger, with a bunch of small leaves at the end, like a broom.

**筴** Chh, A species of bamboo; a knot or joint in bamboo. **筴** chh, a switch for a horse.

The punishment of flogging.

**筴** Chwa, A horse-whip, a switch.

**筴** Fe, A species of bamboo; read pa, to scrape together.

**筴** Fúh, A case for bows and arrows. **筴** shé fúh, a quiver.

**筴** Han, A species of solid bamboo.

**筴** Hang, A bamboo pole.

**筴** Hesh, A utensil.

**筴** Hoc, A species of reed, said to be 1000 feet long. Also a reed or pipe to blow on.

**筴** Kaou, A pole for poling a boat.

**筴** Ké, The name of a constellation, part of Sagittarius.

**筴** nan ké, the southern constellation of Ke. Also a sieve. **筴**

**筴** pó ké, a close sieve for throwing up corn and catching it, in order to winnow it from the chaff. **筴**

**筴** k'è chh, sieves and brooms. **筴** há kwó, the name of a

country. 春箕 *chun kē*, a basket.  
箕木 *kē mūh*, a species of wood  
used for making quivers. 箕伯  
*kē pih*, a prognosticator of the winds.

簍  
簍  
簍  
簍  
簍

*Kuēn*, A flexible reed.

*Kēh*, The roots of bamboo.

*Kēh*, A brush.

*K'heēn*, A lock, a pair of  
pincers. 箝語燒書

*k'heēn yū shaou spoo*, to shut up  
people's mouths, and to burn the  
books.

笙

*K'hung*, As 笙簞 *k'hung*  
*how*, a musical instrument,  
a kind of lute, with 24 strings; it  
was carried in the bosom, and play-  
ed on with both hands. A basket.

箭

*K'hwān*, A species of bam-  
boo, used for arrows; it is  
of a black colour. Also a species of  
bamboo shoots. 箭桂 *k'hwān*  
*kwei*, a certain flower. Also to  
play at chess; the name of a river.

箇

*K'ō*, A numeral of things.  
箇有矢五十箇 *ōō*  
*shē wāi ch'hiā k'ō*, he carried 50 ar-  
rows. 一箇人 *yī k'ō jīn*, a man.

箆

*Kōo*, A hoop; to bind any-  
thing round with a hoop.

箆

*kōo t'heēng*, to hoop a  
basket. Among the islands to the  
south of the Canton river, 大箆

圖

*t'ō k'ō wāi*, means a large vil-  
lage; 小箆圖 *shōu k'ō wāi*,  
a small village, because the vil-  
lages there are surrounded by  
water.

箆

*Kōo*, A species of bamboo,  
suitable for switches; an an-  
cient reed or pipe for blowing on.  
A horse-whip, with a whistle in it.

箆

*Kwae*, A bamboo utensil  
for catching fish.

管

*Kwān*, A musical instru-  
ment; a reed. A sort of flute  
with six holes, about a cubit long,  
and an inch in diameter. Also a  
tube, or hollow pipe of any kind.

斑竹管

*pan ch'hi kwān*, a  
tube of variegated bamboo. 筆管

筆管

*peih kwān*, the shaft of a pen. 管

事

*kwān szé*, to superintend busi-  
ness. 管人 *kwān jīn*, to rule

道之管

over men. 道之管 *taōu che*  
*kwān*, the hinge of doctrine. 管

管

*kwān kwān*, to take a slight  
view of, uninfluenced by anything.

管

To bathe. 管肱 *kwān ju*, a spot  
in the centre of the back, opposite  
the navel. 管簞 *kwān yō*, a pipe,

管

a flute. Also a porter. Used for  
管 *kwān*, and 簞 *kwān*, a tube

五管

with which to look at the heavens.  
五管 *wāu kwān*, the five vic-  
ers. 管下 *kwān hāi*, under

管

authority. 管理 *kwān lǐ*, to ma-  
nage. 管束 *kwān sū*, to restrain.

箆

*Lae*, A species of bamboo.

箆

*Lū*, As 箆箆 *lū yū*, a  
species of bamboo, the leaves  
of which are thin and broad. Some

箆

grow to an immense size, and are  
used for flag-staffs; the shoots are  
very sweet.

箆

*Ling*, A species of bamboo

箆

*Ling*, A species of bamboo

# 簾

Lūn. A tall bamboo basket.

# 簾

Lūn, 簾子 lūn tse. a utensil used on board of ship

Mang, A species of bamboo, the joints of which are very near together.

# 簾

Mang, A species of bamboo.

Me, Wicker-work.

Nē, Bamboo.

Nēn, A rope for tracking a boat, 100 fathoms long

Pé, A small basket, a hand basket, a basket for catching

fish. Read pue, a large float, or raft, made of bamboo. Read peih, thin.

# 簾

Pé, The lid of a pot, the cover of a still. 簾 奔 lūn pé, a carriage that goes without shaking. 迦界 kēa pé, an expression found in Buddhist books.

# 簾

Pé, A rake for catching crabs.

# 簾

Ping, A species of bamboo.

# 簾

Ping, 簾 竿 ping pang, the leaf of a door.

# 簾

Pé, A door-blind.

# 簾

Pow, The outer envelope of the bamboo, which falls off as the plant comes to maturity.

# 簾

The leaves of the bamboo. Read foo, a species of bamboo. Read pue, a small bamboo net.

# 簾

San, A bamboo box, coarsely made.

# 簾

Sen, Bamboo: read tseih, to cover.

# 簾

Shā, A fan. 武王始作簾 Wū-wáng shǐ zuò shā, Wō-wáng first invented fans. 簾脯 shā fū, a kind of dried meat, as thin as a fan, and can be used as such. Read shē, a mode of writing, the running hand.

# 簾

Swān, The numbering of things; a number; to reckon, to count, to take into consideration.

# 簾

無算 wō swān, not taken into the account, innumerable.

# 簾

算教 swān soó, numbers to calculate.

# 簾

算器 swān k'ie, a bamboo vessel.

# 簾

算盤 swān pwan, an abacus, a counting table.

# 簾

算法 swān fā, arithmetic.

# 簾

算術 swān shūh, ditto.

# 簾

執算 chih swān, to keep a reckoning.

# 簾

算書 swān shū, to calculate, to scheme.

# 簾

算智 swān ché, wisdom.

# 簾

打算 tā swān, to estimate.

# 簾

妙算 miào swān, an excellent scheme.

# 簾

Swān, A utensil.

# 簾

Tā, A bamboo covering; a species of bamboo.

# 簾

Teaou, The name of a hill.

# 簾

Tēn, A large chest. The same as 典.

# 簾

T'haou, A basket used in breeding silk-worms.

# 簾

Teang, A guitar with 12 strings: the upper part was arched to resemble heaven, and the bottom flat like the earth.

# 簾

風 箏 fūng tēng, little bits of metal or other substances, hung up under the eaves of a house, which being put in motion by the wind make a

jingling noise. 鼓箏草 koo  
tsing f'haou, a plant.

箋 Tsên, Books made of paper. 箋紙 tsên ché, letter paper; the lucubrations of a certain poet.

箔 Tsên, A mat for covering silk.

簕 Tsên, A species of bamboo; a marsh.

箒 Tsœuen, A word found in the 藏經 Tsang-king.

簍 Ts'hêd, A bamboo vessel; a fan.

簍 Ts'hi, A plan, a scheme; a species of bamboo.

簍 Ts'hi, A scheme, a contrivance.

簍 Tso, Bamboo.

簍 Tsow, Tabasheer, a substance found inside the bamboo.

簍 Tsow, A strainer for wine.

簍 Ts'hi, A mat for a boat or carriage.

簍 Tsung, a clump of bamboos.

簍 Twan, A round bamboo vessel.

簍 Wô, A spindle for receiving silk; bamboos growing thick together.

簍 Ye, Bamboo.

簍 Yia, A species of bamboo.

簍 Yo, 筴筴 lin yu, a species of bamboo, the leaf of which is thin and long.

筴 Yuen, A bamboo utensil; a species of bamboo.

# NINE STROKES.

箒 Chô, The leaves of the bamboo.

箒 Ch'hun, a species of bamboo.

箒 Chin, A needle for sowing clothes: also a needle for puncturing the flesh; the ancients used sharp stones for this purpose.

石箒 shîn chin, a stone needle, a probe. Also a rule, a cautionary maxim. 箒言 chin yên, words of advice: words that probe the conscience, as a needle does the flesh. A surname; a feather; the name of an office. 箒魚 chin yû,

a kind of fish, with a sharp-pointed head, like a needle. 箒疵 chin tsze, a kind of cormorant.

懶婦 箒 lán fô chin, a narcotic plant.

箒 H'ad kan, a species of bamboo.

箒 規 chin kwei, moral maxims.

箒 Ching, A species of bamboo; a man's name.

箒 Chô, A basket in which to wash rice.

箒 Chôo, The chop-sticks with which the Chinese take up their food.

飯無以箸 fân wô è chôo, rice cannot be taken up with chop-sticks. A species of bamboo, that grows on the shores of the southern sea, very difficult to be procured. The natives use it for colouring their wine.

Head chôo, a cover lid. To join, or adhere to anything.

**筴** Choo, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Chów, Bamboo roots removed & drying in consequence.

**篆** Chuen, A mode of writing, stiff and square, like stones and iron. The seal character.

**大篆** tá chuen, the large seal character. **小篆** seáu chuen, the small do. The red colour of summer. The string with which bells and drums are suspended.

**築** Chüh, To beat, or pound, as in forming mud walls.

**築牆** chüh tséang, to build a mud wall. To gather.

**館** Chuy, A round place for the reception of rice, a small granary. **簍** Bead twan, a species of bamboo.

**範** Fán, A law, a rule, a pattern; to imitate. **模範** móo fán, a mould. **洪範** húng fán, the great pattern of right principles. **範常** fán chang, a constant law.

**筴** Fuug, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Gó, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Hèa, To collect, to gather.

**筴** Heuen, The flower of the bamboo.

**筴** Hou, A species of bamboo.

**筴** hóo lüh, a quiver.

**筴** How, A 筴篋 k'hung how, a kind of lute, with

24 strings.

**筴** Háng, A bamboo pipe for leading off water; an aqueduct made of wood or bamboo. A bamboo frame on which to dry anything. A utensil for taking fish; a sort of fishing-stake, carried out to a great length. A dam thrown across a river.

**筴** Hwang, A species of bamboo, very hard, with the joints close together, the skin is as white as snow; the larger kind can be made into boats, and the smaller used for pipes. The shoots come out in the 6th moon, are of a dark red colour, and solid within. A field of bamboos. **幽篁** yew hwang, a dark bamboo grove. A cluster of bamboos.

**筴** Jō, The outer envelope of the bamboo. The name of a plant, found in the south, the root and stalk resemble small bamboos, and the leaves are like rushes, flexible and tough; men use the leaves for hats, and women for the lining of shoes. **Road nā**, a sickness in bamboo.

**筴** Juen, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Kán, The shaft of an arrow.

**筴** Kēa, Buds before they flower; a species of bamboo; a quiver.

**筴** Kēu, A species of bamboo.

**筴** Keò, A 筴篋 keò leu, a pair of compasses.

**執** K'eh, To punish criminals to the uttermost.

**篋** K'hēē, A box. **箱篋** sāng k'hēē, a trunk, a chest, anything narrow and long **鼓篋** kō k'hēē, to drum upon the book box, done by scholars on entering school. The name of a hill. **篋筍** k'hēē sae, a scholar's satchel

**筍** K'ho, A species of bamboo.

**簍** K'hoo, A species of bamboo. **Read koo**, a utensil for catching fish.

**箴** K'hwae, Bamboos used for arrows.

**箴** K'hwēi, A species of bamboo.

**篁** King, A species of bamboo, as white as snow, the larger kind may be used for poles.

**筍** King, A hard useful kind of bamboo.

**篋** Kō, A species of bamboo. **篋簍** kō san, peach branches. **Read hōt**, an instrument used for stopping music.

**篋** Kō, A basket, or bowl.

**篋** Kow, A basket for smoking things in.

**篋** Kwa, **篋簍** hwō kwa, a receptacle for silk, a spindle

**篋** Kwei, A mat, or sail; a basket. **Read kwō**, a pair of compasses or a bow, for describing the naves of wheels.

**篋** Lōh, A bamboo tube, for shooting birds with, a blow-pipe.

**落** Lō, A hedge, or frame for creeping plants; a basket, or bowl.

**篋** Meau, A small pipe.

**篋** Mei, A species of reed, used for the shaft of arrows; it has several knots within the space of a foot, the leaves are large like fans, and can be used for covering things. The shoots come forth in the winter.

**篋** Nan, Flexible bamboo.

**篋** Pae, A slip, or flat piece of bamboo.

**篋** Pe, A basket, or hamper.

**篋** Pēn, A bamboo carriage or sledge, for carrying earth on.

**篇** Pēn, Slips of bamboo formed into a book; a book for recording things; a publication, a proclamation; a literary work.

**篇** zhoo pēn, a section of a book. A species of bamboo, with red stalks; it grows frequently by the road side, and is edible. The name of a hill.

**篋** Pō, The noise made in cracking the fingers & toes.

**篋** Pūh, A species of bamboo, several spans in circumference, the joints are close together; it is solid, and can be used for pillars or beams in a house. **Read fūh**, an instrument used in weaving.

**篋** Sae, Bamboo; read sae, winter-work.

**箬** Sc. Wicker-work, basket-work. Read sac, a species of bamboo.

**箱** Ssang. The box or box of a carriage, the place for stowing goods in a carriage; a granary; a box or chest. **箱篋** hsiang k'hié, a bamboo trunk. **東箱** tung ssiang, a side chamber on the east, for the reception of guests. A small room, like a box. **衣箱** a ssiang, a clothes' chest. **開箱** k'hai ssiang, to open a box. **箱房** ssiang fang, a granary.

**箛** Seaou, A musical instrument, held by posture-makers. **象箛** ssiang seaou, an ivory pipe. The music of Shun. Read sô, a song, a ballad. To strike a person with a stick.

**篲** Sseu. As **篲帚** sseu chow, a brush for cleansing away rice.

**篴** Sseu. To make the rim of a bamboo basket. Read tsieh, to cover.

**箬** Sseu. As **箬簞** keen sseu, a species of bamboo, the joints of which are far apart. A kind of sieve.

**篴** She. The tongue in the pipe of an organ. Read te, a species of bamboo. A bamboo stenail. Read ke, a hair-pin.

**篴** Sseu. A species of bamboo, a clothes horse; a pole for hanging out clothes to dry. Read s, a footstool before a bed.

**簞** Sing. As **簞簞** ling sing, a small basket; a carriage was. implements for fishing.

**簞** Sing. As **簞簞** ping sing, a screen; the curtain of a carriage.

**篴** Sô, A species of bamboo. **篴簞** tsaiang sô, a mat. The name of a village.

**篴** Sow, A small kind of bamboo.

**篴** Sow, A measure of 16 斗, or pecks.

**篴** Sun, The shoots of bamboo. **篴簞** sun lûh, an instrument for catching birds.

**篴** Sun, A cross beam for hanging a bell on.

**篴** Sung, As **篴簞** t'hung sung, a small basket.

**篴** Sze, A species of variegated bamboo: it grows on the sea-shore, both the bamboo and its shoots are provided with fine hairs, which getting into wounds prove mortal.

**篴** Tsee. Bamboos shooting forth, the sharp-pointed shoots of bamboos springing out of the ground. Read che, a shelter for fishes in the water, among the the young shoots of bamboo.

**篴** Thang, A bamboo vessel, capable of holding wine.

**篴** Thos, A hair-pin.

**篴** Thûh, A bamboo vessel.

**篴** Tung, A bamboo stenail.

簍  
節

Tsao, A hair-pin.

節 Tséé. The knots or joints in bamboo, a section, a division, a verse; to seize firmly, to maintain; to stop; to regulate. 竹

節 chü tséé, the joint of a bamboo. 操節 tsao tséé, to maintain one's principles. 節儉 tséé k'een, economical. 節制 tséé ché, to regulate. 節飲食 tséé yin shih, to limit one's diet. 節性

tséé sing, to repress one's natural feelings. 樂節 yó tséé, to keep time in music. 符節 tsó tséé, the two parts of a check, or tally.

掌節 cháng tséé, to hold credentials. 六節 lü tséé, the six kinds of seals, or passports. 時

節 shí tséé, times and seasons.

八節 pá tséé, the eight terms.

萬壽節 wán shóu tséé, an

emperor's birth-day. 天中節 t'heen chung tséé, ditto. 蓋節

tséé, the name of a place. 貫節

kwán tséé, a medicinal plant.

樂節 yó tséé, an instrument

for keeping time in music. In epigrams, 節 tséé means pure, and self-governed. 買節 mae tséé,

the head of a populous village. 章

節 cháng tséé, chapters and verses.

節日 tséé jít, a holiday. 失

節 shí tséé, to fail in one's principles. 貞節 chin tséé, chaste.

節用 tséé yung, economy.

簍 Tsaw, A pipe or reed. Read

tsao, to play on the pipe.

in order to enable labourers to keep time.

箭

Tsén, An arrow; to dart like an arrow; a small kind of bamboo. 竹箭 chü tsén, small bamboos, about a foot long.

漏箭 lóu tsén, the hand at-

tached to a clepsydra. 弓箭

kung tsén, bows and arrows. 赤

箭 tsí tsén, the name of a me-

dicine. 箭猪 tsén choo, a hedge-

hog. 箭筈 tsén ka, the shaft

of an arrow. 射箭 sháy tsén,

to shoot with an arrow.

簪

Ts'hiu, Ink in which the pencil is dipped; an implement used by ink-makers.

窄

Ts'hi, Narrow, confined; the boards on the top of a house.

箭

Ts'hi, The sound of breaking.

箭

Ts'ó, A bamboo rope, for aiding in crossing a river.

簾

Tsung, A whip made of a piece of bamboo; the small end of a branch.

簕

Tze, A species of bamboo.

簕

Tü, Thick. Same as 竺

簕

Tung, A bamboo utensil; a species of bamboo.

簕

ü, Bamboos growing close together.

簕

Wei, A basket.

簕

Wei, A species of bamboo.



**筍** Yaou, a joint or knot in bamboo : read yō, a small pipe.  
**節** Yay, A species of bamboo.  
**簍** Yě, A musical pipe : read sē, a slip of bamboo. Read tē, a book, or a leaf of a book.  
**簍** Yew, A species of bamboo.  
**簍** Ying, A box, a chest.  
**簍** Yü, Black bamboo.  
**簍** Yu, A dark-coloured bamboo.  
**簍** Yuen, A broken piece of bamboo. Read kwan, a slip of bamboo.

## TEN STROKES.

**拏** Chae, A weight for pressing wine.  
**簍** Che, A musical pipe, one cubit 4 inches long, and 3 inches in circumference. It is blown from the side : and has 7 holes.  
**吹簍** ch'huy che, to blow the flute.  
**簍壺** che heun, a flute and a musical instrument, made of earthenware, which were played together : hence they denote brotherly harmony.  
**簍** Chin, As 簍 箴 chin kwei, an arrow ; a bamboo vessel.  
**簍** Ching, Bamboo.  
**簍** Choo, As 簍 篠 keu choo, a coarse bamboo mat ; an ugly sickness ; deformity ; hunch-backed.  
**簍** Chūh, To beat anything with the hand.

**簍** Chūh, To beat down the mud in building a wall.  
**簍** E, As 簍 簍 e yang, bamboo mats.  
**簍** E, To draw lots ; to divine by straws.  
**簍** Fei, A round or oval basket, made of bamboo, three feet long, one foot wide, and six inches deep, with legs three inches high : having a cover on the top.  
**簍** k'hwang fei, square and round baskets.  
**簍** Fes, The green envelope of the bamboo.  
**簍** Pow, Variegated bamboo.  
**簍** He, Something wherewith to moor a vessel.  
**簍** Heā, To gather up.  
**簍** Heih, A small high basket, for containing rice.  
**簍** Hō, As 簍 樞 hō kē, a kind of mat.  
**簍** Hoo, A covering made of mats.  
**簍** Hung, A bamboo utensil, used for drying things by the fire.  
**簍** Jō, The outer envelope of the bamboo ; a kind of bamboo shoot.  
**簍** Juen, A species of bamboo.  
**簍** Kaou, A pole for pushing a boat ; a boat hook. 竹 chūh kaou, a bamboo pole.  
**簍** Keen, A basket.  
**簍** Kēh, Bamboo slippers.

**箠** Keùh, To punish criminals to the uttermost.

**箠** K'heu, A utensil used in weaving, a species of bamboo

**箠** Ko, Bamboo shoots.

**箠** Kow, A frame for sun-drying or drying clothes by the fire. **箠籠** kow lung, a basket used for the same purpose. **箠**

**火** kow hò, to cover the fire with a basket. Also a basket for covering anything. **箠竿** kow ling, a basket, large above and small below. **箠** Read ków, a bamboo utensil

**箠** Kung, A kind of bamboo hat; a sort of box.

**箠** Leñh, A species of bamboo, which may be sharpened into spears. A musical reed, with a mouth piece made of sedge; the sound of which is very melancholy.

**箠** Len, A basket for containing boiled rice.

**箠** Lew, A species of bamboo.

**箠** Lew, A species of bamboo.

**箠** Lú, As **籠箠** lung lú, a basket.

**箠** Meou, A small pipe, or reed.

**箠** Moo, A bamboo basket.

**箠** Ní, A rope for tracking a boat. Also a fragrant plant, the fruit of which resembles the areca-nut.

**篴** Ní, A middling-sized pipe, or reed.

**箠** Noo, A spring made of bamboo.

**箠** Pan, A utensil for catching fish, at the door of which they may enter, but cannot come out. **箠** pan tséen, a species of bamboo.

**箠** Pang, A sort of sieve; a species of bamboo, a wound from which is mortal. **箠** Read päng, a basket. Also to beat, to cudgel.

**箠** Pe, A hair-pin; a comb; a bamboo utensil; to lead; a rake for catching crabs.

**箠** Pei, A species of bamboo.

**箠** Poo, As **蒲箠** poo she, a small bamboo net. A utensil for catching fish.

**箠** Pow, A slip of bamboo; a flat piece of bamboo.

**箠** Saou, As **簍簍** saou saou, the noise of bamboos.

**箠** Senou, A small kind of bamboo, useful for making small organs. There is one kind, as small as chop-sticks, solid within and hard without, having but few leaves.

**箠** Séen, Bamboo.

**箠** Seli, As **簍簍** seun seli, a bamboo utensil.

**箠** Shaou, A utensil for scouring rice; a vessel for containing rice. **箠** Read yaou, to move.

**箠** Shen, A fan; bamboo.

**箠** Shi, To show the feet.

**箠** Si, A bamboo rope.

**筍** Sow, A species of bamboo.  
Read hwae, the knots in bamboo projecting much.

**節** Size, A species of reed, 100 feet high, and 25 feet in circumference: the people in the south use them for boats. Also a vessel made of bamboo, with holes, to separate the finer particles from the grosser ones. A sieve.

**窗** Tā, A window.

**筍** Tsau, A bamboo basket, a vessel in which cow's food is put.

**簍** Thae, A broad bamboo hat.

**簍** Thang, As 符簍 hang thang, a coarse bamboo mat, with the lines running one way.

**筓** Tsan, A curry-comb; to curry a horse.

**簍** Tsang, A species of bamboo; the colour of bamboo.

**簍** Tseen, Bamboos growing luxuriantly; green bamboos.

**簍** Tsien, A small kind of bamboo, used for arrows.

**筍** Ts'how, A wine strainer.

**筍** Ts'hwán, To take by force and against one's will. 篡

取 ts'hwán ts'ch, to rebel and seize by violence. To catch, or seize a criminal. 篡逆 ts'hwán ts'ch, to rebel and oppose.

**簍** Ts'ih, To beat, to strike.

**簍** Ts'ö, A basket for catching fish, made of fine bamboos.

Read hao, bubbling up.

**筍** Tsow, A strainer for wine, made of wicker-work

**簍** Taze, As 簍簍 tsancsue, growing like bamboos. 簍, a musical pipe. Read tso, a basket. Read tsai, a basket for charcoal. Read seen, a large pipe

**篤** Tüh, Thick; kind, liberal. 篤實 tüh shih, true and sincere. 篤固 tüh köo, solid and firm. 篤行 tüh hing, to practice vigorously, to apply one's whole mind to 馬篤 mä tüh, a jaded horse. 病篤 ping tüh, extremely ill. The name of a place. 篤純 tüh shun, pure, unmixed. 重篤 chung tüh, to attach importance to. Used for the superlative.

**簍** Ung, Bamboos growing luxuriantly.

**簍** Wei, Bamboo

**簍** Wö, A utensil for receiving the silk; a spindle.

**簍** Yaou, As 簍枝 yaou che, a twig of bamboo, having knots at every four inches

**簍** Yih, To place, or put any thing down.

**簍** Yu, A basket, used in rearing silk-worms.

**簍** Yuen, A spindle, a bobbin for winding silk on.

**簍** Yun, As 簍簍 yun tang, a species of bamboo.

**簍** Yung, As 簍簍 yung jung, an arrow. Variegated bamboo.

**簍**

**簍**

ELEVEN STROKES.

簾

Chau, A larger kind of organ, with 19 pipes.

簞

Ché, A kind of bamboo, fit for making arrows. Read chih, a species of bamboo.

簞

Chow, Chop-sticks : also a man's name.

簞

Chuen, A round bamboo basket ; to prognosticate by the breaking of bamboos.

簞

Chwang, A hedge, a fence.

簞

Chüh, To beat down, to pound earth between two boards, in order to build mud walls.

簞

chüh tséang, to build a wall. A house. 小 簞 seàon chüh,

a cottage 鳥 簞翼 neàou chüh yih, a bird flapping its wings. 推

簞

chuy chüh, to prompt any one from one side. Read tüh, a pestle with a handle

簞

Chung, A bamboo : a Tartar word for a box.

簞

E, A small chamber by the side of a gallery. Read che, houses standing in a row. A suite of rooms connected or joined together.

簞

Foo, Basket-work

簞

Gow, A bamboo vessel, used in rearing silk-worms.

簞

Han, The solid kind of bamboo.

簞

Héa, The shaft of an arrow.

簞

Hoo, A basket.

簞

Hoo, A bamboo frame-work for catching fish at sea ; fishing-stakes.

簞

Hüh, A large box. 箱 簞 séang hüh, a receptacle for rice.

簞

Ke, A species of bamboo.

簞

Kéen, A species of bamboo.

簞

Keü, A bamboo vessel, used in rearing silk-worms.

簞

Kew, Bamboo.

簞

K'heu, A cross piece of wood for suspending bells or drums.

簞

K'heneu, A species of bamboo ; a receptacle for rice.

簞

K'how, A utensil used in weaving.

簞

K'hwei, Bamboos used for arrows. Read kwa, a species of bamboo

簞

Kin, A species of bamboo, hard, with close joints, as white as snow : the larger kind are made into boat hooks, and the smaller can be used for musical reeds. The juice, roots, and leaves have all medicinal properties.

簞

Kow, A basket, or bowl.

簞

Kwei, A basket ; a helmet, or cap for confining the hair.

An ornament for a woman's head-dress ; a mourning cap for women. Read chuy, a basket.

簞

Kwei, A square vessel for containing millet. 簞 簞 foo kwei, a sacrificial vessel, capable

of containing two pints, round within and square without. 瓦簋 *wá kwéi*, such a vessel made of earthenware. 食土簋 *shí t'hoé kwéi*, to eat out of an earthen vessel; a sign of humility.

簋 *Läng*, A species of bamboo.

簋 *Le*, As 簋 *chaou le*, a bamboo vessel.

簋 *Le*, The same as above

簋 *Leaou*, A species of bamboo; of which is made combs

for confining the hair.

簋 *Leé*, A bamboo frame on which to dry things.

簋 *Leén*, A drum, according to the Buddhists.

簋 *Ling*, A species of bamboo; a bamboo vessel

簋 *Loo*, A basket for containing rice

簋 *Low*, A basket, a hamper, an open basket. *Read ken*,

as 簋 *yu ken*, a pair of compasses, or a machine for making the naves of wheels. *Read loo*, a round basket attached to a carriage

簋 *Lüh*, A high bamboo basket. 筐 *k'hwang lüh*,

a basket for fowls. 書簋 *shoo lüh*, a book basket, or a receptacle for paint and pomatum

簋 *Lüh*, A species of bamboo.

簋 *Luy*, A basket for carrying earth; a law, a rule.

簋 *Meé*, The hard skin of the bamboo. 簋 *mée sèh*,

a mat made of the outer skin of the bamboo. 簋 *nibé leu*, a carriage made of wicker-work. A species of bamboo. Small, like the end of a twig.

簋 *Meé*, The skin of the bamboo, green bamboo, capable of being twisted into ropes. *Read méih*, a species of bamboo, the hollow of which is small.

簋 *Mih*, The basket attached to a carriage. *Read méih*, as 簋 *p'ho méih*, the hood of a carriage.

簋 *Mö*, As 簋 *mö sèy*, a species of bamboo.

簋 *Mwán*, A bamboo utensil.

簋 *Mwan*, A species of bamboo; the skin of which is green and the inside white.

簋 *Nà*, A bird cage.

簋 *Nèen*, As 簋 *kung nèen*, a hook; to angle.

簋 *Pae*, As 簋 *pae fá*, a large raft.

簋 *Pae*, A raft; a man's name.

簋 *Pe*, A species of bamboo.

簋 *Peaou*, A species of bamboo.

簋 *Peaon*, A species of bamboo; a bamboo door. Small bamboos, solid within, and good for arrows for cross-bows. *Read p'heaou*,

a species of bamboo, as large as a spear, it is solid and very hard, when sharpened it is very dangerous.

**簞** Pée, A hedge **簞門** pée mún, a door formed of thorns twined together **簞路** pée loó, a cart for hauling fire-wood

**簞** Ping. A basket for holding silk, or cotton

**簞** Ping. As **簞簞** ping ping, the curtain of a carriage; a covering over a carriage to keep off the dust.

**簞** Poo, A bamboo basket, which is sunk in the water for the purpose of catching fish.

**簞** Pow, A board for writing or engraving on. A slip of bamboo, used for memoranda, which when full can be wiped, and used again.

**簞** Pung, Mats joined together for covering over boats; or to be hoisted as sails. A sledge formed of flattened bamboo. Also a mat for covering a carriage.

**簞** Sang, To pierce anything with pointed wood or bamboo

**簞** So, A sieve, for separating the finer from the grosser particles of anything. **簞簞** se lo, a sieve.

**簞** Shaou, The helm or rudder of a boat or ship. Read sô, a utensil for scouring rice.

**簞** Shoo, A basket.

**簞** Shwang, Lake bamboo.

**簞** So, As **簞笠** so leih, rain coats and caps

**簞** Sôw, A measure of 16 斗 now, or pecks.

**簞** Süh, A sieve; thick and luxuriant.

**簞** Suy, A bamboo used for sweeping **簞簞** suy teau, a small kind of bamboo, that can be formed into brooms. **簞簞** yung suy, to handle the broom. **簞** suy sing, a comet. Diligent.

**簞** Suy, The same as above. Read seih, as **簞簞** chen seih, an instrument used in repairing vessels.

**簞** Swán, A kind of basket, with a carved handle. Read tean, especial; to narrate, to declare. Read chuen, to provide food.

**簞** Tán, A species of bamboo.

**簞** Taw, A species of bamboo.

**簞** Teau, Bamboos.

**簞** Teau, A species of bamboo.

**簞** Teih, A musical reed with seven holes **竹簞** chüh teih, a bamboo pipe. Read chüh, a species of bamboo.

**簞** Than, A species of bamboo.

**簞** Thoo, To break off the outer skin of the bamboo; a slip of bamboo **簞簞** min thoo, a species of bamboo, hollow within.

Read choo. Also a staff.

**簞** Thung, A species of reed, hollow within, growing straight up without knots. People make pipes of it.

**簞** Too, A bird.

**匏** Tow, A bucket for a horse to drink out of. **匏子** tow tsè, a bamboo sledge.

**簍** Tsan, Varying in length; long bamboos. **簍簍** tsan che, a row of bamboos of different lengths. A pan pipe, in which the reeds are of different lengths. Read chin, a needle. Read tsán, to sow with a needle.

**簍** Tsaou, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Tsèang, To split bamboos, without cutting off the knots. Read tsèang, mat. Read tsang, bamboo.

**簍** Tsèen, A **簍簍** tsèen, a species of bamboo.

**簍** Tseih, A utensil for catching fish; a harpoon, or fish-spear, for sticking mud-fish. Used for **簍** tseih, to fence in cattle with hurdles. To stab.

**簍** Ts'hew, To aid, to assist; an attending carriage, or female. **簍弄** ts'hew líng, a ballad.

**簇** Ts'hüh, Small bamboos. Read ts'hów, all things budding forth in spring. Read ts'hö, the head of an arrow. A mould for making cakes.

**簍** Tsih, The boards of a bedstead; a mat for a bed-place; to collect, to assemble; luxuriat; also the thin part of reeds. Read chác, a wine-press.

**簍** Tsow, A utensil for catching fish.

**簍** Tsung, Rotten bamboos unfit for use.

**簍** Tsny, Broken off; to cut asunder.

**簍** Tsuan, To pound slightly.

**簍** Tse, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Tse, An unploughed field.

**簍** Tuy, To cut off.

**簍** Wang, A species of bamboo; the colour of bamboo.

**簍** Woo, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Yea, Black bamboos.

**簍** Yu, A prohibited garden, into which ingress is forbidden. To surround such a garden with hurdles, to keep people out.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**簍** Chang, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Fan, Bamboo; a bamboo mat for covering a carriage.

**簍** Fan, A large close sieve, for separating the grain from the chaff. Also to cover.

**簍** Fe, As **簍簍** loo fe, a coarse bamboo mat.

**簍** Foo, A round vessel for containing millet. **簍簍** loo kwai, a sacrificial vessel, square without and round within, used for the receptacle of grain, and containing about a peck.

**復** Feh, The fruit of bamboo, after the production of which it decays.

**簀** Fun, As 帥簀 shwae fun, the string of a bow.

**簀** Gán, The dirty appearance of flesh.

**簀** Heae, A species of bamboo.

**簀** Heaou, Bamboo shoots.

**簀** Hoo, A corner; read koo, to split a bamboo in two, to make a tablet. A slip of bamboo, used as a slate by school-boys. A memorandum board.

**簀** Hwang, A tongue in the pipe of an organ, they are made of bamboo or iron, and fixed in the mouth of the pipe to produce a sound. **簀** sāng hwang, an organ with its pipes. **簀** hwang koo, to deceive people by fair speeches. To swagger in one's gait.

**簀** Jen, A species of bamboo.

**簀** Ke, A species of bamboo.

**簀** Keaou, The name of a large pipe, a foot long and an inch in circumference. It is painted, and stopped up at the end, having six holes; from which are produced shrill notes. An implement of husbandry.

**簀** Kéen, To preserve. A vulgar character.

**簀** Kéen, A slip of bamboo, used in ancient times for books. **簀** 札 kéen tsā, a record.

**簀** 牘 kéen tūh, a memorandum book.

**簀** 書 kéen sho, a book.

**簀** 關 kéen yuā, to superintend.

to oversee. **簀** 略 kéen lē, the important part of a subject; to a-

bridge, to retrench. Also to treat with lightness. **簀** 省 kéen sāng,

to examine. **簀** 求 kéen kēw, to

seek, to attain. **簀** 別 kéen pē,

to distinguish. **簀** 大 kéen tá,

great. **簀** 狂 kwang kéen, ex-

travagant and great. **簀** 忽 hwūh

kéen, to despise; to be negligent.

**簀** 諫 kéen kēn, to reprove.

**簀** 誠 kéen ching, sincere, real.

**簀** 旨 kéen che, express inten-

tion. **簀** 簀 kéen kēn, the noise

of drumming. **簀** 手 shōw kēn,

a flat board held in the hand. **簀**

選 kéen swān, to select. **簀** 慢

kéen mán, disrespectful.

**簀** Kéen, A species of bamboo.

**簀** K'heen, As 簀 簀 k'heen sēn, the leaf of a door.

**簀** Koo, Basket-work, wicker-work.

**簀** Kung, As 簀 簀 kung lung, a basket.

**簀** Kwei, As 土 簀 t'hoā kwei, a basket for carrying

earth. Read kwae, bamboos used

for arrows. Used for 簀 kwei.

**簀** Laou, A species of bamboo, a wound with which is mor-

tal: the shoots are not edible. **簀**

簀 see laou, a species of varie-

gated bamboo.

**簀** Leau, A bamboo vessel for containing flesh, used

in the ancestral temple.



簫

Lew, The noise of bamboo; a species of bamboo.

簫

Lin, A species of reed, hard and solid within. Also a thin flat stone.

簾

Ling, The basket attached to a carriage.

簾

Lo, The mat spread out on a bed-place.

簾

Loo, A fine species of bamboo, good for making arrows

簾

Lung, The pipe of an organ.

簾

Māng, Bamboo: also bamboo shoots.

簾

Mei, Bamboo shoots, that spring up in winter.

簾

Meih, A basket covering for a carriage 素簾 soó meih, a covering of white dog's skin.

簾

Min, A hollow species of bamboo, that can be made into mats. The shoots are soft, and the joints thin.

簾

Ning, As 簾 簾 ning ying, a basket.

簾

Nuy, Bamboo shoots, just budding forth; the leaves of bamboos hanging down.

簾

Pe, Bamboo coats, worn by waggoneers. A certain game, same as the following.

簾

Pó, A game, consisting of 6 sticks, and 12 places to fix them in. A kind of chess.

簾

Poo, A bamboo utensil.

簾

Sae, As 簾 簾 sae loo, a sieve.

簾

Sán, As 簾 簾 kó sán, a species of bamboo, like peach twigs.

簾

Seaou, The pan pipe, or orphean pipe, in which the tubes are of different lengths, like the wings of a bird. It consisted anciently of 12 tubes, the longest about two feet in length: the larger ones had 24 tubes. 簾 簾 seaou seaou, a clear shrill sound 簾 簾 seaou pēn, a small pipe, blown by the sellers of comfits.

簾

Yō seaou, musical reeds.

簾

tung seaou, a pipe, not stopped up at the bottom.

簾

kung seaou, the ends of a bow.

簾

Seu, A fish basket.

簾

Shoo, A rice basket, capable of holding five pints.

簾

Shoo, A species of bamboo.

簾

Shwang To pierce anything with pointed wood or bamboo

簾

Shwuy, A receptacle for containing rice.

簾

Sin, A gigantic species of reed, 1000 cubits long, capable of being made into boats. It grows on the sea-shore, and the shoots are 20 or 30 feet long.

簾

Sun, A cross piece of wood, on which to suspend a drum.

簾

sun k'beu, a frame for do Read tswan, a bamboo utensil.

簾

Sung, A case for holding chopsticks.

簾

Suy, A coarse bamboo mat: also the stem of the bamboo.

籩  
筥

Swar, A bamboo utensil.

Sze, A sieve, for separating the fine from the coarse. the knots in bamboo.

簞

Tan, A small basket, made of bamboos or rushes. a round basket for rice. 一簞食 yih tan szé, one basket rice.

筥

tan sze, round and square baskets. 簞竹 tan chüh, a species of bamboo, with large leaves, and the joints five or six feet apart. A calabash.

簕

Tan, A species of bamboo.

蕩

Tang, A large kind of bamboo, with the joints removed 10 feet apart. The name of a river.

簕

Táng, A broad bamboo hat, or covering, with a handle,

to keep off the rain. An umbrella. 簕簕 tau táng, to carry an umbrella.

籩

Té, As 籩鐘 té chung, a musical instrument, consisting of a peal of 24 small bells.

簕

Téu, A species of bamboo.

簕

Thae, A bamboo utensil.

簕

Than, As 簕籠 thau long, a kind of box or basket.

簕

Thang, A covering

簕

Thes, A species of bamboo

簕

Théen, A species of bamboo, large and thin, with the joints 10 feet apart; the whole plant grows as high as the tallest fir. Read

t'héen, a mat made of bamboo. 簕

簕 t'héen t'héen, spread out, like a mat. A square variegated mat.

簕

Ting, A bamboo utensil.

簕

Tó, As 簕簕 han tó, a species of variegated bamboo

簕

Too, A basket, divided into several tiers one over the

簕

other. Tsan, To sew clothes together.

簕

Tsan, A bamboo basket; a slip of bamboo for a mark.

簕

Tsan, A hair-pin, for fastening the knot of hair;

簕

swift, speedy. 簕裏 tsan neau, to tie a horse with a silken halter.

簕

Tsäng, Bamboo; a bamboo hat.

簕

Tséén, A species of bamboo.

簕

Tséén, A species of bamboo.

簕

Ts'huy, To pound, to beat again and again.

簕

Tsüh, A prop, put against anything.

簕

Tsuy, As 簕簕 tsuy wei, a bamboo utensil.

簕

Tsuy, To spin silk.

簕

Tung, A bamboo utensil; a species of bamboo.

簕

Wei, The skin of bamboo.

簕

Wen, Black bamboo.

簕

Yang, As 簕簕 e yang, a bamboo mat.

簕

Yih, A spoon or ladle.



a utensil used in rearing silk-worms.  
A door blind. A pillar in a wall.

**簍** Sae, To play at chess; to contend in a game; a palisade, or row of stakes for intercepting fish.

**篇** Sëay, As 答篇 seen sëay, a copy for tracing, used by school-boys.

**簍** Sth, A close sieve.

**簍** Suy, A coarse bamboo mat

**簍** Swán, A utensil.

**簍** Tan, A basket or trunk

**簍** Tan, Bamboo.

**簍** Tang, As 簍簍 yun tang, a species of bamboo

**簍** Than, A rope for dragging anything.

**簍** Thun, A frame for a bow.  
Read téen, to strike

**簍** Teang, A bamboo stick; a basket

**簍** Tæen, To dwell on a raft.

**簍** Ts'hién, As 簍簍 ts'hién ying, a basket. Also slips of bamboo with writing on them, by the drawing of which lots are determined

**簍** Tsh, The boards of a bedstead.

**簍** Tsing, A species of bamboo

**簍** Tze, A species of bamboo.

**簍** We, A species of bamboo.

**簍** Yen, The eaves of a house; a projecting roof.

**簍** Yüh, A vessel for scooping rice; a utensil used in rearing silk-worms.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**簍** Chaou, A basket for catching fish.

**簍** Ch'haou, A larger kind of organ; also a bird in its nest.

**簍** Ch'how, Two bamboos joined together.

**簍** Ch'how, As 簍算 ch'how swán, to reckon, to count.

**簍** 簍矢 ch'how shé, the arrows used for pitching into a pot: a kind of game. 簍策 ch'how ts'hi, a plan, a scheme. 運簍 yun ch'how, to lay plans. 簍簍 taou, to carry on the head. 簍簍 ts'hi ch'how, to draw lots.

**簍** Chö, A utensil for catching fish.

**簍** Choo, A kind of close sieve, used in winnowing.

**簍** Füh, A case for holding a bow.

**簍** Haou, A pole for a boat; a boat-hook.

**簍** Ke, A kind of bamboo, growing by the sea-side.

**簍** K'wei, A basket for carrying earth.

**簍** Kih, A bamboo screen.

**簍** Kow, A basket for putting over the fire, in order to dry clothes; a basket for carrying earth.

**簾** Kūh, A high bamboo basket.

**籃** Lan, A large basket, or hamper. **籃筐** lan k'hwang, a basket. **手籃** shòw lan, a hand basket.

**簍** Ling, As **簍篋** kow ling, a trunk, or basket.

**篋** Me, A hollow species of bamboo; wicker-work.

**篋** Mwan, A bamboo utensil.

**篋** Nēē, Nippers or pincers; a small basket. **篋浮**

**雲** nēē foo yūn, to stride the floating cloud.

**簾** Nēen, A bamboo rope.

**篋** P'hō, A species of bamboo, with the joints far apart and thin, can be used as spouts round the eaves of houses. It grows in warm places, and the shoots are edible.

**簾** Ping, A frame used in rearing silk-worms.

**簾** Sā, Slips of split bamboo.

**簾** Shaou, A species of bamboo, with long branches.

**簾** Sung, A case for holding chopsticks.

**簾** Tae, As **簾笠** tae leih, a large bamboo hat, for keeping off the rain.

**簾** T'heih, A long tapering bamboo. **簾簾** t'heih t'heih, a bamboo fishing rod.

**簾** T'ēē, Bamboos pared even.

**籍** Tseih, As **書籍** shoo tseih, a book; to borrow, because a book is borrowed to assist

the memory. **月籍** hoo tseih, a list of the population. **圖籍** too tseih, a census of the population.

**尺籍** ch'ihh tseih, a board for the publication of military orders.

**門籍** mīn tseih, a tablet hung up at each door, exhibiting the number of persons in the house.

**租籍** tsoo tseih, a mode of forcibly demanding, used by mechanics and tradesmen.

**籍田** tseih tēen, a public field, cultivated by the people, the produce of which is given to the ruler, to aid him in

sacrificing to the gods. In this field the emperor sets the first example

of ploughing. **籍籍** tseih tseih, the noise of talking; general opi-

nion. **狼籍** lang tseih, a bad reputation spread abroad among the

people; extravagant. **Read shāy**, a cottage. The name of a place.

**原籍** yuēn tseih, one's original place of enrolment. **回籍** hwōy tseih,

to return to one's native place.

**簾** Tsin, A small kind of baton; boo.

**簾** T'in, A stick, about a cubit long, for drawing across the

notches on the back of the wickered

tyger, in order to stop the music.

**簾** Tsung, As **籠簾** lung tsung, a basket for catching fish.

**簾** Twan, As **筍簾** kow twan, a species of bamboo.

簍  
簍

Wō. A spindle for receiving the silk in spinning.  
Yu. As 簍 簍 yu ken, a basket used in rearing silk-worms.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

簍  
簍  
簍

Chen, A gem.

Chew, The sense not clear

Ch'how. As 簍 史 ch'how sze, a mans name, the inventor of the seal character. 簍 ch'how wán, the seal character. To read books.

簍  
簍

E, A species of bamboo; a small kind of bamboo.

Fan, To cover or screen; a large close sieve, used in winnowing.

Fan. As 簍 簍 fan lo, a large close sieve, used in separating the chaff from the grain. Also to cover, or screen.

Fei, A basket used in rearing silk-worms.

Gow. A bamboo basket, for carrying children in.

Hoo. As 簍 被 hoo pe, a coverlet.

Hwan, A door blind.

Le, A species of bamboo.

Lé, A strong tendinous bamboo.

Lé, A species of bamboo; basket-work made of split bamboo.

Leu. As 簍 簍 leu seu, a species of bamboo.

簍  
簍  
簍  
簍  
簍

Leu, A mat belonging to a boat.

Lew, A species of bamboo.

Lew, A species of bamboo; also the noise of bamboo.

Lin, A species of reed, hard within, and can be made into mats.

Loo, A species of bamboo.

Luy, a mill for grinding rice.

Paou, A species of bamboo.

Pe, A species of bamboo.

Séay, A whip, a switch.

Seuen, A kind of basket; a plain bamboo utensil

Soo, A measure of 16 pecks

簍 簍 leu soo, a bamboo utensil. A round flat basket, for carrying anything on the head.  
Read só, a table with 4 feet. Read sów, to fumigate. A basket in which to scour rice.

簍  
簍  
簍

Suy, A bamboo beam

Tāng, A bamboo utensil; a fine species of reed; the rattan.

Te, A species of bamboo; a bamboo utensil.

Teaou, A species of bamboo.

T'héen, Liberal, good.

Tséang, a species of bamboo.

Ts'héen, As 簍 簍 leun ts'héen, a species of bamboo.

簍

籬  
簍  
簍  
簍

Tsow, A basket for catching fish.

Tsuan, A meal; prepared food.

Tuy, A bamboo pencil.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

簍

Chuen, As 辟甌簍 peih leih chuen, tiles or bricks.

籬

Chung, A small kind of bamboo.

籬

Gow, A bamboo utensil.

簍

Heaou, A bamboo rope; a small pipe. Read heaou, bamboo shoots.

簍

Héen, Bamboos dried up or fading.

簍

Hüh, A bobbin for spinning silk on.

簍

Hwü, Ten pecks of rice beaten down to eight.

Cleansed rice.

簍

K'he, Breath, vapour.

簍

K'hó, A basket for catching fish, which is put over the fish, in order to inclose them inside.

籬

Lae, A musical reed with threeholes; a kind of organ.

Anything porous, or provided with tubes. 天籟 t'heén lae, a whizzing sound in the air.

簍

Le, A copy for tracing, used by school-boys.

簍

Leih, To temper a blade by a bamboo fire.

籬

Lin, To plant.

簍

Loo, A species of bamboo, like a rush; a large basket; the handle of a spear; a prop.

簍

Lüh, A book; a map; a high bamboo basket.

籬

Lung, A basket for carrying earth. 鳥籠 neaou lung, a bird cage. 籠貨 lung hó, to fold anything in one's arms; to monopolize goods. 矢籠 shé lung, a quiver. 籠城 lung ching, the name of a city. A species of bamboo. 簍籠 kung lung, the hood of a carriage. The name of a plant. Read lung, as 箱籠 séang lung, a box, a trunk. 火籠 hò lung, a hand-stove.

籬

Ne, A box.

籬

Péen, A switch.

籬

Seuen, A bamboo rim.

籬

Shé, To divine by slips of bamboo

籬

Suy, A basket.

籬

Suy, A coarse bamboo mat.

籬

The, A close sieve, for winnowing grain.

籬

Thó, The skin, or outside envelope of the bamboo; the name of a plant.

籬

Ts'ang, A kind of skull, or ear; that by which a boat is propelled.

籬

Ts'een, A surname. 錢鏗 Ts'een-k'een, the name of a famous old man of antiquity, who lived six or seven hundred years.

籬

Read tsèen, a species of bamboo.

簕 Tsing, A species of bamboo.

Wei, A small species of bamboo, thin but tough.

Yen, A disease in bamboo.

Yen, A species of bamboo.

Ying, A basket; a case for chopsticks.

Yu, The forbidden, or imperial garden; to surround a piece of ground with a fence, in order to prevent people coming and going. Fishing stakes.

籒 Yu, Same as the above.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

籒 Ch'hě, A species of bamboo.

籒 Chung, As 籒 籒 chung lung, a species of bamboo; a parasite; a bamboo utensil.

籒 Fung, A small species of bamboo.

籒 Jang, A wrapper; a basket in which to scour rice.

籒 Ke, A species of bamboo, growing near the sea 籒

ke fih, the fruit of the bamboo.

籒 Keuh, To scrutinize a criminal to the utmost.

籒 K hen, As 籒 籒 k'heu choo, a coarse bamboo mat.

An ugly disease, that prevents a person stooping. Head keu, a basket used in rearing silk-worms.

籒 Lan, A case for a bow and arrows, carried on the back, in shape like a barrel. A place.

籒 Le, A case; a basket for catching fish. A switch.

籒 Lëen, A case for a mirror, or perfumes; a toilette.

籒 Lin, A species of bamboo, hard within.

籒 Me, Bamboo wicker-work.

籒 Sëen, A species of bamboo.

籒 籒 k'hæ sën, the tablet of population, kept at each door.

籒 Thëe, A close sieve, for winnowing.

籒 Thun, A slip of bamboo, on which a proclamation is written, or with which punishment is inflicted.

籒 Ts'hëen, A slip of bamboo, used for drawing lots, or divination; a verification; pointed; to perforate. 籒 籒 tēen ts'hëen, the name of an office. A warrant, or permit 籒 籒 ohw ts'hëen, to draw lots.

籒 Tsüh, A prop, to beat; a basket.

籒 Yō, A musical instrument, like a small pipe, with three holes. Some say, with six or seven holes. Also the book basket, or satchel of a school-boy. 籒 籒

見書 k'hè yō kēen shor, to open the box and look at the books.

籒 籒 t'hëen yō, a certain constellation.

籒 Yu, A species of bamboo.

籒 Yüh, A bamboo utensil.



## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

簾 Fow, A bamboo covering.  
 簾 Keae, Black bamboo.  
 簾 Kwan, A bamboo shuttle.  
 簾 Lëe, to strike; also a basket.  
 簾 Pëen, A bamboo vessel, for containing sacrificial offerings, having a rim made of rattan, and shaped like a dish, containing four pints. The contents are generally dates, chestnuts, peaches, plums, dried meat, &c. 豆 pëen tów, sacrificial vessels. 人 pëen jin, a kind of officer, 簾 Shwang, A sail; the name of a reed, in the southern regions, of which sails are made: the stem and leaves resemble the sugar-cane.

簾 Tsá, A door blind.  
 簾 Tëen, to pare bamboos fine.  
 簾 Tëen, A mat for covering silk.  
 簾 Teó, A covering, a basket for catching fish, by covering them over.

## NINETEEN STROKES.

籬 Choo, A basket.  
 籬 Lé, 籬 fan lé, a hedge. 籬 lé pu, a fence. 籬 chao lé, a bamboo ladle, with holes in it; a colander.  
 籬 Lo, A close sieve, for separating the chaff from the

grain. A basket, square at the bottom and round at the top.

簾 Me, Basket-work, wicker-work.  
 簾 Pe, The ornament of a bell-stand.  
 簾 Se, A sieve for separating the fine from the coarse.  
 簾 Read sae, a species of bamboo  
 簾 Tsüh, A basket; a coarse mat.  
 簾 Tswan, A bamboo utensil; a case for chopsticks.  
 簾 Tun, A board for slapping the hands; or for sticking up a proclamation on.

## TWENTY STROKES.

籬 E, A species of bamboo.  
 籬 Hwuy, To pound rice.  
 籬 Lung, A basket.  
 籬 Tang, A species of bamboo  
 籬 Wó, A bobbin for winding silk on. Read yih, bamboos growing luxuriantly.  
 籬 Yen, A shield or breast-work, behind which archers shelter themselves. Also to oppose, to fend off.

籬 Ying, A kind of trunk or box. 黃金滿籬 hwang kin mwan ying, a box full of gold.

## TWENTY-ONE &amp; MORE STROKES.

籬 Loo, A species of bamboo.  
 籬 Pëen, A slip of bamboo, on which records were anciently made.

簾  
簾  
簾  
簾  
簾

Shae, A lute or harp.

Wó, A utensil for catching fish.

Kan, A species of bamboo, having hairs: a kind of box.

Chó, A basket for catching mud-fish, by covering them over and taking them out through a hole on the top.

Ling, A species of bamboo; a bamboo utensil.

Shen, A species of bamboo.

Yu, To cry out, to exclaim.  
籲上帝 yu Shàng té, to invoke the Supreme.

# THE 119th RADICAL.

## 米 Mè.

米 Mè, Rice when beaten out of the husk. 粟米 shǔ mǐ, rice in the husk and beaten out. 米廩 mè lín, the name of a school or college. 糲米 lā mǐ, a name for pearl sago. 鹹米 xián mǐ, dried prawns. 米貴 mǐ guì, the rice is dear. 米粉 mǐ fūn, rice flour.

米

P ho, Rice beaten small.

米

Ting, Coarse rice.

### THREE STROKES.

糲

Chūh, Broken rice mixed with water, for a beverage.

粒

Hé, Small broken rice; rice flour. Read hē, hard wheat. Anything coarse and broken.

粒

Hung, Sour or spoiled rice; rice turning red thro' mould.

糲

Job, As 糲救 keu job, sweet dumplings.

糲

Steen, Rice that is not glutinous.

糲

Sin, The dregs of rice flour, rice water or congee, settled.

Oil made of the refuse of hemp-seeds, and burned on a new year's eve. 風盆 sin pun, the torch lighted on a new year's eve, to take farewell of the old year's gods.

糲

Sin, The refuse of rice.

### FOUR STROKES.

粉

Fùn, Rice flour; anything ground or powdered small.

A cosmetic for the face, formerly consisting of rice flour, but latterly of a preparation of bismuth. 胡粉 hoo fūn, a pigment.

粉澤 fūn tsā, to paint and colour the face.

粉壁 fūn peih, to white-wash a wall, in order to write on it.

粉省 fūn sāng, the white-washed wall examination, on which occasions the merits of the candidates were emblazoned on the wall.

海粉母 hǎi fūn mǔ, a substance like a cuttle-fish, which is placed in the sea or a marsh in the spring season, and produces a sort of flour.

粉竹 fūn chūh, a species of bamboo, good for making paper.

The name of a place. Read fūn, to smear, to paint, to adorn.

米粉 mǐ fūn, rice flour. 粉米 fūn tsā, variegated, embroidered.

碎 fūn tsū, broken to pieces.

粉絲 fūn se, vermicelli. 粉霜 fūn shwang, sublimate of mercury. 粉糝 fūn teze, a dumpling.

糝 K'he, Red rice.

糝 Lēe, As 糝 莫 lēe kēē, the head distorted. Full of knots and eyes; many items.

糝 Mēe, Broken grain.

糝 Nēe, To hold with the hand, to grasp.

糝 New, Mixed rice.

糝 Pē, Unformed grain; rice that does not come to perfection; tares. 糝 糠 pē k'hang, tares and chaff. A local word for, I do not know.

糝 Pe, Bad rice; the name of a place.

糝 Pwan, Cakes made of broken rice.

糝 Sha, As 糝 飴 sha e, dumplings formed of rice flour and the juice of sugar-cane.

糝 Suy, Fine, minute.

糝 T'hun, As 糝 糝 kwān t'hun, dumplings.

糝 Wūh, As 糝 糝 wūh wūh, reduced to powder.

FIVE STROKES.

糝 Cha, Sediment, dregs.

糝 Ch'hoo, To stow away rice.

糝 Ch'how, The fruit of the rice plant.

糝 E, Small rice balls boiled down; to moisten & soften.

糝 Fāu, Rice flour.

糝 Foo, The husk of grain.

糝 Hoo, Paste; rice or wheat flour made into a sort of gruel. Kan, The water in which rice is washed.

糝 Kēa, Rice.

糝 K'heu, As 糝 糝 k'heu jōē, a sort of sweet dumpling. Cakes made in the shape of a ring, used as an expression of kindness.

糝 Lēih, Grains of rice. 一粒米 yīh lēih mē, one grain of rice. Rice balls in soup.

不粒食 pūh lēih shīh, not a grain of rice to eat. 斷粒 twan lēih, ditto.

糝 Me, Deep; to cover over; a net; to place.

糝 Mēe, Congee, or rice water.

糝 Ming, To steep rice in water. 糝 冷 ming ling, a district in Cochin-China.

糝 Mō, Rice water, or congee.

糝 Nā, Paste; to stick.

糝 Nēen, To stick together, to paste.

糝 Pan, Rice cakes.

糝 Pe, Bad rice.

糝 Pei, Flour used to thicken liquids.

糝 P'hō, As 糝 糝 tsau p'hō, the grains or sediment

of liquor. The rice floating on the top of fermented liquor.

**糲** Pwan, Cakes made of broken rice. On the 3d day of the 3d moon people take potash, sugar, and flour, of which they make cakes, called **龍舌糲** lung shé pwan, dragon tongue cakes.

**糴** Sze, The grains of liquor.

**粟** Teaou, To sell rice.

**粿** Tho, Dumplings.

**粗** Ts'hoo, Rough, large, vulgar, coarse. **聲粗** shing ts'hoo, a rough voice. **粗米** ts'hoo mè, coarse rice. **粗鹵** ts'hoo loò, vulgar. **動粗** tung ts'hoo, to resort to violence. **粗暴** ts'hoo paóu, coarse and boisterous. **粗切** ts'hoo yéw, coarse and fine.

## SIX STROKES.

**粥** Chüh, Congee, or rice water. **糜粥** me chüh, a sort of gruel made of rice. **饘粥** chen chüh, do. **豆粥** tów chüh, gruel made of pulse. **茗粥** ming chüh, an infusion of tea. **榆粥** joo chüh, a decoction made of the shavings of the elm. **粥厨** chüh chuo, a place in heaven. **粥粥** chüh chüh, humble and lowly; self-diffident. Read yüh, as **粥** yüh yüh, respectful and apprehensive. A tribe of northern barbarians. Also to sell. **粥田** jüh tén, to sell a field.

**粧** Chwang, To paint and adorn.

**糲** E, As **白糲** pih e, a species of rice.

**糴** Hëang, To present to a superior; to offer food.

**糴** Hwan, White rice.

**粿** Joo, Sweet dumplings.

**糲** Keaou, As **糲糴** keaou chaou, cakes made of rice flour.

**粟** K'heung, Fine rice.

**粟** K'hew, To dry rice or wheat; dried rice, suited for a journey.

**莽** Lin, An ignis fatuus, supposed to be occasioned by the discontented ghosts of murdered persons. Blood shed in a place, after a long time is supposed to turn into a meteor. A glow-worm.

**糴** Ming, Steeped rice.

**糴** Pei, Ground rice for mixing in soup.

**糴** Se, Broken rice.

**糲** Shh, As **糲糲** ts'h shh, spoiled rice. Read ts'h, cakes sticking together.

**糲** Shh, A sort of dumpling tied up in leaves, with sharp corners. Rice balls in soup. **扁米** piên mè mih, flat rice cakes.

**糲** Sin, Rice water or congee, thickened, the drage of flour.

**糲** Sò, To mix rice in soup.

**粟** Sūh, Rice in the husk. **勸**  
**粟** too sūh, the produce  
 of the public field paid as a tax to  
 government. The tythe of the grain.  
**屋粟** ūh sūh, the tax paid by  
 house-holders, equal to what is paid  
 by three husbandmen. **黏粟** fēen  
 sūh, glutinous rice. The name of  
 a place, a river, and an office. **丹**  
**粟** tan sūh, red sand.

**粘** Tan, To stick, to adhere.

**桐** Thung, A sort of dump-  
 ling, with sharp corners.

**案** Tsze, A sort of millet. **六**  
**案** lūh tsze, the six kinds  
 of grain. A rice cake. Wine dis-  
 tilled from rice.

**粵** Yuē, To speak, to say; an  
 expression used at the com-  
 mencement of a sentence, implying  
 that the subject to be treated of must  
 be deeply studied. An exclamation,  
 denoting admiration, used at the  
 end of a sentence. **粵若** yuē jō,  
 now it may be observed. The name  
 of a place, in the south of China.  
**粵地** Yuē té, Canton. **粵厚**  
 yuē hóu, liberal.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**辣** Chūh, As **精辣** le chūh,  
 spoiled rice.

**糰** Fow, As **糰糰** fow lew,  
 a dumpling. **糰饅** fow  
 chen, congee or rice water. **Read**  
 foo, the husk of rice.

**弄** Fun, To sweep anything  
 away; sweepings.

**粳** Hēen, The top part or coarse  
 grains of flour; broken rice.

**糰** Hoo, To stick, to paste.

**粳** Kāng, Rice that is not glu-  
 tinous.

**糰** Keuen, Rice flour; dump-  
 lings made of ditto.

**糧** Léang, Provisions. Used  
 for **糧** léang.

**粱** Léang, A species of millet,  
 holcus, or Barbadoes millet.

There are three kinds; the yellow,  
 green, and white; there are also red  
 and black varieties. It is considered  
 the chief of grains. The people  
 neglect to plant them, however, be-  
 cause it exhausts the land, and the  
 returns are not equal to a crop of  
 rice. **犬宜粱** k'heuen é léang,  
 dog's flesh should be eaten with  
 millet. **童粱** tung léang, a ta-  
 lented youth.

**糰** Lew, As **糰糰** fow lew,  
 a sort of dumpling.

**梅** Mei, The original name for  
 wine. **梅麴** mei keūh,  
 leaven used for fermenting liquor.

**糰** Pō, Broken rice.

**糰** Foo, As **糰糰** tang poo,  
 dumplings.

**糰** San, Melon steeped in sy-  
 rup; candied melons.

**糰** San, Rice mixed with soup

**糰** Seu, To measure rice; to  
 sacrifice to the god of rice.

**糰** Tean, Half a peck of rice;  
 a meal. **糰食** san shih,

a meal's meat. Abundant; to <sup>tsa</sup> mine: clear. 粲粲衣服 tsán tsán e fuh, splendid clothing. 宴宴 粲粲 yén yén tsán tsán, luxurious feasting. 粲衆 tsán chung, numerous. 粲明 tsán ming, bright, splendid. 粲女 tsán nü, three females together. 粲然而笑 tsán jér úh seáou, he laughed heartily. 白粲 pih tsán, a punishment consisting in picking rice, in order to get it white. 粲潔 tsán kée, pure.

**精** Tseao, Rice flour.

**粃** Tuy, Fragments, broken particles.

**糲** Wé, Rice water, congee.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**糲** Chang, To eat rice; food.

**糲** Che, To boil down rice water to the consistence of paste.

**糲** Chow, As 糲糲 kaou chow, small dumplings made of rice flour.

**糲** Hwán, As 糲糲 hwán tun, a cake, with meat in it.

**糲** Keüh, As 糲粉 keüh fun, a kind of flour.

**糲** K'he, A sort of cake.

**糲** K'heuen, Flour. Read k'hwán, thick congee.

**糲** Kò, To cleanse rice; rice diet. Read hwà, good corn, corn without the husk.

**粲** Le, Congee or rice water.

**鄰** Lin, Water purling among the stones of a brook. 鄰鄰 lin lin, clean and pure. 隱鄰 yin lin, a sort of punishment.

**粳** Ling, As 鳥粳 neau ling, a species of rice.

**粳** Lüth, Rice roasted over the fire.

**渠** Né, Thick grounds, sediment.

**牌** Pae, Fine, good rice, well cleansed. They reckon that 50 parts of paddy, if pounded slightly, will produce 30 parts of coarse rice; and if pounded more, 27 parts of finer rice.

**糲** San, Rice put in soup.

**糲** Sesh, To scour rice.

**粹** Suy, Unmixed. 純粹 shun suy, pure, unadulterated. Even, alike. 專粹 chuen suy, entirely devoted to one thing.

**粹** 全 suy tseuén, whole, entire. Used for 碎 tsúy, broken.

**粲** Tsan, Clear and full. 明粲 ming tsan, effulgent.

**精** Tsing, To select, to choose; ripe, fine; accustomed or entirely devoted to; thorough consecration to one object. 精密 tsing meih, close, compact, minute. 精靈 tsing ling, fine, ethereal, subtle. 精氣 tsing k'hé, a recondite influence. 陽精 yáng tsing, the essence of the male principle of nature. 陰精 yin tsing, the essence of the female principle. 五行

之精 wò hing che tsing, the essential principle of the five elements, which is supposed to reside in the five planets. 勞精 laou tsing, to weary one's animal spirits.

精善 tsing shén, good, excellent. 精微 tsing wei, minute, subtle. 精明 tsing ming, clear, intelligent. 精巧 tsing k'heaou, clever, skilful. 純精 shun tsing, pure, unadulterated. 精玉 tsing yŭh, a kind of pebble. 地精 t'è tsing, the name of a plant. 精衛 tsing wei, the name of a bird. 精

絕 tsing tsené, the name of a country. 精廬 tsing len, a cottage appropriated to study. 精夫 tsing fū, a general among the barbarians. 流精 lew tsing, an emission of semen. 精兵 tsing ping, select troops; picked soldiers. 精

神 tsing shín, the animal spirits. 精肉 tsing jŭh, lean meat. 益精 yŭh tsing, more and more fine. 精綴 tsing che, fine, delicate. 精氣 tsing k'hé, ether. 精工 tsing k'ang, good workmanship. 精爽 tsing shwang, cheerful-

ness. 精鑿 tsing tsǎ, rice beaten fine. 精怪 tsing kwaé, a fairy, or elf.

糴 Tsow, A kind of flour.

粽 Tsung, Sharp-cornered millet dumplings. The name of a plant, the fibres of which are used for binding millet dumplings, to be eaten on the 5th day of the

5th moon.

精 Yŭh, No meaning.

NINE STROKES.

耦 Gòw, To plough in pairs.

糝 Han, To smear.

糞 Hǒ, White rice.

糊 Hoo, To stick, to adhere; to paste; gruel made of rice or wheat flour. 糊塗 hoo toó, or hwŭh t'hŭh, stupid, muddle-headed.

模糊 moo hoo, slow.

糗 How, As 糗糧 how leang, dry provisions.

糗 Hwáng, As 糗糧 p'ang hwáng, sacrificial rice.

糗 Jow, Mixed, blended together; to eat.

糗 Keae, another name for rice.

糗 Kéen, Gruel made of rice.

糗 Keuén, Flour.

糗 Lǎ, Small, fine rice; ripe, thoroughly done.

糗 Lǎ, Coarse rice.

糗 Lan, Rice sticking together.

糗 Lé, As 僕隸 p'ó lé, a servant.

糗 Lim, Broken rice.

糗 Mè, To love.

糗 M'én, Broken rice, sour.

糗 Nan, Rice in soup.

**編** Fēen, Rice; to roast paddy in order to get the rice out of the husk.

**福** Peih, To roast flesh at the fire.

**糗** San, To mix rice with soup.  
**糗粒** san lēē, single grains.  
**糗雜** san tsā, mixed.  
**糗糲** san tan, dregs, forces.

**糝** San, Rice mixed in soup.

**糞** Seu, To measure; fine; rice offered in sacrifice to the gods. Read sò, a cake or dumpling.

**厚糞** how seu, a large income.

**糞** Shé, To stick, to adhere; paste.

**糞** Shè, Excrement.

**糞** Suy, Broken rice.

**糞** T'hang, Fine rice.

**糞** Tsēen, Fried cakes, fritters.

**糞** Tsew, The seeds of rice.

**糞** Tsung, Millet or rice dumplings tied up in rushes with sharp corners, used on the 5th day of the 5th moon, in remembrance of 屈原 K'heuh-yuen, who drowned himself out of regard to his country; these dumplings are then thrown into the water as a sacrifice.

**糞** Tsze, Rice cake.

**糞** Twan, Dumplings made of flour.

**糞** Yé, A sort of cake.

**粟** Yen, Fine rice; ripe, well-cooked.

**粳** Ying, Fine rice.

## TEN STROKES.

**糞** Chih, As 糞營 chih ying, to plan.

**糞** Foo, Cakes or dumplings, made of flour.

**糞** Fun, To exhaust.

**糞** Han, Rice that is not glutinous. Read hēen, fine white rice.

**糞** Kaou, Gruel. 糞糕 tsze kaou, a dumpling; a bait.

**糞** K'hew, Roasted rice or wheat; dried rice broken and pounded. 糞糞 k'hew pe, dry provisions. 糞糞 k'hew lēang, ditto. 糞餌 k'hew urh, dried cakes. A surname.

**穀** Kūh, Corn; grain in general. 五穀 wò kūh, the five kinds of grain. Good; connected; alive; income; name of a river.

**糞** Mē, Broken rice.

**糞** Noh, Cakes or dumplings made of flour, thoroughly done.

**糞** Pang, As 糞糞 pang hwang, sacrificial rice.

**糞** Pé, Dried rice. 糞糞 k'hew pé, dried provisions for a march. 糞糞 tsau pé, dried figs.

**糞** Sh, To scatter; to let go.



**糲** Sèd, Broken grains of rice or wheat; the remains after pounding. 糲 sùh, rice flour.

**糴** Sèd, Provisions.

**糶** Sèw, Gravy; to wash, to scour; to make a paste of rice flour; to steep anything long in water.

**糲** Sùh, To boil rice into little balls: this is done by throwing about a pint of cooked rice into boiling water, and then straining it through a sieve.

**糖** T'hang, Sugar. 沙糖 sha t'hang, powdered sugar.

**糖** t'hangsang, sugar-candy.

**冰糖** pang t'hang, ditto. 糖

**菓** t'hang kwò, preserved fruits.

**糲** Tsow, To strain anything, and get the finer particles.

**粹** Tsuy, As 粉粹 fun tsuy, flour, or dust.

**糲** Tuy, Cakes or dumplings made of flour.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**糲** Ch'ih, To adhere; paste: read ch'ih, spoiled rice.

**糲** Chwang, To adorn with paint; to dress out.

**糲** Fan, The water in which rice is washed.

**糲** Fow, A kind of confectionary.

**糲** Fún, Excrement, dung, or dure. 糲土 fún t'hoò, to manure the ground. To throw up earth round the roots of plants.

**糲** fún choo, to brush, or

sweep away. 落糲 ló fún, to apply manure.

**粳** Hé, Presents of rice to a guest.

**糠** K'hang, The husk of grain, chaff. 糲糠 tsau k'hang, grains and chaff, what poor people are obliged to eat. 糲糠 pe k'hang, to be troublesome; remiss. The name of a hill, and a star.

**糲** K'héang, As 漿糲 taiang k'héang, starch.

**糲** Le, To burn rice and spoil it.

**糲** Le, As 巨糲 kau le, the name of a bow.

**粹** Loth, Coarse rice.

**糜** Me, Gruel, or rice water; congee, which consists of rice thoroughly boiled with a large proportion of water. 糜粥 me ch'uh, rice gruel. Sometimes red peas are mixed up in the mess. Anything thoroughly boiled. 糜菰 me mē, boiled to raga. 糜散 me sán, scattered, wasted, as money. Used for 眉 me, the eyebrows. 糜費 me fēi, to destroy utterly.

**糲** Mwan, Gruel stiffened by cold.

**糲** Mwan, As 糲糲 mwan mwan, rice softened. 糲

**頭** mwan t'hoò, a cake, or loaf.

**糲** Sán, Rice mixed up in soup; a grain of rice. A mixture, consisting of one part of minced meat, and two parts of rice, made

up into balls and fried. To adhere together. 糝 糝 sán tsá, mixed.

糝 Sèé, To scatter, to let go.

糝 Tsaou, The dregs or fæces of wine, grains; the sediment of liquor. 糝 糝 poo tsaou, to eat grains. 糝 糝 tsaou k'hang, grains and chaff. Read tsaón, as

清 糝 tsing tsaón, pure wine. 糝 糝 tsaou tá, to treat harshly.

糝 Ts'haou, Coarse rice, not yet pounded. 糝 糝 tsou ts'haou, hurried; coarse.

糝 Tsíh, White rice. 糝 Tsü, Cakes made of roasted rice.

糝 Tsuy, Fine rice. 糝 Twan, Dumplings made of flour.

TWELVE STROKES. 糝 Ch'he, Wine and food; a great sacrifice; millet used in sacrifice; dressed food; cooked meat.

糝 Ch'he, Bird lime. 糝 Chuy, Grain pounded a second time.

糝 Fán, A bunch of garlic. 糝 Hwang, A sort of dust, used in fermenting liquor.

糝 K'he, Short diet, a slight repast, a snack. 糝 K'héang, Starch.

糝 Léang, Provision, food for a journey. 糝 糝 how léang, dried provisions. 糝 糝

tséü léang, to collect provision for a journey. A kind of medicine. 米 糝 me léang, rations for an army.

糝 糝 tséün léang, the pay of the soldiery; also taxes. 贏 糝 Lo, A collection of grain.

糝 P'he, To break wind; name of an animal like a pig. 糝 Pü, The husk of rice.

糝 San, Roasted rice. 糝 Seaou, Gruel made of rice, congee.

糝 Than, A mixture of rice gruel. 糝 糝 t'han san, dregs, sediment. 糝 Than, Paste; anything adhesive.

糝 Tsó, To gather grain early; to cut down grain when unripe. 糝 Tsou, Rice not cleansed.

糝 Yé, A preparation of millet with sugar, and chopped dates or chestnuts sprinkled over it. THIRTEEN STROKES.

糝 Chen, Gruel made of rice, congee. 糝 Chwà, A species of grain.

糝 Foo, Cakes or dumplings made of flour. 糝 Hwan, Cakes or dumplings mixed with fat.

糝 Hwuy, Ten pecks of rice pounded down to eight. 糝 K'hwei, Chaff, the husk of grain.

糝 Lo, A collection of grain. 糝 P'he, To break wind; name of an animal like a pig.

糝 Pü, The husk of rice. 糝 San, Roasted rice.

糝 Seaou, Gruel made of rice, congee. 糝 Than, A mixture of rice gruel. 糝 糝 t'han san, dregs, sediment.

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糝 糝

**糲** Læ, Rice cleansed from the husk, and pounded down to about half the quantity. Rice well cleansed.

**糲** Ling, Rice cakes or dump-  
lings.

**糜** Pih, One who boils rice; rice half boiled, with the grains hard inside.

**歡** Sæou, To drink up all the wine, to drink to excess.

**釋** Shih, To scour rice.

**糲** Thung, Rice with a red grain.

**糲** Tæze, Cakes or dumplings made of flour.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**糜** Ha, A dish of pulse.

**糜** Hæen, Gruel made of rice, congee.

**糲** No, A species of rice; glutinous rice, used in the manufacture of distilled liquor.

**糲** Thæou, Paste; to stick, or adhere. Read t'hew, thick gruel.

**糲** Thæou, Grain, corn.

**糲** Thwan, Cakes or dumplings made of flour, eaten on a new year's eve. 沙糲子  
shat'hwan tazè, sugared dumplings.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**糜** E. As 麴 糜 kèh e, leaven.

**麴** Hew, Dried rice broken to small pieces.

**糲** Kwang, The beard of grain.

**糲** Le, Rice not cleansed; ten pecks of paddy pounded down to 7 pecks of rice. 粗糲  
tsou le, coarse. 糲梁 le t'ang, coarse millet. 糲食 le shih, coarse food.

**糜** Lelh, Mixed food.

**糜** Ling, Rice cakes.

**糲** Mô, Flour; rice broken small. Read mœë, rice gruel.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**糲** Choo, Provisions.

**糲** Hô, Dried millet.

**糲** Keüh, dregs of wine, grains.

**糲** T'hèih, To buy rice, to lay in a stock of rice. 無過

**糲** woô yè t'hèih, do not forbid the purchase of grain. 糲 糲 kèih t'hèih, swift, speedy. Used for 糲 t'hèih, to wash.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**糲** Jáng, Mixed, blended.

**糲** Sæen, Cakes or dumplings made of flour.

**糲** T'shan, Rice once pounded, just to remove the husk.

**糜** Yô, Leaven.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**糲** Pwan, Cakes made of broken rice.

**糲** Tæih, To steep old grain in the liquor in which new grain has been steeped.

## NINETEEN STROKES.

**糠** Hih, The husk of grain not broken.

**糞** K'heen, Cakes made of flour

**糠** Me, Broken chaff: read mo, broken, fine grain.

**糲** Leuen, To boil flour to a paste.

**糶** T'heau, To sell rice, to dispose of grain. **糶二**

**十** T'heau ūh shih, to sell at twenty. A surname.

**糲** Ts'haou, Rice and paddy mixed.

## TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

**糲** San, Ground rice: read mēn, to pound small.

**糲** Lan, Rice and gruel mixed.

**糲** Tsó, Ten pecks of rice pounded down to nine; fine rice.

## THE 120TH RADICAL.

**糸** Mēh.

**糸** Mēh, Fine silk, consisting of five threads as spun by the silk-worm. Anything small, fine, delicate.

**糾** Kèw, A three-fold cord: three lines twisted together.

To gather, as **糾族** kèw tsūh, to gather one's kindred together.

**糾思** kèw sze, depraved tho'ts.

**糸** Hé, To connect, to join.

**糸** 繫 hé hé, to tie together. **糸** 繼 hé ké, to be connected.

A clue, a roil; a ligament. (in anatomy.)

**糾** Choo, One.

**糾** Kèw, A three-fold cord.

**糾** 糾 糲 kèw mih, twine.

Also to raise up. **糾** 謬 kèw mew, to bring up a fault. **糾** 舉 kèw

kèu, to elevate. **糾** 察 kèw tsá, to examine.

**糾** 糾 kèw kèw, wide apart, scarce. **糾** 收 kèw show,

to collect, to gather. **糾** 合 kèw hō, to unite.

**糾** 告 kèw káu, to inform.

**糾** 督 kèw tūh, to regulate. **糾** 急 kèw kēh, to hasten.

Read k'heou, as **窈** 糾 yaou k'heou, elegant case.

**糾** 戾 kèw lé, perverses. **糾** 禁 kèw kín, to prohibit.

**紅** Ting, String twisted hard, and drawn tight. Read ching, to draw.

**紉** Lēh, A word found in Buddhist books.

**紉** Neau, To hang upside down.

## THREE STROKES.

**紉** Ch'há, The flap of a garment.

**紉** Ch'hòw, A trace for binding a horse to a carriage. The

crupper put under the tail of a horse or a cow; it is made of wood. Used

in epitaphs for cruel, and unjust, hence applied to the last emperor

of the Shang dynasty.

**紉** Chūh, To loosen, to untie.

**紉** Hēh, Silk hanging down.

**叔** 梁 紉 Shūh liang hēh, the name of Confucius' father.

回乾 hwáy kěh, the ancestors of the Huns. Read k'ěē, a large silken cord. Read hwūh, to bind. Read k'ěē, to hasten.

**紆** H-u, To stammer; to wind or twist; weak in the middle; bent; a cord. 屈紆 k'ěūh heu, to bend.

**紅** Hung, A light red coloured silk. 紅色 hung sīh, a red colour. 紅紫 hung tse, light and dark red. 紅龍古 hung lung koo, the name of a plant. Read kung, merit; work. 紅毛 hung maū, a nickname given to the English. 紅面 hung mēen, a red face. 紅花 hung hwa, the Shoe-flower, *Rosa Sinensis*. 紅丹 hung tan, red lead. 紅牌 hung pae, a port clearance.

**紬** Hwan, Plain, simple, without ornament; bright, glittering. 冰紬 ping hwan, in weaving denotes fine, close, and strong cloth.

**紉** Jin, or Min, A single cord, a thread. 紉簾 jin chin, a needle and thread; to thread a needle. Read kin, to join threads together, and make a string.

**紆** Kan, To smooth out clothes by the hand.

**紀** Kè, divided threads; threads arranged properly; to arrange a story. 綱紀 kang kè, the thread of a narrative, outlines of history. 綱紀四方 kang kè sse fang, to govern all quarters.

**五紀** wò kè, the five arrangers, viz. years, months, days, hours, and astronomical calculations. A period of 12 years. A foundation. A conjunction of the heavenly bodies. The completion of numbers, a decimal. To search into the hidden things of past time and record them. To write a history. A line consisting of 40 threads. A clue. To exhaust a subject; to get a thorough knowledge of it. The name of a country, and a surname. 紀功 kè kung, to record a person's merit. 紀錄 kè lūh, to place on record. 紀事 kè sse, to make a memorandum. 年紀 nēen kè, a person's age.

**紵** K'ěē, Silk bound together; a bundle of silk.

**紵** M'ēē, Small, minute.

**紉** Seun, A circular ornament; a tassel. 紉緣 seun yuen, the border of a shoe. 紉以五采 seun 5 wò tsai, to embroider with various coloured silks. 紉察 seun tea, to examine. 紉法 seun fā, a rule, or pattern.

**紵** Yih, An agricultural implement.

**約** Yō, To bind. 約束 yō sō, to tie, to fasten; to restrain. 約劑 yō tse, to bind with an oath or compact. 約信 yō sīn, to promise, and engage. 相約 s'ang yō, to agree together. 省約 s'ang yō, to be sparing. 貧約 pin yō, poverty, strait circumstances. 儉約 k'heū yō,

economical; to retrench. 約止 yō chā, to stop, to restrain. 綽約 chō yō, lissome and pliant. 約文 yō wān, a brief style. 約屈 yō kēh, to stoop, to bend. Read yāu; to want; to bend. Read kēh, and yūh, to bind. Used for 的 tēh, a mark. 盟約 mīng yō, a treaty, a compact. 立約 lēh yō, to make an agreement. 合約 hō yō, an indenture. 大約 tā yō, for the most part. 約言 yō yēn, an epitome.

## FOUR STROKES.

紙 Chē, Paper, originally made of the bark of trees, with rage and old nets. The ancients used to write on silk or cotton; leaves of this material formed into a book, were called 幡紙 fan chē, flag paper. 字紙 joé chē, paper with writing on it, which the Chinese are careful not to soil. 金銀紙 kin yin chē, gold and silver sacrificial paper. 紙船鐵人 chē chuēn t'hēē jīn, paper ships and iron men. 一張紙 yīh chang chē, a sheet of paper. 紙字 chē joé, paper money. 紙牌 chē pāi, playing cards. 紙道 chē t'hung, rice paper. 紉 Chē. Rushes twisted into ropes. 紉 Che, As 緯紉 k'hēēn chē, a tow rope. 紉 Ch'hin, A cow rope; a rope through the nose of a cow. 紉 Fang, The string of a net; to spin thread; to twist

hemp into ropes; to tie up. 績紡 tselh fang, to spin thread. 紡綿 fang sēn, ditto.

紉 Foo, The lappet of a garment. 紉 Fow, White garments; new silken clothes. 紉 Fun, A bag for a horse's tail; confused, careless. 粉粉 fon fun, numerous, abundant; rejoiced. A narrow ribband of various colours. 粉悅 fun yuē, a napkin for wiping things. Azure clouds; streamers. 粉繚 fun wān, confused.

紉 Heau, A green colour, worn by a bride; a yellow colour.

紉 Hoo, A bobbin on which to wind thread.

紉 Hwa, Shoes, adorned with green silk at the toes.

紉 Hwāng, The fastening of a cap 紉 hwaŋ ying, the fastening and tassel of a cap.

The string for suspending a musical stone. To inclose in a net. 八

紉 pā hwāng, the eight fastenings.

紉大 hwāng tá, great.

紉 Jēn, As 褥 紉 wei jēn, coverings for the knees.

紉 Jim, Threads used in weaving; to weave. 織 紉 chih jīn, to weave cloth, or silk.

紉 Kian, Thread-like: read tse, to twist thread.

紉 Kāng, A well rope.

**紵** Ke, To tie into a knot. **紵髮** ke fā, to tie the hair into a knot. The mind in doubt, with some knotty question. Read keae, a sash.

**級** Kesh, The series of silken threads; a step, a rank. **等級** täng kesh, a degree. **級階** kesh keae, a step. **降一級** këang yih kesh, to be degraded one step. **斬首萬級** tsän shòw wán kesh, he cut off 10,000 heads.

**絨** Keuē, A skein of thread. Read kwae, fine threads.

**新** Kew, A mirror.

**統** K'lew, As 就纈 k'lew seuen, embroidery.

**紵** Kin, That by which garments are tied up. **紵帶** kin taē, a girdle. **單紵** tan kin, a single covering. **絞紵** keaou kin, a court dress, made of fine and coarse cloth mixed. Read k'hin, a species of silk. **紵者** kin ke, old men, persons of rank.

**紵** Maou, To pierce, to embroider, to make eyelet holes in cloth.

**紵** Mēen, Same as 緬 mēen, fine silk. Read mēē, fine.

**紵** Mūh, Thread, twine.

**納** Nā, Silken threads damp, and contracting; to enter, to send in, to present, to receive.

**納日** ná jih, the day of payment. **納錢** ná tsēn, to pay money. **納餉** ná hēang, to pay taxes. **納女** ná neū, to present

one's daughter to the emperor. **納幣** nā pe, to make a present. Used for 肉 nūy, within; and for 納 nā, to mend; to patch. **納福** nā fūh, to obtain happiness. **收納** show nā, to receive. **容納** yung nā, to contain. **納貢** nā kung, to pay tribute.

**紐** New, A string that can be tied and opened again; a fastening, a knot; the place where a girdle is fastened; to bind, to tie.

**紵** Pè, To adorn; ornamental tassels. Read p'hé, a border.

**素紵** soó p'hé, a plain border.

**紵繆** p'hé mow, a fault, an error. **紵類** p'hé luy, a joining of threads. Silk about to tear. Wide open silk. **紵氐** p'hé tē, hair cloth. Read ch'he, hempen cloth.

**紗** Sha, As 紗縠 sha kūh, a kind of gauze. **縐紗** jaou sha, crape. **素紗** soó sha, white crape. **紗微** sha wei, minute. **蘭提紗** taou te sha, leaves deprived of every thing but the fibre, on which drawings are painted. **紗帽** sha maou, a craped cap. **紗燈** sha täng, gauze lanterns.

**紵** Shoo, Slow, remiss; to unloose. **紵禍** shoo hó, to free from calamity.

**純** Shun, Fine threads. **純粹** shun tsay, fine and pure; unmixed. **純一** shun yih, sincere, entirely devoted to one object. **純大** shun tā, great. **德純** tih shun, exhaustless virtue.

純皆 shun kee, altogether  
貴純 kwei shun, excellent, no-  
ble. 純孝 shun heáou, truly fi-  
lial. 純麗 shun le, beautiful,  
elegant. 純量 shun léang, a  
measure of 15 cubits in length.

Read chun, a border to a mat, made  
of black and white silk. 純衣  
chun e, the border of a garment.  
Read tun, as 純束 tun sùh, to  
bind or bundle up. Read tsuen,  
perfect, complete. Read chuen, the  
name of a gate. 純色 shun sùh,  
unspotted victims used in sacrifice.

索 Sò, Plants, the stem and  
leaves of which may be twis-  
ted into ropes; a rope, a cord; that  
which binds, as law. 朽索 hew  
sò, a rotten rope. 索索 sò sò,  
the mind uneasy. 索盡 sò tsín,  
exhausted. 索室 sò shíh, to  
search a house. 索居 sò keu, to  
dwell apart. 八索 pá sò, the 8  
diagrams. Read sùh, as 索求  
sùh kew, to seek for, to study. Used  
for 素 só, plain. 勒索 lháih,  
to extort money.

素 Soó, White cloth or silk;  
coarse cloth, plain, white,  
unadorned. 純以素 shun é  
soó, pure and unadorned. 質素  
chíh soó, plainness. 耳素 ər̀h  
soó, an ear-ring. 素空 soó k'kung,  
empty. 素尚白 soó sháng p'ih,  
plainness delights in white. 素  
豫 soó yu, hesitating. 素本  
soó p'ün, the original state of a  
thing. 平素 ping soó, hitherto  
素昔 soó s'ih, formerly, here-

tofore. Read sùh, to search into.

屨 Sze, Shoes made of strings.

冠 Tan, A cap that covers the  
ears. 就冠 tan kwan, a  
cap with flaps or fringes. The bor-  
der of a garment. The sound of a  
drum.

絰 To, The refuse of silk.

緇 To tie up any one  
with a cord; to hang.

紉 To announce; to  
accuse; yellow silk.

綯 To cut off.

紼 A rope, a cord.

綵 Silk of different co-  
lours.

紊 Confused. 不紊  
p'ih wán, not ravelled.

紋 The texture of silk;  
the lines of embroidery. 紋  
wán yin, sycce silver.

紕 Ravelled, entangled  
紛紕 fan yun, in con-  
fusion.

## FIVE STROKES.

紕 Ch'í, To bind the handle of  
a bow; to wind round.

紕 Cha, A tow rope; silk tas-  
sels.

紕 Chay, To bind round any-  
thing with string.

紕 Ch'ih, To sew, to hem,  
to thrust in a needle; to re-  
ceive; to search.

紕 Ch'hoo, A coarse kind of  
hemp, or grass, of which  
cloth is made. It is wove into light



summer cloths, and coarse fabrics  
 絲 絲 *lie ch'hoo*, the finer and  
 coarser kind of hemp. 紵 衣  
*ch'hoo e*, flaxen garments.

紬 *Ch'hôw*, Twilled silk; to  
 draw out the ends of silk  
 from the cocoons; silk stuff with  
 fringed edges. 紬 績 *ch'hôw tseih*,  
 to weave, to pierce, to arrange the  
 threads for weaving. 紬 史 記  
*ch'hôw sè ké*, the details of his-  
 tory. 紬 釋 *ch'hôw tsih*, to draw  
 threads; to study the different parts  
 of a subject. 紬 引 *ch'hôw yin*,  
 to lead, to draw. 紬 業 *ch'hôw*  
*ně*, an inheritance. Read *yew*, a  
 clue. 紬 緞 *ch'hôw twán*, silk  
 in general.

紵 *Chin*, To turn, to revolve  
 紵 千 萬 紵 *ts'heen wán*  
*ch'án*, thousands and myriads of re-  
 volutions. Crooked, perverse. 紵  
 兄 之 臂 *chin heung che pé*,  
 twist a brother's arm. A single  
 garment. Read *shén*, coarse-grain-  
 ed, not smooth or polished. Read  
*thén*, to twist a cord. Read *t'heen*,  
 cut off and hanging down. Read  
*kin*, to twist thread rapidly.

紵 *Ching*, The ornamental  
 trappings of a carriage horse

紵 *Choo*, To direct to one ob-  
 ject; to settle.

紵 *Ch'ih*, Crimson silk; to  
 sew, to stitch. 紵 紵 *yung*  
*ch'ih*, to bend and straighten out  
 again. Used for 紵 *ch'ih*, to degrade

紵 *Chung*, A rapid drawing of  
 silk towards the end; to

exhaust; the extreme, the end, the  
 utmost. 始 終 *ch'è chung*, begin-  
 ning and end. 善 終 *shén chung*,  
 a good end. A polite term for death.  
 終 末 *chung mǒ*, the extremity.  
 星 終 *sing chung*, a period of  
 12 years. The moon in a certain  
 position is called 終 *chung*. A por-  
 tion of territory 1000 square le in  
 extent is called 終 *chung*. Also a  
 surname. 年 終 *něen chung*, the  
 end of the year. 書 終 *shoo chung*,  
 the end of a book, finish. 終 身  
 不 忘 *chung shin p'uh wáng*,  
 not forget it all one's life long. 終  
 天 年 *chung t'heen n'een*, to  
 close the term of one's natural life.  
 終 日 *chung jih*, the whole day.

紵 *Foo*, Cloth, coarse silk; to  
 weave, to join; coarse large  
 threads; a string; to bind.

紵 *Füh*, Fastening, or ribband  
 to which a seal is suspended.  
 朱 紵 *choo füh*, a red ribband.  
 纒 紵 其 心 *ying füh ké sin*,  
 to fasten, or fix his mind.

紵 *Füh*, Ravelled silk. 紵 紵  
*füh leü*, a cord, a rope.  
 紵 紵 *füh pǎ*, to bind. 執 紵  
*ch'ih füh*, to hold the ropes, in or-  
 der to let down a coffin into the  
 grave. 紵 車 *füh heu*, to pull a  
 carriage. Used for 紵 *füh*, a rib-  
 band attached to a seal. Also a  
 covering, or screen. 朱 紵 *choo*  
*füh*, a red screen, used by an em-  
 peror. Read *fei*, a mixture of red  
 and yellow.

**紵** Hsuy. The string of a cap.  
**網** Hsueh-wang, a net; to include in a net.

**絃** Hsueh, The string of a harp or lute. **朱絃** choo hsen, a red string. **絃歌之聲** hsen ko che, singing, the sound of music and singing. Read henen, a string.

**紺** Kan. A deep green or blue merging into a red colour; purple. A good man is said not to adopt such colours.

**絢** Hsueh, Cotton thread, or tape, used for ornamenting the tops of shoes; the figured toes of shoes. **絢履** hseu leu, an ornament for the head: another name for a net.

**綱** Keung. To draw anything quickly, to jerk. **綱衣** k'ing ie, a single garment; a garment without lining.

**絃** Ehen, A clac; to connect, to bind. **紫絃** tsai k'heu, the name of a marine animal.

**結** Koo, As **結纆** koo leu, the name of a plant.

**紵** Ling, As **紵鈴** pe ling, cotton, or silk threads.

**累** Lay, To bind. **係累** hé lei, to bind as prisoners.

**累牛** loi new, a draught ox; a cow at heat. Read luy, as

**累及** luy k'ei, to involve. **累及**

**人** luy hóu jin, to bring trouble

on posterity. Used for **累**

**卵** luy lwan, to pile up eggs. **累**

**事** luy ssé, to embarrass in difficulties. **累累** luy luy, repeatedly. **累次** luy tsé, often.

**紵** Msh, As **紵粉** lun msh, confused, ravelled. **縵紵** tsé msh, a sash.

**網** Min, A net for catching rabbits or wild hogs; to angle.

**紵** Mō, A sash wherewith to bind on a garment. Read wā, stockings. **絳紵** hēang wā, red stockings.

**紵** Na, Ravelled silk.

**紵** Neu, A species of hemp; spoiled hemp; to wear a flaxen dress; to stop up. Read na, as **紵** tsia na, coming in contact.

**紵** O, As **紵縞** o kaou, a fresh white coloured silk.

**紵** P'hwān, A rope for catching the legs of horses. **羈紵**

ke p'hwān, halters and ropes. **仁**

**義之羈紵** jin é che ke p'hwān, obligations of benevolence and righteousness. **紵馬索**

p'hwān mǎ sǎ, a rope for tripping up horses.

**紵** Ping, To tie.

**紵** Po, A species of silken cord, or twist. Read pe, as

**水紵** shway pe, the water colour of certain silk stuffs. Read p'he, to bind tight.

**細** Sé, Small, fine, minute.

**細小** sé seáu, petty.

**細行** sé hing, trifling conduct.

**仔細** tszé sé, careful. **詳細**

sāng sé, minute particulars. 細  
碎 sé tsūy, broken into bits. 精  
細 tsing sé, subtle. 細察 sé  
tsā, to investigate minutely. 細  
心 sé sin, attentive. 細作 sé  
tsā, a spy.

紼 Bēé, A horse's bridle; a  
halter. 弓紼 kung bēé,  
a frame for a bow, in order to keep  
it in its proper form. Used for 躍  
se, to leap over. 絆紼 p'han  
cēé, to be in bondage; to be bound  
with cords.

紹 Shaóu, To connect. 紹  
復 shaóu fūh, to hand  
down in succession. 紹糾 shaóu  
kew, to bind fast. 紹樂 shaóu  
yō, the music of the emperor Shun.  
紹介 shaóu keaé, to assist.

繩 She, As 綾繩 ling she,  
a species of silk.

紳 Shin, A large sash, or gir-  
dle bound round the waist,  
with the ends hanging down. 書

諸紳 shoo choo shin, he wrote  
it on his girdle. 紳束 shin só,  
to bind. 鄉紳 hēang chin, a  
country gentleman: used as a po-  
lite appellation towards a stranger.

縉紳 tein shin, gentlemen, ci-  
vil and military officers.

紵 Shūh, A string, or cord.

紙 Te, The refuse of silk.

紿 Thae, Ravelled silk; to  
doubt, to deceive. 公 子  
之 紿 kung tze che thae, the  
young gentleman's deception.

紵 Tho, The number of the  
threads observed in spinning  
or weaving silk. 素絲五紵  
soo sze wōt'ho, white silk con-  
taining five threads.

組 Tsoo, As 組就 tsoo tsew,  
a small tassel, or string at-  
tached to a crown. 織組 chih  
tsoo, a braided string. 組繫  
tsoo he, a string or tape, wherewith  
to tie anything. 髮組 fā tsoo, a  
fillet for the hair. 組刺 tsoo tsun,  
tapes and tassels. 組甲 tsoo kēi,  
armour painted in lines. 繇州 tsoo,  
a city in the midst of the sea.

紵 Tsūy, Fresh and clean.

紵 Tse, To mend, to patch.

紫 Tze, Purple coloured silk;  
it is not considered a genu-  
ine colour, and is indicative of de-  
ception. 紅紫 hung tze, a red-  
dish purple. Confucius disliked it,  
because it took off the eye from a  
pure red. The name of a river, and  
a surname. 紫華布 tze hwa  
pōó, nankeen cloth. 紫宸 tze  
shin, the court, the palace. 紫  
禁城 tze kin chung, the im-  
perial citadel.

紵 Tze, The streaks or veins  
on silk.  
Wan, Red, the tassel of a  
cap. 縉紵 fan wan, ra-  
velled.

紵 Yang, A tassel made of  
silk.

紵 Tsoo, A kind of tracking.

紵 Tsoo, A kind of tracking.

紵 Tsoo, A kind of tracking.

**絨** Yüé, Ornaments, the trappings of a horse: also tassels. Flax cloth; fine cloth.

## SIX STROKES.

**絳** Choo, As 男絳 tan choo, pure red. Also silk of a red colour.

**絢** Chow, Fine cotton, or silk.

**絢** Chow, Bright, glossy, fine.

**絳** Chuy, A weight hanging down.

**絳** Häng, A border, a seam; to stitch, to sew,

**絢** Héang, Fine cotton.

**絢** Heuen, A string or tassel. 絢文 heuen wän, the colouring of a picture; an elegant appendage. 絢練 heuen lén, quick. 絢 ad seun, a tassel, a knob.

**絢** Hwan, Slowly, leisurely.

**絢** Hwang, Silk drawn out long.

**絢** Hwüh, Fine thread, sewing cotton; a ball of cotton.

**絢** Jung, Fine cloth. 大絢 tà jung, broad cloth. 小絢 s'auò jung, flannel.

**絢** Kaè, The notch in a bow to which the string is fastened; to let go a string; the rim of a cap.

**絢** Kae, To bind; to fasten anything in the middle; a large thread; to suspend.

**絢** Kang, A large cord; a sud. den pull, or twitch.

**絳** Këang, A deep red, crimson. 絳工 këang kung, the dyer's art; merit. 絳草 këang ts'haou, a kind of plant used in dyeing. Name of a place, and a river.

**絞** Keauò, To strangle, to bind round. 絞綫 keauò yih, to kill by strangling. 直絞 chih keauò, blunt and unceremonious.

**絞** Keauò tszé, to pierce; to pick out people's faults. The name of a country. Read heauò, as 絞

衣 heauò e, a blueish yellow colour. 布絞 póo heauò, a sash or bandage. Read keauò, silk of a dark yellow colour.

**結** Këé, To tie. 結繩 kèé shin, to tie a string. 打

結 tà kèé, to tie a knot. 心結 sin kèé, the mind hampered, as if tied up. 裏結 kò kèé, to tie round. 結帶 kèé taé, to tie on a girdle. Crooked, bent; important.

Read hé, to kneel down, and tie anything. 了結 leauò kèé, to bring to a close. 結友 kèé yèw, to form a friendship.

**絜** Këé, A species of hemp: also pure, clear, fine. Read hëé, to bind. 絜度 hëé toó, restricted by rule. To restrain the overflowing of a river.

**絀** Këen, Hard, fast.

**給** Kèh, To give, to afford, to supply, to provide. 供給 kung kèh, to furnish. 給足 kèh tsüh, sufficient. Read kèé, honest words. 口給 k'hòw kèh,

eloquence, a ready utterance. 給

我罷 kēh gnò pá, give it me.

綯 Keuen, To strip up the

sleeves; a cord to keep up the sleeve of a garment.

袴 K'hoó, Clothing for the legs,

leggings, breeches. 短衣

大袴 twán e tá k'hoó, a short

jacket and wide trousers.

紉 K'hwa, The coarse silk, ob-

tained from the refuse of the

cocoons. To put the silk into a

bag. Read kwá, to stop; anything

congealed in its course. A knot in

silk. A crooked piece of wood to

which to fasten a horse. To be in-

closed as in a net 結紉 kēk k'hwa,

fettered, hampered.

紉 K'hwang, Silky cotton; the

fine silk taken from the coo-

coons, 80 of which go to a thread.

縷 Kow, Loose, extended out.

絡 Lō, Silky cotton; flax not

yet cleansed; raw cotton; the fibres

of cotton. 經絡 king lō, a cer-

tain state of the pulse; the blood

vessels. 縣絡 mēen lō, to in-

close, to enwrap. To bind. 繞絡

yaou lō, to encompass, to environ.

絡網 lō wang, a net. Used for

縋 kēh, a well rope; and for 格

lō, a pulley.

索 Lūy, To increase, to add

to, to pile up; a weight e-

qual to 10 grains of millet. 索足

lūy tsūh, to cross the feet. Same

as 累 lūy.

終 Me, A cow's halter; to bind,

to tie up. Read e, to repeat,

to reiterate in orderly succession.

Read yuy, to hang down

絲 Mē, A species of embroi-

dery that resembles a col-

lection of small grains of rice.

縐 Ming, Fine silk.

縐 Mōw, Not united, unhar-

monious.

縐 Neih, A bandage, a string

for binding.

縐 Páng, Silk not embroidered,

sarcenet. 縐續 páng shūh,

to connect. To twitch; the marking

line of carpenters. Slowly, leisure-

ly. A mourning cap. To draw the

string of a bow.

紬 Pé, A strap in front of a

carriage on which people lean

Phae, Ravelled silk; flax

not yet combed.

縐 Pih, To repair, to mend.

縐 Sēē, To tie, to fasten; a

fastening 縐 kē sēē,

a halter. 縐 lūy sēē, bonds,

fetters. Read e, to bind.

絮 Sen, Spoiled silk; silk, the

fibres of which are detached

through age. In steeping the coo-

coons and drawing off the threads,

the finer are called 縐 mēen, and

the coarser 絮 shoo; at present

the two terms are applied to the

new and old silk. 絮二斤 sen

ūrh kin, two pounds of coarse silk.

冒絮 macu sen, a napkin for

the head. Read choo, to ningle, to



**絳** Tseuén, Fine cloth; grass cloth.

**欸** Tzé, That which is pierced in spinning. **欸布** tszé póó, cloth used in the payment of duties.

**紵** Tze, To regulate the threads of silk.

**緇** Tze, To varnish implements.

**緇** úrh, A full, or loose bridle.

**緇** Yih, The threads of silk.

**緇** Yin, As **緇綱** yin wán, the primitive influences of heaven and earth, by which all things are produced. Warm genial air. Also a kind of hemip.

**緯** Yüh, Long.

SEVEN STROKES.

**絺** Ch'he, A fine kind of hamp or flax, of the fibres of which cloth is made. **絺葛** ch'he kó, the finer and coarser kinds of grass for making cloth. **絺巾** ch'he kin, a napkin made of grass cloth. The name of a place, and a surname.

**絳** Chin, The rope through a cow's nose, by which the animal is managed.

**絳** Ching, To weave.

**絳** Chwang, to stuff with cotton

**絳** Fan, The ornaments attached to a horse's mane.

**絳** Fan, Ravelled silk.

**絳** Foo, A coarse net.

**絳** Füh, A rope for raising a coffin. **執絳** chih tsü, to lay hold of the ropes of a coffin. Also the rope with which a coffin is pulled along the road. A large rope.

**絳** Hëé, As **絳絳** ching hëé, the ornaments of a carriage.

**絳** Hëé yen, the tassels or fringe hanging down in front of a Chinese crown.

**絳** Hëu, The name of a cap under the Yin dynasty.

**絳** Hoo, The string by which an official seal is suspended.

**絳** Hwan, To bind, or wrap round. A vase or weather-cock.

**絳** Hwan, Slow, leisurely. The same as **絳**

**絳** Käng, A well rope. **絳繩** püh k'bö kèih shün, people cannot draw water out of a deep well with a short rope. Read ping, a cake.

**絳** Ke, As **絳絲** shüh ke, a needle; to join with a needle. The cord attached to a steelyard

**絳** Këé, As **絳繡** kèé nêé, to mend, to patch, to sew.

**絳** Këen, A cocoon, the ball formed by the silk-worm.

**絳** Kèih, A coarse kind of hemp, or grass, of which cloth is made. **絳絳** ch'he kèih, the fine and coarse kinds of such grass.

**絳** Këu, To bind.

**絹** Keuen, A kind of silk, of a loose texture, like the beard of grain. Lutestring. **Read k'heuen**, a kind of net for taking birds and beasts. **烏絹** meabu kin, a trap for birds. **Read heuen**, a target for shooting at.

**細** Keung, A kind of cloth.

**練** K'hew, Hasty, quick; to seek for, to require. **東練** tung k'hew, an asylum for old men.

**細** K'hwán, To weave.

**經** King, To weave; the warp. **經緯** king hwuy, the warp and woof. **經綸** king lun, a regular series or arrangement, whether of things or principles. **經常** king sháng, constant, regular, correct. **經度** king too, to measure, to plan. The meridians of longitude. **經法** king fá, to regulate according to rule. **經紀** king ké, regular arrangement; a broker. **經治** king ché, to manage. **經死** king sàe, to die. **Read king**, as **經路** king loó, a road. **經文** king wán, classical literature. **五經** wò king, the five classics. **經絡** king ló, the blood vessels. **已經** e king, already done. **經過** king kwó, to pass by. **月經** yuè king, the menses. **經目** king mǎih, to pass before the eyes. **經歷** king leth, a sort of secretary. **法經** fá king, religious books. **經費** king fét, current expenses.

**經** Le, Veins, streaks.

**紹** Leu, To sew, to seam.

**統** Lew, a streamer, the fringes hanging from a banner.

**綁** Pang, To bind. **綁縛** pang pǒ, to tie up with cords.

**紮** Pě, Plaited silk, twist, or cord. One says, the string attached to the middle of a bow. Also to drive a carriage towards the left and turn.

**綳** Ping, A provincial numeral for reckoning silk.

**綃** Seau, Raw silk; plain white silk; the wool in weaving. **綃頭** seau t'hôw, to comb the hair up straight. A yard for suspending a sail to.

**緬** Sew, To fasten or entangle the fore-feet of an animal.

**紗** Sha, Small; a thin sort of gauze.

**練** Soo, A kind of cloth; to spin coarse thread.

**綬** Suy, The handle of a carriage; a strap to hold by.

**綬** ehóu suy, to yield the handle. **綬服** suy fúh, the tranquil tentures,

a region 500 le outside of the royal or princely domain. **綬福** suy fúh, tranquillity. **綬軍** suy kuan,

to retreat, to draw off a force. **綬** suy suy, tranquil, peaceful.

The name of a district. **Read shwuy**, long hairs; solitary; to go in pairs.

**大綬** tá shwuy, a banner. **Read t'hò**, settled in the mind. **綬視**



t'hò shé, to survey calmly. Read t'huy, to sit down quietly.

**緋** Te. Thick silk, green and glossy: satin. **緋袍** te p'haou, a satin gown.

**緋** Thing, The tassels or strings hanging down before and behind Chinese crowns.

**綉** T'how. A section or division of the cotton fruit.

**綉** Tsin. As **朱綉** chootsin, red thread. Read tséén, a kind of check with black and white streaks.

**綉** Tuy, Silk, fine silk.

**綉** Wán, Mourning clothes; the ropes of a coffin held by mourners. Read mēén, a crown.

**麻綉** mia mēén, a hempen cap. Read wán, a tow rope. Read mwán, connected.

**緋** Yen. The strings or tassels hanging down before and behind a Chinese crown. A covering put over a cap, consisting of a flat piece of wood with a black cloth thrown over it. Read sēén, a thread.

**緋** Yth, Foul garments.

**綉** Yá, White silk.

**綉** Yu, Silk.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**綻** Ch'hén, and T'héén, The seam of a garment. **綻裂** ch'hén lēé, to tear a garment, to rip open a seam.

**絺** Ch'hin. To stop: good. Read suy, thin cloth, with a loose open texture. Read san, as **絺纓** san le, the hair or fringe of garments hanging down.

**綢** Ch'how. As **綢繆** ch'how mew, to intertwine, to wrap round and round, to wind. **綢直**

ch'how ch'ih, to bind close and straight, like hair. **繆束** ch'how súh, bound up. Read t'haou, an ornamental covering for a flag staff. Read t'heau, as **綢繆** t'heau meau, a dragon's head moving about.

**綢** Ch'how. The boundless lapse of time throughout all ages.

**縵** Chin, Flaxen threads: read ch'hin, a girdle.

**縵** Chin, A broad piece of cloth or silk. Read chun, rumpled, in confusion. A fixed limit, or rule.

**綽** Ch'hó. Slow, as **寬綽** k'wán ch'hó, remiss. **綽**

**綽** ch'hó ch'hó, full, abundant.

**綽** ch'hó t'haé, overflowing.

**綽** ch'hó yó, of limited information, like that of a secluded female.

**縐** Chuen. A fresh white colour. Read suy, cloth of a loose open texture.

**縐** Chuy. Connected, joined; to seam, to sew. **縐衣** chuy e, to join clothes together.

**補縐** pò chuy, to patch, to mend. **縐雜** chuy chā, variegated.

ted and mixed colours. 綴結 chuy k'et, to tie. 綴聯 chuy l'een, to connect. 綴之以祀 chuy che è sze, to carry on the sacrifices. 綴綴然 chuy chuy j'en, not estranged, or separated. Read chuē, to hold, to stop. 綴淫 chuē yin, to put a stop to libidinous practices.

緋 Fe, A red coloured silk; a crimson colour.

結 Fò, To dress and clean spoiled silk.

粹 Hing, Straight.

絲 Hoo, A silken cord, prepared in a certain valley.

緦 Hwa, A hindrance, an impediment.

緡 Hwán, As 緡帶 hwán taé, an embroidered girdle. To sew, to seam. 緡緡 hwán juang, a tribe of Tartars.

總 Hwúh, Small, insignificant. 綏 Juy, As 冠綏 kwan juy, the tassel of a cap. A cow's tail tied to the end of a pole, used as a standard.

綱 Kang, A string, or ribbon; the string of a net, with which it is drawn together. 綱紀 kang ke, to arrange, or control; to spread out, or draw in, as a net.

三綱 san kang, the three connections, as they exist between prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife. 綱鑑 kang k'én, a history. 綱目 kang múp, a general outline.

縗 Ke, To fold silk; an embroidered flag; anything serrated; a case for a spear; the handle of a spear. Read k'hing, as 旨縗 k'háng k'hing, the place where the muscles and tendons join.

緇 Keuē, The clothing of barbarians; to tie.

縲 Keuén, To bind. 縲縲 k'héen keuén, inseparably connected; confederate; reiterated; not scattered about. 縲領 keuén ling, leathern garments. Read k'heuen, hampered, confined; bound up.

綦 K'he, Variegated silk. 綦弁 k'he p'een, an embroidered cap. A dark green or red colour. 綦巾 k'he kin, a blue headkerchief, worn by unmarried women. 綦縵 k'he he, a binding for sandals. 綦大 k'he tá, extremely great. 綦色 k'he sh, to carry wantonness to the utmost. A surname.

綺 K'he, Embroidered silk, with the figures running slantwise, and neither lengthwise nor crosswise. Trades people were not allowed to wear such silks, or lutestrings.

絃 K'hung, A kind of silk or thread.

絃 Kin, strings for tying clothes. Read k'een, a species of silk or cloth.

緊 Kin, To bind anything fast; a three-fold cord: also a single cord. 緊緊 kin kin, fast,

quick. 要緊 yaóu kin, urgent pressing. 緊止 kin ché, to stop or curb

**綰** Kò, To bind, to tie round.

**綰** Lae, Stiff hair; the hair standing up.

**綰** Lé, As 帛 綰 草 pīh lé ts'haóu, a plant used in dyeing cloth, of an azure colour.

**綰** Lé shów, a blue coloured ribband. Read lée, a species of hemp

**綰** Léang, A woven cap.

**綰** Léang, The two parts of a shoe; to bind, to tie.

**綰** Lew, Every ten threads in the woof of cloth: some say, every twenty.

**綾** Ling, Fine thin silk, saracen; the threads or streaks in silk. 綾 執 ling hwan, glossy silk. 縐 綾 tsáng ling, embossed silk, as if in scales.

**綠** Lü, A greenish yellow coloured silk. 綠色 lü sīh, a green colour. 綠 竹 lü chü, green bamboos. 綠 潤 lü lew, the green colour of deep water.

**綸** Lun, Strings or threads of blue silk. 綸 綸 sze lun, silk threads arranged in order: applied also to thoughts. 經 綸 king lun, to sort silk, to classify to adjust. 綸 絮 lun seu, a clue, a thread. 彌 綸 me lun, to discourse of in order. Also to know; to bind round: a trace. 綸 繩 lun sin, a fishing line. 琴 綸 k'bin lun, the string of a lute. 綸

菓 lun kwò, the name of a fruit, like a ball of silk. 綸 邑 lun yīh, the name of a city. Read kwan, a blue ribband. 白 綸 巾 pīh lun kin, a white napkin. 綸 音 lun yin, imperial gazettes.

**綿** Mēen, Same as 縣 mēen.

**綸** Nēen, A rope used for towing a boat

**綸** O, Fine silk.

**綸** Pāng, To bind, to tie; a bandage.

**綸** Pēih, An ornament about the folds of a petticoat.

**綸** Ping, Unembroidered silk. See 綸 ping.

**綸** Sēen, A thread, for sewing a garment; fine thread. 不 絕 如 綸 pūh tseu joo sēen, unbroken like a thread. 針 綸 chin sēen, needle and thread.

**綸** Sēih, Fine cloth; to dress flax and weave it into cloth. The ornament of a petticoat, underneath the folds. Read e, the border or hem of a garment. Used for 綸

**綸** She, A species of silk.

**綸** Shów, A ribband, or bandage; a string to tie on the knee coverings; a string to which a seal is attached; the cord of a tent, or curtain. 印 綸 yin shów, the ribband attached to a seal of office.

**經** Sin, Long and slow, dila- tory.

**綫** T'han, white new garments.  
**綫麻** t'han ma, white flaxen cloth; linen. A greenish yellow colour.

**綯** T'haou, To bind, to twist, to tie. **索綯** s'ih t'haou, to twist ropes.

**綵** T'hée, A kind of cloth brought from the west.

**綵** T'héen, A fishing net; a hairy carpet, or rug.

**綵** T'ho, As **綵子綾** t'ho tsé ling, a species of silk.

**綵** Tsang, To twist a string; the sound of a tight string.

To speak ambiguously & corruptly. **綵** Tsé, As **綵續** tsé shūh, connected, unbroken.

**綵** Tséen, A red coloured silk, dyed with a plant called **茜草** tséen ts'haou, earth's blood. Also a light azure colour. Used for **綵** tsang, bent. To wind silk.

**綵** Ts'haé, The five colours all exhibited together. **綵綵** ling ts'haé, variegated silk. **綵帛** ts'haé p'ih, embroidered cloth.

**綵** Ts'he, The stripes in cloth or silk.

**綵** T'hée, To sew garments. **連綵** lien ts'hée, to stitch together. **綵獵** ts'hée l'ie, arranged in order.

**綵** Tsū, A rope made of ham-  
 bow. Read tsū, a tow rope.

**綵** Tsow, Cloth of a greenish red colour; an azure blue. Five dips in the dye produces such

a colour. The character is now used for the highest grade of office. **綵** tsow shih, ornaments of a light red colour.

**綜** Tsung, To spin thread; to twist silk; to push and pull the wheel in order to spin. A general assemblage, or collection.

**縱** Tsung, A kind of flannel; the trappings of a horse.

**綜** Tsung, All, the whole; also a greenish yellow. Silk stuffs.

**粹** Tsü, An assemblage of five colours. **粹蓋** tsü kaé, a variegated canopy. **粹縑** tsü tsae, the rustling of silks. Read tsü, all round.

**緇** Tze, Silk of a dark colour; black; the colour of grounds or sediment. **緇衣** tze e, black clothes. A deeper dye than **緇** tsow, red. Read tze, as **涅而不緇** n'ie ts'ih p'ih tze, dark without being black.

**綯** ts'ih, To wind round; a beautiful appearance.

**綯** Wan, The string, or rim of a cap: one says, scarlet coloured clothes.

**綯** Wan, Bad, evil; to seam, to join, to perforate, to tie, to fasten.

**網** Wang, A net made of small cords, for catching birds or fish. **魚網** yü wang, a fishing net. **網戶** wang hoo, a kind of embroidered silk. **以網天下** é wang t'heü h'á, to catch the

people of the empire in a net. 天網 t'hiên wáng, the net of heaven, Providence.

維 Wei, The covering or curtain of a carriage; to bind,

to tie. 維繫 wei hé, to fasten.

維婁 wei leu, a halter for a

horse or cow. 連維 leen wei, to

connect. 以維那國 è wei

pang kwō, to connect the different

states together. 候維 how wei,

a part of a target. 屠維 too wei,

the year under certain circum-

stances. 維楫 wei tseih, a ferry

boat and a rope, for crossing a ri-

ver. 四維 szé wei, the 4 bonds

by which a country is held toge-

ther; viz. rectitude, politeness, pu-

riety, and a sense of shame. 維網

wei wáng, a net. A particle, used

for only, but, it is, &c. The same

as 唯 wei, and 惟 wei. 維天

爲大 wei t'hiên wei tá, only

Heaven is great. 維邑 wei yih,

the name of a city.

繅 Yen, To search for the clue

in order to wind off silk

from the cocoon.

緘 Yih, To sew, to stitch. 素

緘絲五緘 soó sze woo

yih, five seams of white thread.

裘緘 k'hew yih, the seam of a

fur garment.

綦 Yō. To bind, to tie, to wind

round.

綦 Yuen, A cow rope.

綦 Yūh, Silk with a blue warp

and a light coloured wool.

## NINE STROKES.

絞 Cha, Silk entangled, rav-

elled together.

纏 Chen, To wind round. See

纏 chen.

緘 Ch'hă, To hem, to sew, to

seam.

緘 Ch'he, To tie fast.

緘 Ch'he, Close; fine wove;

also to patch; to mend old

clothes. Tattered garments.

緘 Ch'hing, A red colour.

緘 Ch'how, To receive; to co-

ver; a clue.

緘 Ch'hung, To add, to in-

crease; to pile up; to re-

peat, to reiterate; thick, substan-

tial. Read ch'hung, silken threads.

緘 E, Hasty; unfinished. Read

yě, spoiled silk, spoiled

through haste. A petty idea.

緘 Fow, As 絹 緘 kin fow,

a sort of silk stuff.

緘 Fūh, Broad piece of cloth

or silk.

緘 Fung, Hempen shoes; lea-

thern shoes for children,

with round toes, and coverings over

the top.

緘 Gow, A corner, a hook.

緘 Gōw, The bandage on the

arm, worn at funerals.

緘 Hēa, The heel of a shoe.

Read trān, silk, as 紬

緘 chew trān, silk stuffs.

緘 Hwān, Slow, leisurely; re-

lax, careless; to hold any.

thing loosely, so that it escapes.

寬緩 k'hwán hwán, liberal.

遲緩 che hwán, slow. 民事

不可緩 mín szé pūh k'ho

hwán, do not neglect the people's

business. 舒緩 shoo hwán, in-

attentive. 延緩 yen hwán, to

delay.

輝 Hwán, A collection of all kinds of feathers; the woof in weaving; to bind; a large bundle.

綢 Hwuy, The collar of a coat.

綠 Jew, Silk of various colours.

縐 Juen, Contracted cloth, rumpled clothes; to weave.

絀 Káng, A large rope; hasty, hurried.

結 Ke, Silk thread tied in knots.

康 Kêe, A girdle. 正康 ching kêe, with a girdle tied exactly.

緘 Kêen, To tie up a box or basket. 緘封 kên fung, to fold up and seal, as a letter. 緘

口 kên k'hòw, to stop up the mouth. Read kán, the sides of a coffin, where the fastenings are fixed. The bindings of a coffin, for the ancients did not use nails. Used for 咸 han, altogether;

緒 K'heac, Large coarse silken threads.

縐 K'hên, Contracted.

縐 K'heu, Devoid of ornament, plain.

斜 K'ho, The lines in embroidery; the dressing of silk

縐 K'ih, To seam, to piece; to form the woof in weaving.

縐 King, The string or fastening of a cap.

縐 Kow, The handle of a sword wound round with cloth or

silk, in order to take firmer hold. The name of a place, and a hill.

縐 Kwa, A ribband of a red-dish blue colour. 佩青

縐 pei tang kwa, he was girded with a purple girdle.

練 Léén, To boil the cocoons thoroughly, that the silk may easily be detached, and unwound. Also to boil the silk in dye-

ing. 練衣 léén e, an inferior kind of mourning. 練服 léén fūh,

mourning for one year. 簡練 kên léén, to select and discipline.

操練 tsaou léép, to train and exercise soldiers. 練時日 léén

shé jīh, to choose lucky times and seasons. 練閱 léén yuē, to inspect and take account of. A ser-

name. 歷練 leih léén, experienced

縐 Maou, Fringe, or hairs attached to a flag. Read meaou, to wind round silk

縐 Meaou, Small, indistinct.

縐 縐 p'heau meaou, to be seen at a distance.

縐 Miên, New silk, or cotton; the fine kind of silk, soft and without streaks, satin, fine wove

silk. Also connected, drawn out to a great length. 縐 縐 miên miên,

縐

縐

small, minute. 繅 mēn lwan, the voice of a bird. 繅地 mēn té, a wide outstretched country. 繅繅 tēn mēn, wound round and round; intertwined. The name of a place, and a surname. Read mēē, weak. 繅長 mēn chang, lasting, perpetual. 繅柔 mēn jow, soft, pliant. 繅力 mēn leh, of little strength.

繅 Mēn, Fine silk threads. 繅達 mēn yuēn, distant. 繅然 mēn jēn, thinking of a person, with much longing. 繅思 mēn sze, to ponder. Also light.

繅 Min, As 釣繅 teaou min, a fishing line. 繅綸 min lun, a string, a cord. 繅被 min pé, to take off one's clothes and use them for a coverlet. 繅錢 min tsēn, a string of Chinese cash.

繅城 min ching, the name of a city. 繅盛 min shing, full, exuberant. 繅合 min hō, united. Read mun, pained.

繅 Mow, As 繅繅 mow tsung, a thin kind of silk.

繅 Nin, To weave, to make even.

繅 Nō, As 統繅 wan nō, a name for foreign cloth.

繅 Paou, As 綬繅 kēang paou, a cloth for carrying a child in behind the back. 始免

繅 繅 che mēn kēang paou, jist out of his swaddling clothes.

繅 Pi, To spin or piece thread.

縷 Pēn, To join flaxen threads; to sew garments; to sew, to seam. Also to lift up one's garments

編 Pēn, A string, a fastening, with which the bamboo books of the ancients were held together. 韋編三絕 wei pēn san tsuē, the leather band thrice broken. 首編 shōw pēn, a covering for the head, made of hair properly disposed. 編鐘 pēn chung, a kind of bell. 編結 pēn kēē, to tie, or bind. 編物 pēn wūh, to arrange anything on a string. 編連 pēn lēn, to piece, to join, to weave. Read p'hēn, plain silk; to twist, to strangle. Read pōēn, as 編髮 pēn fā, to plait the hair. Plaited silk. 簡編 kēn pēn, to compose a book. 編修 pēn sew, to compile a literary work.

綃 Poi, Fine silk of various colours.

縐 Seau, Raw silk. Same as 綃

縐 Sēang, Silk of a light yellow colour, like the leaves of the mulberry just budding forth. 縐縐 sēang peau, azure and yellow silks.

縶 Sēē, A large bridle or halter. 係縶 hē sēē, to tie up with a long rope.

線 Sēōu, Thread. 縫線 之事 fung sēōu che sēē, the business of sewing. 針線 chā sēōu, needle and thread. 縶

其線 *tsā kē sēn*, to examine the sewing.

**緒** *Seu*, The end of the thread of silk in a cocoon; a clue; a beginning. **緒事** *seu szé*, the course of affairs. **緒業** *seu nēē*, an occupation. **基緒** *ke seu*, a foundation, a patrimony. **隆緒** *tuy seu*, to allow a business to fall into neglect. **緒尋** *seu tsin*, to search, or enquire into. **緒餘** *seu yu*, the overplus, a remnant. **Read shay**, the surplus. **頭緒** *t'hôw seu*, the beginning of an affair.

**額** *Seu, and Sung*, To tie the two forefeet of an animal. **Read seuh**, a kind of silk.

**緇** *Seun*, To wind round; a seam down the back of a garment; to sew.

**線** *ting*, Flax mixed with silk.

**繫** *Sé*, To tie up, to bind.

**緇** *Sze*, Cloth containing 15 times eighty threads in a breadth. Double weave flaxen cloth. Silken stuffs. **緇絲** *sze sze*, flaxen threads. **緇服** *sze fih*, cloth worn for a three months' mourning; for relatives at a fourth remove this mourning is not worn.

**締** *Té*, To tie so fast that it cannot be opened. **締結** *té kēē*, a gordian knot. **締閉** *kēē pé*, to fasten, to close.

**緇** *Te*, Cloth of a reddish yellow colour. **Red**, a colour formerly worn by soldiers.

**縷** *Thā*, As 縷子絹 *thā tszé kin*, a sort of silk.

**縷** *Thāng*, To bind, to tie. Same as 縷 *thāng*.

**縷** *Thing*, Slow, leisurely.

**縷** *Thow*, A kind of fine flaxen cloth. **Read seu**, variegated a man's name. **Read yu**, to tear silk. **Read yaou**, silken stuffs.

**縷** *Tseen*, To weave once.

**縷** *Tsew*, A horse's crupper; the trace of a carriage.

**縷** *Ts'heih*, To spin, to turn to hem. **縷續** *ts'heih shüh*, to connect. **縷光** *ts'heih kwang*, bright, splendid. **縷** *ts'heih ts'heih*, a clacking noise,

made by the tongue against the mouth. **縷養** *ts'heih hwō*, to pursue and seize. **縷捕** *ts'heih póo*, to apprehend.

**縷** *Ts'uh*, a rumpling, a crumpling; a kind of frill.

**縷** *Tsung*, A thread. **縷布** *tsung póo*, cloth with 80 threads. **縷罟** *tsung koo*, a fishing net.

**縷** *Taung*, A blueish green colour; an azure colour; a light kind of silk; a numeral for silk threads.

**縷** *Wā*, Ravelled silk; a reddish purple colour. **Read yun**, as 網縷 *yin yun*, the original principle exerted in the formation of all things; a genial influence. **紛縷** *fun yun*, ravelled, in confusion; full, abundant. **縷**

**縷** *fun yun*, ravelled, in confusion; full, abundant. **縷**



淵 yun yen, a deep abyss. Flax, hemp. 羅袍 yun p'haou, a flaxen gown. 束縲 sô yun, a ball of hemp. 自縲 tszé wân, to hang one's-self.

縲 Wan, A tow rope, for trawling a boat.

縲 Wei, Silk; a plaited cord; a clue.

縲 Wei, The woof of cloth, that which crosses the warp in weaving. To surround, because the woof entwines round the warp.

經緯 king wei, the warp and woof. The meridians of longitude are called 經 king, and the parallels of latitude, 緯 wei. 五緯 wô wei, the five planets, thus called, because they wind through the signs of the zodiac, as the woof through the warp. 圖緯 too wei, a chart, or plan. Read wei, to bind.

縲 Wei, Stuffs adorned with threads of party colored silk.

縲 Yê, To connect.

縲 Yin, Moving and wriggling about.

緣 Yuén, The hem of a garment; the border, or selvage of anything. Read yuen, because.

To follow. 緣木 yuén mûh, to climb a tree. To comply with, to obey. 夤緣 yin yuén, connected. Read t'hwán, as 緣衣 t'hwán, garments worn when driving a royal carriage, or when dwelling at ease.

緣故 yuen kô, a cause. 緣分 yuen fun, a portion appointed

by Providence. 緣與佛 yuen yû fûh, connected with Buddha. 緣由 yuen yêw, a cause. 緣領 yuen ling, the collar of a garment.

TEN STROKES.

緝 Ch'he, To stitch, to sew.

緋 Ch'huy, To hang anything up by a string; the cord on which anything is suspended. 緋城 ch'huy ching, to let one's-self down by a cord over a city wall.

緋 Chin, As 緋 緋 chin leu, a thread. 緋 密 chin mih, close wove. 緋 黑 chin hih, black.

Also to tie; single; ravelled. 縵 Chow, A fine kind of hemp. 縵 布 chow poó, grass cloth. 縵 縵 kên chow, puckered, crimped, as crape. 縵 紗 chow sha, crape. 縵 文 chow wân, the marks of folding. Read ts'haou, bad silk.

縵 é, The warp of cloth; to strangle, to suspend, to hang. 自縵 tszé é, to hang one's-self.

縵 Fei, A basket: same as 匪. A species of silk brought from the west.

縵 Fei, To reject as useless. Read hwei, silk.

縵 Fô, To bind, to tie. 縵 縵 hâ fô, to fasten. 縵 卷 fô kuen, to roll up in a ball.

Something underneath a carriage that binds the axle tree to the vehicle.

**縹** H6, A girdle.  
**縹** H6, To tie up anything.  
**縣** Heuen, To tie up, to suspend. **縣鼓** heuen kò, to hang up a drum. **縣隔** heuen k'ih, separated. Read h'een, a district connected with a larger region. **邦縣** pang h'een, a department. **郡縣** keün h'een, counties and departments. **州縣** chow h'een, larger and smaller districts. **縣** k'ien kwan, the emperor. **知縣** che h'een, the chief magistrate of a city of the third order. **縣丞** h'een ching, an assistant ditto.  
**縹** Hih, Raw silk.  
**縹** Hing, Straight, direct.  
**縹** Hwan, To tie a knot.  
**縹** Hwò, Fine thread for binding. **紗縹** sha k'uh, a species of crape. **羅縹** lo hwò, a kind of gauze. **縹縹** hwò sh'uh, a sort of knotted silk, looking as though grain were strewed over it.  
**縹** J'ih, A mixture of various colours; to adorn; to collect together.  
**縹** Jung, Silken ornaments; fringe, plush, a sort of hair cloth. A rope.  
**縹** Kaou, A fresh new colour; plain white silk; to boil silk; a fine kind of silk. **縹衣** kaou e, white clothes, worn by men. **縹冠** kaou kwan, a white cap, formerly deemed felicitous.

because the Yin dynasty adopted a white colour.

**縹** Ke, To bind, to tie; spoiled silk.

**縹** K'een, Silken stuff, in which the threads join into each other. It is fine, and close weave, so as to be waterproof.

**縹** Keuen, To bind, or tie.

**縹** Kw'uh, As **結縹** k'ee kw'uh, tied fast, so as not to be opened. The mind bound and fettered. Read hw'uh, a species of silk.

**縹** Le, To bind, to tie; a coarse kind of silk; bad silk.

**縹** Leih, Yellow coloured silk.

**縹** Lew, Embroidered silk.

**縹** Ló, Silken threads; the fibres of silk or cotton.

**縹** Ló, To wind silk.

**縹** Neih, The ribband attached to a seal, of a reddish colour.

**縹** Pang, To bind the edge of a shoe. **縹履** pang le, to bind shoes. Read pang, a coarse kind of silk.

**縹** Pe, Fine cloth.

**縹** Pò, To join the collar of a garment.

**縹** Pò, No meaning given.

**縹** Pwan, As **縹囊** pwan pang, a small bag. **縹囊** pwan ch'ih, a satchel.

**縹** Sae, As **縹縹** lae sae, tattered garments.

**絲** Shwang, The inside of a cocoon; the ball after the silk is taken off.

**繫** Sō, To seal, or close, as a letter.

**縐** Soo, Raw silk; plain, unadorned.

**縐** Súy, To roll balls of silk, to form the woof.

**縐** Sze, or Ch'hai, As **縐** tsan sze, ravelled silk. Read so, white and clean. Read tsō, in confusion.

**縐** Tā, To pull anything with a cord; to catch with a snare.

**縐** Than, Silk of a dove colour.

**縐** Thang, A large rope.

**縐** Thāng, To tie, to fasten; a rope; to bind with cords.

**縐** Rūh t'hāng, a green fastening. **行縐** hing t'hāng, bandages for the legs, used by travellers, to assist them in walking far. Used for **縐** tāng.

**縐** T'haou, A plaited cord: the same as **縐** t'haou. Also a scabbard; to contain.

**縐** Tsā, A business, an affair. **上天之縐** sháng t'chen che tsā, the business of high Heaven.

**縐** Tseuen, Cloth or silk of a reddish yellow colour. A light red. **縐** tseuen yuen, a red collar.

**縐** Ts'ui, A mourning badge, 6 inches long and 4 wide.

worn right down the breast. **縐** tsan ts'ui, the border of a mourning garment, left unhemmed, and hanging down in shreds. Read shwuy, the hairs on the head of a heron. Read suy, garments made of stork's feathers.

**縐** Tsin, Red coloured silk; a light red colour. **縐** tsin shin, a large girdle. The name of an office.

**縐** Tsin, Water flowing rapidly.

**縐** Wān, Same as **縐** wān.

**縐** Ying, A spindle or bobbin, on which to wind thread.

**縐** ying yaou, to wind round.

**縐** Yun, To hold the rope of a net; the cord that connects the parts of a net together.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**縐** Chih, A thread; connected, united; to tie up, to bind, to fasten.

**縐** Chuen, A new white colour, to bind. A numeral for feathers; a thousand of which in one bundle, is called a **縐** chuen. Also a close wove silk. A ball.

**縐** E, The case for a spear; also a dark blue, or dark red colour. Used for **伊** e, he. Also an expletive. **縐** 我獨無 e gnò tūh woô, I alone am without. A sigh; a child's bib.

**縐** Fān, Many, numerous, full, abundant. **縐** 多 fān to, multitudinous. **縐** 蕪 fāu woô,

overgrown, as with weeds; mixed, in confusion. 繁概 fán ké, widely sown. Read pwan, as 繁纓 pwan ying, a horse's girth; the trappings of a horse. Read po, a surname 繁華 fán hwa, gaiety, show, pomp.

**縫** Fung, To sew, to stitch. 縫衣 fung e, to hem a garment. 縫殺 fung saé, to arrange. 彌縫 me fung, to mend, to patch, to join. Read fúng, the seam of a garment. 衡縫 hung fung, a cross seam. 裁縫 tsae fung, a tailor. 縫線 fung sēn, to sew with needle and thread.

**緇** Gow, A sort of hemp.

**緇** Hwán, As 緇絲 hwán sē, a large rope; to sew, to stitch.

**緇** Kéang, A prick, or goad. 錢緇 tsēn kéang, a string of cash. 緇線 kéang paú, a cloth in which to carry a child on the back.

**經** Kēen, Fast bound, tight.

**緯** K'hēen, As 緯纈 k'hēen le, spoiled silk.

**縻** K'hwán, To bind: read mei, to divide.

**縷** Kin, The threads in weaving very close together.

**縷** Kung, The name of a district, in Kéang-se.

**縷** Lé, To bind shoes with silk; a woman's sash. 結

其縷 kēé ké lé, she tied her sash. 縷緯 lé wei, a band, a

girdle. Read che, boisterous as the wind.

**縷** Lēen, As 縷纈 lēen leu, a bandage for defence against the cold. Indissoluble.

**縷** Lēō, A kind of silk; to connect; to sew.

**縷** Leūh, As 縷纈 fūh leūh, a large rope, made of bamboo, for tracking boats. Also stalactites. 縷纈 leūh yaou, ropes for letting down a coffin into its shell, through pulleys fixed in four upright posts. 縷纈 tsau leūh, a strap for birding on a gem.

**縷** Lūh, Pure, unadulterated.

**縷** Luy, A black rope; a large rope. 縷纈 luy sē, bonds, fetters.

**縷** Man, Plain silk stuff, not twilled or embroidered. 乘縷 shing man, a plain unadorned carriage. 縷田 man téen, a field without furrows. 縷樂 man yō, music, in which the various parts harmonize. 操縷 tsau man, to play music in concord. 縷縷 mau mau, much alarmed, assisting persons in matters of life and death.

**縷** Me, A halter for a cow; to tie up 縷康 ke me, a halter. Used for 縷 me.

**縷** Mēh, A word found in Buddhist books.

**縷** Mēh, The rope or cord of a net.

**縷** Mew, A species of hemp. 縷縷 chow mew, wound

round, to intertwine; anything ravelled, or intricate. Read kè, as 縷 kèw ché, mourning clothes consisting of twisted hemp; each cloth. 縷死 kèw szé, to strangle one's-self. Read mèw, as 紕 縷 pé mèw, erroneous, wrong. 錯 縷 tsó mèw, erring; a surname. Read leáu, as 縷 縷 leáu yaou, bound round, and fastened. Read mǎ, as 昭 縷 chaou mǎ, the arrangement of fathers and sons in the ancestral temple. Read leáu, as 縷 縷 leáu leáu, silky. A dragon's head moving about.

縷 Moó, A local term for spoiled silk. Read nǎ, silk stretched out.

縷 Nae, Ravelled silk.

縷 Páng, To bind, the binding of a coffin. A cloth for carrying a child on the back.

縷 Pe, To connect, to join.

縷 Peáu, Silk of a light blue colour; azure. 碧 縷 pīh

peáu, the colour of anethist. 天

縷 t'heen peáu, cerulean blue.

骨 縷 kwǒ peáu, the colour of bone. 翠 縷 tsuy peáu, a greenish colour. 縷 縷 peáu

peáu, light and floating in the breeze. 縷 眇 peáu meáu, float-

ing in the air, like the genii.

縷 Pēn, To hold up the clothes in crossing water:

縷 Pēh, To stop; the seam of a cap; a covering for the knees. Read pē, a bandage at-

tached to a sceptre, to prevent its slipping out of the hand.

縷 San, The fringe or tassels attached to a banner, and hanging down. Read stén, the top of a standard. Read seau, the curtain of a tent. Read tsan, a light coloured silk.

縷 Saou, To unwind the silken thread off a cocoon. Various coloured silken threads attached to a gem.

縷 Se, A small cap for confining the hair. 縷 幸 se sin, numerous. Same as 縷 le.

縷 Seaou, A painter for fastening a boat.

縷 Seuén, To tether a cow with a long rope.

縷 Shwang, As 縷 縷 lēang, shwang, the binding of a shoe.

縷 Sūh, Confused; contracted.

縷 縷 tsung sūh, remedies, disorderly. 縷 縷 sūh fung, the longitudinal seam of a cap.

縷 束 sūh sǒ, to bind, to fasten.

縷 酒 sūh tséw, to strain wine.

縷 直 sūh chīh, upright.

縷 局 sūh k'heen, deficient.

縷 局 k'heuh sūh, the narrow part of a carriage. Also to retire, to stop;

short, contracted. A surname.

縷 短 sūh twán, to contract.

縷 Súy, Fine cloth brought from the west.

縷 Suy, As 縷 車 suy chay, a spinning wheel.

縷 Teau, Anything suspended upside down.

縷 縷

縷 縷

縷 縷

**綰** Tseé, To bind, to tie.

**纜** Tow, A thread purse, that may be drawn together.

**績** Tseih, To join, to piece.

**紡績** fang tseih, to spin thread. **績功** tseih kung, merit.

**績業** tseih yeh, a patrimony.

**績繼** tseih ké, to connect, in succession. **績事** tseih szé, an affair.

**績成** tseih ching, to complete.

**縗** Ts'hae, As **絰縗** tsüh ts'hae, new clothes; the rustling of a new garment.

**綰** Ts'hé, To sew, to stitch.

**綰縗** she ts'hé, splendid new clothes.

**縗** Tsó, As **縗縗** tsung tsó, silken.

**縗** Tsüh, As **困縗** k'hwán tsüh, bound up, contracted.

**縱** Tsung, Remiss, careless: to let go - to give up; to lay down; voluptuous, extravagant; to let fly an arrow; to talk extravagantly; although; confused. Read

tsung, as **縱縱** tsung tsung, to be dapper and busy. **縱吏** tsung joó, to urge, to encourage. Read

tsung, as **縱橫** tsung hwáng, longitudinally and transversely. Used for **蹤** tsung, to trace. **縱恣** tsung tszé, disorderly.

**縱放** fang tsung, dissolute. **縱慾** tsung yü, to gratify lust. **縱容** tsung yung, easy, unfettered. **縱然** tsung jon, although.

**總** Tsung, To collect together and tie up, to unite the whole. **總已** tsung ké, to unite (the various offices) in one's-self.

**總結** tsung ké, to combine.

**總束** tsung süh, to tie together, (as the hair.) **總六升** tsung lüh shing, an ornamental head-dress, like a cap.

**禾總** bó tsung, grain in the straw. **總布** tsung pó, a tax paid for the adjustment of weights and measures.

**總省** tsung keae, altogether.

**總兵官** tsung ping kwan, a generalissimo. **總是** tsung shé, after all. **一總** yih tsung, the whole. **總角** tsung ké, the hair tied up on the top of the head, in the form of small horns. **總名** tsung ming, a general term. **總督** tsung tüh, a viceroy.

**繇** Yaou, To follow; luxuriant.

**繇繇** yaou yü, service, vassalage; to require service of the people. Used for **繇** yaou, as

**咎繇** kew yaou, the name of Shun's father. Also used for **謠** yaou, ballads. A surname. Read

yew, like **由** yew, from; as **其所繇來者** ké só yéw laé chây, those who came from thence. **繇道** yew taó, a road, a way; principles. Used for **猶** yew, to be delighted. Also used for **悠** yew, to move slowly along; and for **游** yew, to wander. Read chow, to draw a lot; the answer of an oracle, declaring good or bad fortune.

**演** Yen, Long; to draw out; to lead.

TWELVE STROKES.

**織** Chih, A general term for weaving. **織繒** chih tsang, to weave silk. **織布** chih poó, to weave cloth. **織文** chih wán, figures woven in the stuff. Read **ché**, cloth woven of thread already dyed. Used for **幟** ché, a flag. **織餘** chih yu, thrum, the end of weaver's threads. **士不衣織** szé pūn é ché, scholars do not wear clothes made from cloth dyed in the thread.

**綴** Ch'hé, Torn clothes.

**縻** Ch'hen, A loose girdle; anything loose. Read tan, slow. Read shen, as **縻聯** shen lén, connected, uninterrupted.

**縻** Ch'hó, Slow, remiss. Same as **縻**.

**縻** Fán, Loose, wide; to take disorderly. **縻縻** pin fán, the wind blowing about a flag. **縻經** fán king, to turn over the leaves of a book; also to translate.

**縻** Foo, The remnant of the silk not wound off the cocoon.

**縻** He, To laugh, to be pleased.

**縻** Hwá, As **縻微** hwá hwuy, perverse, disobedient. Tied up, and restrained. **縻結** hwá k'ê, two or more tied together by the neck. **縻縻** hwuy hwá, perverse. Read hih, the noise of tiles breaking.

**縻** Hwang, To tie with a string; a cord.

**縻** Hwuy, Cloth loosely woven; thread not tightly twisted. **縻衰** hwuy shwuy, cloth of a loose texture: worn as mourning or for coolness.

**縻** Hwuy, Thrum, or the ends of the thread left over in weaving. Thread of a red colour. **縻文** hwuy wán, the marks or lines on a mat or cloth. **縻** hwá hwuy, to embroider with various colours. **縻繡** hwuy séw, embroidery. **縻縻** hwuy wei, to paint, to lay on colours. Read hwúy, the colours fresh and new.

**縻** Jaóu, To wind; a surname. **縻** téen jaóu, to wind round. **縻城** jaóu ching, he went round the city.

**縻** Jen, Silk manufacture; as red as fire. Read juen, unravelled with difficulty.

**縻** Juy, Hanging down, like the ends of a girdle.

**縻** Kéen, The lines of embroidered work.

**縻** K'heau, The string of pantaloon. **縻** k'heau, to tie the string of one's drawers. Read k'heó, a kind of sandal.

**縻** Kéen, Contracted, shrivelled up.

**縻** K'heu, A kind of ornament, the binding of a shoe.

**縻** Leáu, As **縻繞** leáu jaóu, to wind round, to bind.

**縻** leáu tsé, a kind of sacri-

see. The name of a man, and of a district. Read *lesóu*, to requite.

繇理 *leazóu lè*, to manage.

繅 Lin, To connect; to dress or arrange silk.

縲 Míh, A string.

縲 Míh, Silk.

縲 Pāng, To tie.

縲 Pēē, To plait a cord; a sword belt; to turn a horse to the right. Read *pe*, bad silk.

縲 Pūh, A veil; a kind of petticoat.

縲 Sà, To cover; a covering for the head, like a large hat. Also written 傘 *san*, an umbrella.

縲 Sang, As 緗 *sāng*, a light yellow.

縲 Sen, To tie the two forefeet of an animal.

縲 Seuen, A string for suspending anything; a kind of silk brought from the west.

縲 Seun, To sew, to join by sewing.

縲 Sēw, To embroider, to adorn with various colours.

縲 錦 *kin sēw*, embroidery.

縲 Shen, To mend, to patch. 縲 固 圍 *shen ling yu*, to repair the prisons. 縲 甲 *shen kē*, to furnish the armour.

縲 征 *chin shen*, to set to rights. 縲 修 *shen sew*, to get in order, to prepare.

縲 怒 *shen noó*, to excite displeasure.

縲 Sin, Connected.

縲 Sò, A large rope.

縲 Sūh, The crimped lines in crape.

縲 Sūh, A girdle. Same as 縲

縲 T'āng, to shut up, to fasten

縲 T'hēen, The lines or streaks in silk.

縲 Tsāng, Silk stuffs in general. 縲 販 *tsāng*, to sell silk. The name of a country, and of a district. Used for 縲 *tsāng*.

縲 Tseou, Raw hemp, not yet cleansed; a kind of cloth.

縲 麻 *tseou ma*, hemp.

縲 Tsēē, To unite; a kind of merchandize brought from abroad.

縲 Tsò, To tie; the lapping over a selvage.

縲 Tsun, As 縲 衣 *tsun e*, a sort of petticoat or apron, worn by females. A single cloth worn in front, and covering the knees. 縲 縲 *tsun tsun*, gathered together. 縲 節 *tsun tsé*, to economize; to adjust.

縲 Yūh, A well rope. Read *keuē*, a cord.

### THIRTEEN STROKES.

縲 Chen, A single garment, adapted for coolness; to wind and turn. 縲 縲 *chen yen*, a membrane winding round the stomach. Read *tan*, a rope; a red colour. Read *tán*, to gird on a large girdle. To bind.



**縵** Chhien, Flat and loose.  
**縵** Read yen, to wind round.  
**縵** Ch'how, To seal up the answer of an oracle.  
**縵** Chō, Raw silk threads; a string for an arrow. To wind round.

**縵** Chō, A string tied to an arrow, to draw it back again.  
**縵** kenou jaou, to wind round. Read hih, the stiffening in the collar of a coat. Used for **縵** hih, bandages round the legs to aid in walking. Read keaou, perverse.  
**縵** fun keaou, wrangling words. To deliver to a superior.

**縵** Choo, As **縵** wán choo, to stuff clothes with cotton.  
**縵** Hé, or Ké, As **縵** hé le, to bind, to tie; also spoiled silk. **縵** hé shé, meanings connected with the prognostications used in divination. **縵** hé shūh, connected, joined, without interruption. **縵** hé lén, to depend on, or follow, as results do causes.

**縵** Hwán, As **縵** hwán lē, to encompass, to environ, to bind round; to tie. **縵** hong wuh wai hwán, the rainbow encircles the heavens. **縵** hwán hé, the fringes attached to a standard. A girdle; a cord; the streaks or lines in silk. **縵** to make rope.

**縵** Hwuy, To embroider with various colours; mixed colours; to paint; to adorn. **縵** 事

**縵** Hwuy, The business of laying on the colours comes after the plain ground work. Used for **縵** hwuy, to assemble. **縵** jih ynē tsō hwuy, the sun and moon came in conjunction. Used for **縵** hwuy, the name of a state. Read kwaé, various coloured silks bound up in the hair.  
**縵** Hwuy, The middle rope of a net. Read tawan, a sort of tassel or string.

**縵** Kan, Niggardly, parsimonious. Read k'heen, to adhere firmly to one's opinion; to shut up the mouth.

**縵** Ké, Old clothes; clothes to be washed.

**縵** Kéang, As **縵** kéang, a horse's bridle.

**縵** Kéan, The cocoon or ball formed by the silk-worm.

**縵** tūng kéan, to present the cocoon, done by the ladies of the palace to the prince. A canopy, or tent. To stuff clothes with cotton.

**縵** Kéan kéan, the home of a gentle breathing. A shrouelling of the slain of the dead.

**縵** Kéuk, Anything plain.

**縵** Kin, Silk a read kin, an azure colour.

**縵** Lā, Silken stuffs.

**縵** Lā, Ravelled silk.

**縵** Lā, A tape or ribbon attached to a seal.

**縵** Leen, Fringe or tassels at  
tached to a banner.

**縵** Leën, A string, a cord; to  
suspend the silk-worms in  
a frame. The rope attached to a  
beater or wallet.

**縵** Ling, Silk.

**縵** Lo, The streaks or threads  
in wave silk.

**縵** Néé, To sew, to mend  
clothes; to tie anything with  
a string.

**縵** Nung, As 粉 縵 fun  
nung, not good; abundant,  
numerous.

**縵** Peñh, A covered cart for  
catching fish.

**縵** Pheñh, To weave silk into  
ribbands.

**縵** Shing, A string, a cord;  
anything to tie with; hempen  
threads. 結 縵 kěe shing, to  
tie knots in strings, done by the  
ancients, in order to chronicle e-  
vents. 木 從 縵 則 正 mūh  
tsūng shing tsāh ching, wood mea-  
sured by a string may be made  
straight. 縵 黑 shing mūh, a car-  
penter's measuring line. 縵 徑

shing kēen, to adjust errors, as by  
a line. 縵 縵 shing shing, to cau-  
tion and warn. Unbroken succe-  
sion. 縵 其 祖 武 shing kē  
tsōō wōō, to connect the military  
glory of one's ancestors. 縵 縵

shing kē, to connect. 縵 度  
shing too, to circumscribe; to mea-  
sure. 縵 譽 shing yu, to praise.

**縵** ying, as 縵 實 ying shih,  
to collect the fruits of harvest. 縵  
min, as 縵 縵 min min, bound-  
less; revolving without intermis-  
sion. 縵 shing, robes; an apron.

**縵** Shūh, A girdle.

**縵** Shh, Connected; to join, to  
seam.

**縵** Shh, As 縵 縵 shh shh,  
colours.

**縵** Suy, Cloth of an open tex-  
ture; to boil cloth.

**縵** Suy, A string for attaching  
gems and ornaments to a  
girdle.

**縵** Tan, Slow, leisurely.

**縵** Tē, To wind round.

**縵** Tsaou, Silk of a purple co-  
lour; close weave silk.

**縵** Tsēē, A connected thread.

**縵** Tsēen, A horse cloth.

**縵** Tsung, Silk of a light red  
or blue colour; azure; fine  
silk.

**縵** Yih, A ribband; red silk  
with a yellow border; a bor-  
der round a vase.

**縵** Yih, To draw out silken  
threads; to arrange; to un-  
ravel. 縵 陳 yih chin, to unravel  
and arrange sentiments. To point  
directly to, to explain. 縵 縵 yih  
yih, carriages travelling fast. The  
name of a hill, and a tortoise: also  
of a sacrifice. 縵 縵 shihw yih, to  
draw out a clue. To draw out to

any length. 釋窮 yih keung, to exhaust. To ill, to end. 釋大 yih tá, great. Used for. 驛 yih, a post.

**繹** Yun, To dye a mixed colour.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**縫** Che, To sew, to seam.

**繡** Che, A species of silk.

**縲** E, A girdle.

**縲** Fung, To bind, to tie.

**縲** Heun, A light red, obtained by three dips in the dyeing stuff. 縲裳 heun shang, scarlet clothes.

**繼** Ké, To connect, to join on in succession. 繼人之志 ké jin che ché, to carry on people's plans. Read hé, to bind. 繼望 hé wáng, to connect people's hopes. 繼母 ké mod, a step-mother.

**縲** K'hēen, As 縲終 k'hēen k'heuen, uninterrupted; unbroken, inseparably attached.

**縲** K'hwei, The ends of the threads in weaving.

**縲** Lan, A kind of garment.

**縲** Mēh, A word found in Buddhist books. Close.

**縲** Pēen, To plait, to fold one into the other. 縲髮 pien fá, to twist hair. 打縲 tà pēen, to plait.

**縲** P'hiu, As 縲縲 p'hiu p'hin, numerous. 縲紛 p'hiu fun, full, ravelled, in confusion

**縲** Seu, Variegated silk; close wove silk; a close net. The edge or selva of cloth, which after being torn asunder was brought together as a proof of identity.

**縲** T'haou, A colour between yellow and blue, green.

**縲** Tsen, A sort of hemp, for making grass cloth.

**縲** Tswan, To collect.

**縲** Tswan, A kind of red tassel or string; to collect, to collate, to compose a book. Used for 縲 tswán, and 縲 tswán, to connect.

**縲** Woó, The refuse silk of the cocoon.

**縲** Yin, To join garments together, to seam, to sew.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**縲** Ch'hen, To wind round, to bind. 縲綿 ch'hen mēen, to wrap round; intertwine.

**縲** Hēē, To bind, to tie together different pieces of silk in order to dye them.

**縲** K'hwang, Fine wove silk; new silk.

**縲** Iá, As 縲 颯 lá sá, silk ravelled.

**縲** Leuē, A rope for raising a vessel.

**縲** Leuē, Plain silk: also a rope.

**縲** Luy, The knots in silk; perverse. 忘縲 fan luy, to confuse and disturb. A flaw.

纍

Lây. To join on in regular order, like a string of beads.

To concatenate; a large rope; to connect.

纍臣 lây chin, a servant in confinement. 纍纍 lây lây, bonds, imprisonment. To wind round; to spread, as a creeper.

纍纍 lây lây, wearied, disconcerted. 纍纍 lây lây, armour. 族纍 tsüh lây, the names of two gods. Not to die for a crime. A surname.

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writings of 荀子 Senn-tszé, supposed to mean the cleaving of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.

纒

Keun. To bind.

纒

Lä. As 纒 纒 lä lä, ragged clothes.

纒

Lan. A rope for tying a boat; a painter.

纒

Lelh. A rope for fending off.

纒

Loo. Cloth threads. 妻

纒

辟纒 tsé pèih loc, his wife opened out the threads. To separate flax; a species of hemp.

纒

Pin. To beat clothes, in washing them.

纒

Sên. A covering for the head; an umbrella.

纒

Tsacau. Live hemp; a kind of cloth.

纒

Yen. Separated; others say, connected.

# SEVENTEEN STROKES.

纒

Ké. A kind of hairy cloth, plush or shag; a rug or carpet.

纒

Sêng. To pull by the arm; to carry on the back, or in the girdle; a girth. To strip up the sleeves; a cord to keep up the sleeves of a garment. Read sang, a light yellow. Read jang, silk unravelled.

纒

Sên. Small. fin.; fine silk; close weave silk. 纒小

纒

sên seade, small. Cloth weave with a black warp, and white wool. An ornament for pantaloons. Niggardly, parsimonious. Read tsên, to

纒

Ch'hung. Heavy; reiterated. Keu. As 舌 shé keu, an expression found in the

纒

an expression found in the

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纒

mark the face by pricking letters in it. Used for 織 seen, as 織毫 seen haou, a very little.

解

Seen, Thread.

強

Shwang, A strong colour.

纛

Taou, Same as 纛 taou.

纛

Tsac, just, just now; scarcely. 纛至 tsac ché, just

arrived. 方纛 fang tsac, a little while ago. 纛剛 tsac kang, just now. 適纛 shih tsac, then, at that time. Used for 財 tsac, wealth; 裁 tsac, to cut out; and 材 tsac, materials. Read san, the colour of a male sparrow's head; rather

纛

Ying, The tassel or fringe of a cap, falling down round the neck. 馬纛 ma ying, the ornamental parts of a bridle, dangling under the horse's neck. Leather fringes round a horse's chest.

纛

Yá, Silk threads.

# EIGHTEEN STROKES.

纛

Keuen, A napkin or towel; a child's cap; a kind of cloth brought from the west. Read iwan, a napkin.

纛

Lo, Uneven; silk threads falling down.

纛

Né, Threads connected together; five threads twined together.

纛

Tauh, Contracted.

纛

Tsuy, The middle rope of a net; a girdle. Read

wei, a string broken in two.

纛

Tsuan, Threads joined together and woven.

纛

# NINETEEN STROKES.

纛

Hih, The inside of the collar of a coat.

纛

Lo, A string of Chinese coin

纛

Lo, Uneven, rough, coarse.

纛

Mo, Walking about.

纛

Se, The strings of a cap; something for tying up the hair; a sort of silk cap; a kind of gauze with square checks; the lining of a headkerchief. 纛行 se ling, people travelling in company.

纛

纛屬 se shüh, connected. Read

纛

le, the fringe of a cap. Read see, as 幡纛 fan see, a slanting flag.

纛

Read sé, the ornament of a carriage. Read so, beautifully connected. Read sze, as 漲纛 shá sze, lengthened.

纛

She, Coarse thread; a coarse kind of cloth.

纛

Taou, A banner adorned with feathers, used at funerals for signalling to the servants to draw the hearse. Some are furnished of a cow's tail. 阜纛 taou taou, the standard of an army.

纛

Tsuan, To connect. 纛 tsuan ké, to hand down

纛

# TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

纛

Se, A sleeve.

纛

Len, A rope for tying a boat; a painter.

縐  
縐  
縐  
縐  
縐

Chūn, A girdle.

Luy, A rope for a net; a black rope.

Nang, Loose, lax.

Těe, A numeral for silk.

Lwan, Unbroken.

THE 121st RADICAL.

缶 Fòw

缶

Fòw, An earthenware vessel, for containing wine or pickle: a jar; the people of Tsain used to drum upon them, in order to keep time in music. A bowl, a pitcher, with a large belly and a small mouth: a vessel to draw with. A measure of capacity, containing about eight bushels or one quarter.

缸

Héang, An earthenware vessel. Same as 甕

甕

Yu, A vessel for drawing water.

甕

Hèa, A hollow vessel.

FOUR STROKES.

炆

Fòw, The heat of fire: boiled.

甕

Fòw, As 盆甕 pun fow, an earthenware vessel.

甕

Hing, A jar shaped like a bell, with a long neck; a vessel for containing wine.

缺

Ké, To blow the fire.

缺

Kuē, A broken vessel; cracked. broken. 列缺

列缺, a flaw in the heavens. 缺

去少

kuē k'heú, to break off. 缺

kuē shaou, few, deficient. 缺

玷

kuē tēn, a flaw. Read k'hwei, a napkin rolled up, something fastened to the neck, to stiffen the cap

出缺

ch'hüh kuē, to die.

鼓

Kwei, A kind of vessel.

缶

Yew, and Yaou, An earthenware vessel; a jar.

FIVE STROKES.

缺

Chae, Broken, defective.

甕

Choo, A receptacle for rice.

甕

Kung, A jar.

甕

Tēn, Broken, deficient; a crack, a flaw.

甕

T'ha, A flat-bottomed jar

甕

Tsuy, A jar.

SIX STROKES.

甕

Héang, A spare-pot, a pot for keeping money in. Read how, as 甕角 how t'hung, a receptacle for money, with a small aperture, where the cash may go in but will not come out.

甕

K'ae, A vessel in good order

甕

Kesou, An instrument of music made of earthenware; it consists of two parts which are joined together. A species of 塤 yuen. Read kēō, the name of a utensil. Read k'eh, a wind instrument of music.

甕

K'hue, Name of a utensil.

罌

K'hé, A stentail. Same as 罌 k'hé.

餅

Ping, A vessel for drawing water.

瓷

Tze, A hard kind of pottery; porcelain.

## SEVEN STROKES.

罇

Foo, Unburnt pottery.

經

Häng, A bell-shaped vessel, with a long neck.

鉢

Pei, A jar or earthenware vessel.

## EIGHT STROKES.

調

Chow, A complete vessel.

鋤

Fow, A small jar.

鋤

Kang, A pitcher or jar.

餅

Ping, A vessel for drawing water.

錢

Tséén, A wine vessel; a cup made of jade.

鉢

Yih, An earthenware vessel.

## NINE STROKES.

鍾

Chung, A measure of capacity, containing about 14 bushels.

罍

Té, A small jar.

## TEN STROKES.

罍

Chuy, A jar with a small mouth.

罍

K'how, Unburnt pottery.

罍

Lé, A local word for a still, or boiler.

罍

Ying, A long-necked vessel, for keeping fire in.

## ELEVEN STROKES

鑊

Choo, A vessel full of rice.

鑊

Hén, Rent, cracked, because earthenware is apt to crack in the baking. 孔鑊 k'hung hén, hollow; a split, a cleft. 疏鑊 soo hén, wide apart. Used for 呼 hoo, to call. 鑊隙 hén keth, an opening.

聲

K'ing, The hollow part of a vessel; to make a vessel empty. 聲盡 k'ing t'in, to empty entirely, to exhaust. 聲然 k'ing jen, dignified, stern.

罐

Suy, The name of a vessel.

## TWELVE STROKES.

罈

Shén, The rim of an earthenware vessel.

罈

Tsun, A wine cup.

鑊

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

鑊

K'hé, A vessel emptied out.

鑊

Ung, A vessel, a jar. 醃百甕 he hae pih ung, a hundred jars of pickle. 瓦甕 wá ung, an earthenware jar.

鑊

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

鑊

Hén, Pottery ware; a water jar, a vessel with a large mouth, to contain ice.

罍

Hin, A broken vessel.

罍

Ying, A jar, a pitcher; a vessel with a large belly and a small mouth.

罍

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

罍

Luy, A tortoise eye wine-cup, on which clouds and

thunder are engraved, to intimate inexhaustibility. 金罍 *kin luy*, a golden goblet. 罍尊 *luy tsun*, a large wine-cup, used in sacrificing to the gods of the land. 山罍 *san luy*, a goblet, with hills engraved on it.

罍 *Ya*, A cracked vessel.

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

罍 *Loo*, A goblet, or jar.

罍 *Tan*, A jar for wine.

罍 *Ling*, An earthen vessel, like a jar with ears.

罍 *Tsún, or Sún*, An earthen vessel. Read *tséen*, an awl.

罍 *Kwán*, A vessel, a jar, a pitcher to draw with. 水罍 *shwá kwán*, a water jar.

罍 *cha kwán*, a tea caddy.

罍 *Ung*, A jar, a pitcher for drawing water.

罍 *Ya*, A cracked vessel.

## THE 122ND RADICAL.

网 *Wáng*.

网 *Wáng*, A net for catching fish, a net in general. The name as 網 *wáng*.

罾 *Ting*, A 罾 *ting ling*, a small net.

## THREE STROKES.

罕 *Hán*, Rare, scarce, few, seldom. 罕見 *hán kien*, seldom seen. 罕 *hán ké*, rare.

by angry. 罕旗 *hán kó*, a flag.

罕 *hán kien*, the constellation Hyades. 罕網 *hán wáng*, a net

for catching birds, or rabbits. The name of a place, and a surname.

罾 *Téih*, To drag fish in a net. 罾尾 *teih wè*, to drag by the tail.

罾 *Túh*, A fishing net.

罾 *Wáng*, As 罾 *wáng* *hòò*, a net for hunting, or fishing. Used metaphorically for a net to entrap the people. 天罾 *théen wáng*, the net of Providence, from the meshes of which it is difficult to escape. Used for 無 *wóò*, net. 罾蔽 *wéng sháy*, no forgiveness. Also deceitful, incorrect.

罾 *kéen wáng*, treacherous, false. Also to bind, to tie. 罾然 *wáng jén*, undecided: to stick with any body or every body. 罾雨 *wáng léng*, the small and dim appearance of objects at the limits of a prospect. Sprites and elves. Read *wáng*, as 汪 *wáng* *wáng* *shé*, the prince of a Tartar horde.

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罾 *wáng*, as 汪 *wáng* *wáng* *shé*, the prince of a Tartar horde.

## FOUR STROKES.

罾 *Fow*, As 罾 *fow tséng*, a rabbit net. 之罾 *che fow*, the name of a hill. 罾 *se*, a sort of screen or fence, outside a door or window.

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FIVE STROKES.

罾 Choo, As 罾 chao tsh, a fishing net, a small net.  
 罾 Fow, A covered carriage.  
 罾 Hoó, A net.  
 罾 Kang, The name of a star, as 天 罾 t'hén kang, the Great Bear.

罾 K'heú, A net.  
 罾 Koo, A fishing net; a very large net.  
 罾 Kob, A net for catching fish. 罾 wáng kob, a net made of knotted cords. 罾 tsáy kob, the net of sin, the meshes of disobedience. 罾 田 罾 cháng kob tshén shóu, to take a net and hunt wild beasts.

罾 Ków, As 捕 魚 罾 pò yú hóu, a bent piece of bamboo for catching fish.

罾 Lew, As the above. Same as 罾 lew.

罾 Ling, As 罾 罾 ting ling, a small net.

罾 Min, A hook; an angle; a net for pigs, rabbits, or deer.

罾 Mow, To spread a net.

罾 Mow, A net.

罾 Mung, and Macu, A net for catching deer, which is thrown over the animal's head.

罾 Nèen, A net for catching fish.

罾 To, A net; a rabbit net.

罾 Tsáay, A rabbit net; to cover over; a net for taking wild beasts.

SIX STROKES.

罾 Gó, A net for taking birds.  
 罾 Kwa, Knotted threads; an impediment. 罾 chéu kwa, to rush into a net.

罾 Kwáng, A full net.

罾 Me, To go round; deep; to cover; a net.

罾 Mei, A net for wild fowl.

SEVEN STROKES.

罾 Foo, A trap like the hood of a carriage for catching birds.

罾 Keuen, To hang, to suspend; to take by a cord.

罾 Lang, As 莽 罾 mang lang, large and wide; vast, as a desert.

罾 Lou, A net.

罾 Lew, An instrument for catching birds and beasts.

罾 Mung, A net to cover anything.

罾 Sin, To collect fire-wood in the water, in order to induce fish to come around it; after which they are inclosed in a net.

罾 To, A rabbit net.

EIGHT STROKES.

罾 Chao, An implement for catching mud-fish, which is done by covering them over with a basket, and then taking them out

through a hole on the top. To cover over, to shade.

**罽** Ché, To lay aside, to put down, to reject; to set up, to establish, to place. **罽諸左右** ché chao tsò yéw, he set them on his right and left. **罽立** ché tsíh, to set up. **安置** gan ché, to settle. **置驛** ché yíh, a post station. **置買** ché máe, to purchase.

**罽** Chue, A trap for catching birds, which turns on a pivot, and covers them over. **罽** tung chue, a trap-fall.

**罽** Hwa, An impediment, an obstruction. Read kwae, as **方罽** fang kwae, the square of a chess-board.

**罽** Hway, A surname.

**罽** Ká, A sort of hairy rug, or carpet.

**罽** Koo, As **罽罽** loo koo, an implement for catching fish.

**罽** Píh, and Fíh, A garment like a net, worn by people.

**罽** Fén, A fishing net.

**罽** Teon, To cover over birds so as to prevent their flying away.

**罽** Thá, A net; to cover over anything.

**罽** Thóy, A bamboo framework for catching fish. Also

sin, a fault, transgression. **赦過** ché kwá yéw tsíy, to pardon faults and excuse transgressions. **罪輕** tsíy k'íng, a light

offence. **得罪** thá tsíy, to offend. **罪人** tsíy jín, a sinner. **罪惡** tsíy gó, iniquity. **有罪** yéw tsíy, guilty. **受罪** shéw tsíy, to receive the punishment of one's offence. **罪之** tsíy che, to criminate one. **治罪** ché tsíy, to punish an offence.

**罽** Yen, A net for catching fish, or birds. Read gó, to take with a net. Name of a rivulet.

**罽** Yíh, As **九罽** k'ew yíh, a fishing net, for taking small fish.

NINE STROKES.

**罽** E, Clothes, garments.

**罽** Fá, A small offence; punishment. **刑罽** h'ing fá, the infliction of punishment. **罽** fá tsíy, to pay a fine for any offence. **罽撻** fá tsá, to beat for an offence. **罽百金** fá p'íh kin, to be fined 100 pieces of gold. **罽俸** fá f'ung, to forfeit one's pay.

**罽** Gan, To cover over. Read ó, as **罽罽** ó t'há, to cover over with a net.

**罽** Lan, As **罽網** lan wang, an implement for inclosing fish.

**罽** Ling, A crown.

**罽** Mow, A net.

**罽** Shoo, A sort of net. **部罽** poo shoo, to inclose, as in a net. **罽置** shoo cha, to place, to put in an office temporarily. **罽書** shoo shoo, to compose a book.

罾

S3, As 捕罾 *tsau s3*, a rabbit net.See, As 罾罾 *tsu s3*, a screen round a door-way.Tsung, As 罾罾 *tsung hoo*, a sort of net.

## TEN STROKES.

Che, Same as 罾 *ché*, to place.

Kang, A net.

Ké, Fine hair.

K'een, A silken net.

Lew, A bent piece of wood, for catching fish, said to be an old woman's mode of angling.

罵

Má, To scold, to rail. 善罵 *shén má*, to be skilled in scolding. 罾罵 *lé má*, to abuse. 罵不絕口 *má p'ih tsoué k'hou*, his mouth did not cease to rail.

罷

Pae, To be able to get out of a scrape. Read *pá*, to cease, to leave off, to stop. 欲罷不能 *yü pá p'ih náng*, wishing to stop he could not.罷工 *pá kung*, to leave off work.罷官 *pá kwan*, to dismiss from office. 罷了 *pá leau*, that's enough of it. 去罷 *k'heu pá*, be off! Read *p'he*, wearied, exhausted.罷癆 *p'he lung*, fagged. Read *p'he*, to decide, to judge. Read *pao*, as 解罷 *lung pao*, or *üeo pay*, a familiar term for *father*, in the Fukien province.

罾

Yu, A net.

罾

ELEVEN STROKES. Chaou, As 罾罾 *chaou tsü*, a small net, for catching shrimps.

罾

Ch'ih, A short physiognomy. Le, As 罾憂 *le yew*, grieved, sorrowful. 百罾 *p'ih le*, all kinds of grief. Anciently used for 離 *le*, to separate. 道罾 *tsou le*, to meet with. Used for 羅 *lo*, to cover over, as with a net.

麗

Lüh, As 罾麗 *chou lüh*, a small fishing net.

罾

P'eh, A rabbit net; a small net with a long handle.

罾

Tsau, As 罾網 *tsau wang*, a fishing net.

罾

Tseou, To take in a net. Wei, As 罾羅 *wei lö*, a small net for catching birds.

罾

Fifteen STROKES. Ch'ung, As 罾罾 *ch'ung chow*, a trap for birds, turning on a pivot.

罾

Ke, A fishing net. 罾罾 *le ka*, a sort of baby rug, or carpet.

罾

Ké, A fishing net.

罾

Leau, A fishing net.

罾

Loc, As 罾罾 *loo loo*, an implement for catching fish.

Seuen, A scare for entangling the feet of wild animals.

Tsing, To take with a net; a fishing net, drawn up on all sides.

**罔** Woo, A net for catching wild fowl.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**罔** Keuen, To take wild animals in a net. **罔結** keuen k'at, to entangle in a net. A gin, a snare.

**罔** Lüth, An instrument for catching fish.

**罔** Luy, As **罾** t'ing luy, to entangle in a net.

**罔** Min, A close-meshed net.

**罔** F'elh, A net for fowling.

**罔** Te, The cord of a net.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

**罔** Chao, A small net.

**罔** Ke, A halter, a bridle.

**罔** Keuen, A net, a snare.

**罔** Lô, A fowler's net. **罔離** 于 **羅** che le yu lô, the pheasant got out of the net. Also a kind of silk. **羅列** lô l'it, spread out, arranged. **新羅** sin lô, the name of a country. **沿羅** meih lô, the name of a river. **羅羅** lô lô, the name of an animal, like a tiger. **薔羅** yen lô, the name of a fruit. **波羅** pe lô meih, the Jack fruit; stocarpus. Used for **羅** lô, to perambulate.

**羅** Meih, To cover over; a napkin for spreading over the food. **羅羅** meih lô, a covering, worn by women. **羅羅** meih lô, smoky.

**羅** Meih, To cover over; a napkin for spreading over the food. **羅羅** meih lô, a covering, worn by women. **羅羅** meih lô, smoky.

**羅** Pe, A sort of bear, with yellowish white streaks, a long head, and upright feet: it is bold and strong, and can tear up trees. Its fat resembles that of the wild bear, but is coarser. A man's name.

**羅** Tan, A fishing net.

**羅** Tse, To squeeze out wine from the dregs with the hand.

**羅** Woo, The net-work, or trallis of a window.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**羅** Kwan, A net.

**羅** Luy, A net with many small meshes.

**羅** Th'uh, A small fishing net.

SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**羅** L'elh, As **羅** meih l'elh, smoky. A napkin for covering over food.

**羅** Ke, An inn for the reception of strangers; to lodge. **羅旅** ke leu, a traveller, a way-faring man.

**羅** Le, As **接羅** t'at le, a white cap. **羅羅** meih lô, a covering for the head.

**羅** Keuen, A net.

**羅** Seu, To strain liquor thro' a basket.

**羅** Ke, A halter, a bridle for a horse. **羅綬** ke c'at, a halter. **羅檢** ke k'een, to regulate; to restrain. **女羅** neh ke, a woman's knot of hair.

𦍋

Peh, A net.

Lwan, A net for catching pigs.

THE 123rd RADICAL.

羊 Yāng.

羊

Yāng, A sheep, or goat.

牛羊 nēu yāng, oxen and sheep. 羔羊 k'ao yāng, a lamb.

羴羊 líng yāng, a large kind of sheep, an antelope, or gazelle. 商羊 shāng yāng, a kind of bird. A surname; name of an office.

白羊 p'ih yāng, a horde of Tartars. 常羊 chāng yāng, at ease, sauntering about.

羊羴 yāng keun, a flock of sheep. 綿羊 miēn yāng, sheep.

山羊 sān yāng, goats. 牝羊 p'ih yāng, a ewe. 牡羊 mow yāng, a ram.

羊肉 yāng jūh, mutton. 羊乳 yāng jò, goat's milk.

羊欄 yāng lan, a sheep fold. 羊角 yāng k'ě, a whirlwind.

羊毛 yāng maou, wool.

𦍋

Me, The bleating of a sheep.

羴

K'ang, A Tartar horde of shepherds, residing to the west.

羴內 k'ang nūy, to excuse one's self: a local term. To return; elegant; violent. 羴羴 h'ang, as 羴羴 h'ang k'ang, hungry and weary. A surname.

𦍋

Fua, A white goat.

美

THREE STROKES.

Mei, Sweet, good, excellent: this character is de-

rived from sheep, because mutton is considered the best of all butcher's meats. Also elegant, handsome, good-looking. 美女 mei neh, a beautiful female. 美色 mei shih, a handsome appearance. 盡美 tsin mei, very fine. 美之 mei che, to esteem anything beautiful. 美士 mei shé, an elegant scholar. 美快 mei k'hwaé, delightful.

𦍋

T'hā, A small sheep; to be born. Used for 達 t'hā, to prosper.

𦍋

Yang, Elegant, beautiful.

𦍋

Yèu, To advance in goodness; to lead on in the right way; right principles. 羴里 yèu lè, the name of a place.

FOUR STROKES.

𦍋

Fua, A ewe: in some parts of the country, a ram.

𦍋

Kaou, A lamb, or kid, a small sheep. 羔羊之

𦍋

kaou yāng che p'hā, a lamb's skin.

𦍋

Kò, A ram, under the Hsia dynasty. Now used for a black ewe. 羴羊 kò yāng, a full grown sheep.

𦍋

Pa, A kind of dried flesh.

𦍋

P'hó, A black ewe. 羴 p'ó, a wether.

𦍋

Ts'ang, A ram, or he-goat.

𦍋

Ts'ang, A sheep ready to die.

𦍋

Wan, A wild goat.

羣

Yang, An inundation, an overflowing of water.

FIVE STROKES.

羴

Ch'ho, A lamb five months old. 肥羴 fei ch'ho, a fat lamb.

羸

é, As 羸陽 é yang, the name of a city.

羴

é, A kind of sheep.

羴

Fan, A white ram.

羴

Jow, A small rabbit.

羴

Koo, A black ewe.

羴

Ling, As 羴羊 ling yang, a large sheep, with small round horns; a sort of antelope.

羴

Pang, A spotted sheep; also to drive sheep.

羴

Sew, To present, to send in; to make anything tasty.

羴

ts'ing sew, savoury food.

Food, provisions. To send in an announcement. 羞耻 sew ch'hé, ashamed. 起羞 k'hé sew, to feel ashamed. 害羞 haé sew, to be put to the blush. 知羞 che sew, to have a sense of shame. 羞愧 sew k'hwéi, ashamed. 羞慚 sew ts'han, ashamed.

羴

Té, A ram, three years old.

羴羊觸藩 té yang ch'ch' fan, the ram pushed against the fence.

羴

T'ho, A fabulous animal, like a sheep, with four ears, and nine tails.

羴

Tse, A kind of sheep.

羴

T'uh, As 羴羴 kw'uh t'uh, a kind of sheep.

羴

Wí, As 羴羴 wá k'è, a kind of sheep.

SIX STROKES.

羴

Cháu, A lamb not yet a year old; a sheep from foreign parts, 133lbs. weight. 羴 pei cháu, a ewe lamb, one year old.

羴

E, A strong sheep, or goat. In the western regions there is a wild goat, with large horns, the female of which is called 羴 yuen, and the male, 羴 e. Used metaphorically. 羴 羴 yé e, bold and boisterous, as a ram.

羴

E, The name of a place.

羴

Jung, The wool or soft clothing of a sheep.

羴

Ké, A ram.

羴

Kwei, Ram's horns uneven.

羴

T'hung, Sheep without horns.

羴

Tséang, Numerous.

羴

Tse, A ewe.

羴

Wan, A kind of wild goat.

羴

Yin, A black sheep or goat.

SEVEN STROKES.

羴

Ch'en, A sheep with a long tail.

羴

é, Self-dignity, self-respect. That which is right, good, and proper; in every respect

able. Righteousness. 仁義 jin é, benevolence and righteousness. Anything voluntary, as 義兵 é ping, volunteers. 義學 é hso, a free school. Also common, for general use; as 義倉 é tsang, a public granary; 義田 é téen, a common field; 義井 é tsing, a common well. Also superior and excellent, as 義士 é szé, an eminent scholar; 義俠 é hsié, a surpassing hero; 義夫 é fou, an excellent husband; 義婦 é foó, a virtuous wife. It is applied further to anything from without, that does not belong to one's own circle, as 義父 é foó, an adopted father. 義兒 é fih, an adopted son. 義兄弟 é heung té, adopted brethren. The same idea is applied to apparel, as 義髻 é kè, a false head of hair. 義領 é ning, a false collar. Also to compositions, as 義墨 é mih, composition ink. It is applied also to anything excelling among animals, as 義犬 é k'heun, a good dog. 義鷹 é ying, a capital falcon. 義意 é é, the meaning of anything. 同義 táng é, of the same meaning, synonymous. 義渠 é ken, name of a country. A surname. Used for 誼 é, and 宜 é. 義利 é lé, righteousness and gain. 義氣 é k'hé, right feeling.

羴 Hwan, A kind of goat with a small horn. An animal like a goat, but very vicious. 羴羴 hwan to, a wild goat.

羴

K'héen, A kind of sheep. K'heun, A flock, a herd, a drove, a horde, a company, an association, a class. 羴黨 k'heun táng, a clan. 同羴 t'bung k'heun, of the same class. 離羴 lé k'heun, to leave one's own company. 羴友 k'heun yèw, friends and associations. 獸三爲羴 shóu san wei k'heun, three animals together constitute a flock. 孔羴 k'hung k'heun, associated together, amalgamated. 羴羴 te k'heun, the name of a hill. 羴生 k'heun shing, mankind, the host of living beings. 羴類 k'heun léi, a sort, a class. 羴朋 k'heun pang, companions. 羴賢 k'heun hien, the host of worthies. 羴迷 k'heun mé, the stupid world. 羴羊 k'heun yáng, a flock of sheep.

羴

Pwan, An animal like a sheep.

羨

Ssén, To desire. 貪羨 t'han ssén, to covet.

羨

ssén yu, an abundance.

羨

ke ssén, an overplus.

羨

ssén chang, long, extended.

濫

ssén yae, to overflow. A surname. Read yen, the path to a grave.

羴

Seu, A sheep from the borders, the skin of which is used for the head of a drum. Read yu, a wild goat.

羴

Teuy, A diseased sheep; the rot in sheep.

## EIGHT STROKES.

戔 Chan, As 羊 戔 yang chan, a sheep cote, or fold.

𦍋 Ch'ne, To drag.

𦍋 K'ear, and E, As 羴 羴 seu kear, a Tartar sheep.

𦍋 K'ue, A disease in sheep. Read chue, a sheep jumping up and then falling down dead. Leaping.

𦍋 K'h'ang, A skeleton. Same as 胲 k'h'ang. Also sheep's tendons. Head k'h'ung, dried mutton.

羴 Tsang, A kind of antelope; a lamb.

羴 Tung, As 羴 羴 tung tung, a fabulous animal, like a sheep with one horn, and one eye, which latter is fixed in its ear.

羴 Wei, As 羴 羴 wei ts'ih, an epidemic among sheep.

𦍋 Y'ew, To seduce. Same as 誘 y'ew.

𦍋 Y'ih, The seam of a lamb's-skin dress.

## NINE STROKES.

羴 E, A flock infected with the rot. A black sheep; black.

羴 Jow, Soft leather.

羴 Kang, Same as 羹 kang, broth, soup.

羴 K'ee, A castrated sheep, a wether; the name of a place.

羴 柘 羴 shih k'ee, a foreign term for a warrior.

羴 K'een, A kind of sheep. Same as 羴 k'een.

羴 K'been, A large kind of sheep, six feet high. A certain wild animal, like a sheep, with a horse's tail. The gnu.

羴 Keth, A kind of sheep.

羴 Mang, A word found in Buddhist books.

羴 Shun, Who? what? Rice gruel; to sell.

羴 Wei, Sheep chasing each other; a ram.

羴 Woo, A lamb born in the sixth month.

羴 Yu, The name for a ram, in the Hsia dynasty. A black ram; handsome; a mountain.

## TEN STROKES.

羴 K'ei, To castrate a sheep.

羴 Kow, To milk goats.

羴 Kw'ih, A kind of sheep.

羴 P'ü, A local term for a wether. Read foó, as 羴 羴 foó tò, a fabulous animal, like a sheep, having nine tails, and four ears, with eyes on its back.

羴 Wan, A large ram's horn, of which implements may be made. 羴 羊 wan yang, a large kind of sheep fond of fighting. It is shaped like a mule, and goes in flocks. In the summer season, it is said, that so much dust gathers on its head as to admit plants growing there, in the shade of which the animal delights. The rein-deer?



ELEVEN STROKES.

**羲** Hē, Vapour. 伏羲 fū hē, the name of an ancient emperor, who is supposed to have founded the Chinese monarchy. **羲和** hē hē, two ancient astronomers, whose descendants filled that office for several generations. 4 surmount.

**羴** Hwan, The name of an animal, like a sheep, without a mouth.

**羴** Low, As 土羴 t'ho low, an animal like a sheep, found in the west; with four horns, whose attack it is difficult to withstand. Its gore is deadly, and it eats people.

**羴** Tsai, A kind of sheep. **羴** Tze, As 羴 羴 wei tze, an epidemic among sheep.

TWELVE STROKES.

**羴** Fan, A sheep with a yellow belly.

**羴** Fan, As 羴 羊 fan yang, a sprite infesting the ground, in the shape of a sheep: it is neither male nor female.

**羴** Hwan, A large goat with small horns.

**羴** Kou, A sheep.

**羴** Lei, As 羴 羴 lei lei, a wild goat.

**羴** Souen, A lamb: beautiful.

**羴** Sheu, The offensive smell of goats; rank.

**羴** Thung, A young sheep without horns.

**羴** Tsui, Salted mutton; the flesh of sheep preserved in brine. The name of an animal like a sheep. The rank smell of sheep.

**羴** Yew, The name of a river.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**羴** Hē, A small sheep; a lamb.

**羴** Hwan, An animal like a sheep, without a mouth.

**羴** Käng, Savoury soup; broth in which meat is boiled; rich soup, gravy. **羴** hē käng, mixed soup. **羴** t'heou käng, a soup spoon.

**羴** Lēn, A sheep with three curls in its horns.

**羴** Lāy, Thin, meagre, hungry. **羴** lūy kō, to be entangled by the horns. Read **羴**, the name of a village **羴** lāu lūy, old and emaciated.

**羴** Shou, The rank smell of goats or sheep; fetid.

**羴** Thūh, A sheep six feet high.

FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**羴** Jow, As 羴 羴 jow keou, a Tartar sheep.

**羴** Yu, A sheep.

**羴** Mar, As 羴 羴 mar bwae, dirty, filthy.

**羴** Yang, The name of a young gentleman.

**羴** Ts'ien, Sheep builded together; or leading on one another.

穰 Hwae, As 穰穰 mae  
 hwae, dirty, filthy  
 羴 Letb, As 羴羴 koo leib,  
 a black goat.  
 羴 Ling, A kind of antelope.

## THE 124th RADICAL.

羽 Yü.

羽 Yü, Feathers, birds' fea-  
 thers; the wings of a bird.  
 羽毛 yü maou, feathers and  
 hair. 羽物 yü wüth, the feather-  
 ed tribe. 羽音 yü yin, one of  
 the five sounds. 官商角徵  
 羽 kung shang kōō chün yü, the  
 five notes in music. 執羽 chhü  
 yü, to hold the feathers, done by  
 posture-makers. 羽山 yü san,  
 the name of a hill. 羽林 yü lin,  
 the name of a constellation: part of  
 Aquarius. Also the name of an of-  
 fice. A surname. 羽民國 yü  
 min kwō, a nation of men, sup-  
 posed to have wings. Read hōō,  
 slowly, leisurely. 羽紗 yü sha,  
 camlets.

## THREE STROKES.

𦘔 Che, As 𦘔𦘔 cha che,  
 the appearance of swallows  
 flying about.

羿 E. As 后羿 how e, a  
 famous archer of antiquity.

𦘔 Gan, Flying about.

𦘔 Hung, To arrive at; the  
 extreme

𦘔 Season, Feathers, wings.

𦘔 Yu, To flourish feathers a-  
 bout.

## FOUR STROKES.

𦘔 Che, Flying about abun-  
 dantly. 𦘔𦘔 che che,  
 full of feathers; on full wing.

𦘔 Che, A wing. 𦘔𦘔 che  
 che, flying about.

𦘔 Ch'hung, To fly right up,  
 to fly up to heaven.

𦘔 Fun, As 翻𦘔 fan fun,  
 flying about.

𦘔 Hang, To fly down, to dart  
 down.

𦘔 Häng, To fly; insects fly-  
 ing about; the sound of flying

𦘔 Heng, Little birds flying  
 about.

𦘔 Hwang, Posture-makers  
 brandishing about their fea-  
 thers, and covering their heads.

𦘔 Nan, Feathers weak and  
 bending. 𦘔𦘔 foo nan,  
 wings, feathers.

𦘔 Pa, Flying about.

𦘔 Shé, Only. 不𦘔 pūh  
 shé, not only. Read che, as  
 魚𦘔 yü che, the fins of a fish.

𦘔 Shh, Flying about.

𦘔 Thā, Flying about abun-  
 dantly; on full wing.

𦘔 Ung, The feathers of a  
 bird's neck; the feathers  
 under the neck of the wild geese.

𦘔 Flying about. 翁父 ung fō, a  
 venerable old man. 老翁 laō  
 ung. Sire! 秃翁 tūō ung, a  
 bald-headed old man. A surname.

**盼** Ung. Same as 翮 fan: st-  
翮 fan ung ung, slow-  
ly and leisurely; not flying high;  
the sound of wings. A man's name.

**翮** Yen. Flying about.

## FIVE STROKES.

**翮** Ch'hîh, As 翮 ch'hîh  
ch'hîh, flying slowly about.

**翮** L, As 翮 翮 e e, to fly.

**翮** Fûh, Whole feathers held  
by posture-makers, whilst  
sacrificing to the gods of the land  
and grain.

**翮** Hêh, A short feather at the  
end of a quill.

**翮** Heaou, As 翮 heaou  
seaou, hairy. Read teaou,  
as 翮 teaou seaou, ugly look-  
ing wings; a bird's tail expanded.

**翮** Heou, Flying about.

**翮** Hoo, A man's name.

**翮** Jen, Weak feathers; the  
down under a bird's wing.

**翮** Kuo, Bare feathers; a horse  
with white hind feet. Read

yu, the feather of an arrow.

**翮** Li, As 翮 li li, to fly.

**翮** Leaou, Flying about.

**翮** Lew, To fly high. Read  
leaou, as 翮 leaou leaou,  
the sound of a long gust of wind.

**翮** Ling, A feather; the fea-  
ther attached to an arrow;

A peacock's feather.

**翮** Paou, The feather attached  
to an arrow; variegated fea-  
thers.

**翮** Pe, The appearance of out-  
spread wings, to stretch, to  
spread. Used for 披 pe, to open-  
out. Read p'ho, flying about. Read  
p'he, a wing.

**翮** P'hun, To fly up, to run  
away.

**翮** Seih, To flap the wings re-  
peatedly, as in flying, to  
flutter; to accustom one's-self to;  
to be practiced in; to render fami-  
liar by constant repetition. 學習

hêh seih, to learn and con over a  
lesson. 習重 seih chûng, to re-  
iterate and repeat. 習熟 seih  
shûh, perfect. 習因 seih yin, on  
account of; to rely on. 習習 seih  
seih, gentle and soothing, like the  
wind of a lowly valley. A surname.

習成 seih ching, to become  
habituated. 習鍊 seih liên, to  
practice. 習俗 seih sùh, custom,  
usage. 習貫 seih kwan, habit.

翮 Yih, Flying about. 翮

yih yin, to reverence. To  
assist.

**翮** Yih, To-morrow. 翌日  
yih jîh, to-morrow. 翌明  
yih ming, bright, clear.

## SIX STROKES.

**翮** Ch'hou, Flying about.

**翮** Chow, Weak feathers; han-  
ty, precipitate.

**翮** E, To fly; to soar.

翔 Hae, Flying about; soaring.

翺 Hōt, To fly up. 翺 hōt hāng, to fly up & down.

翕 Hēh, To rise up; to unite.

翕兄弟翕會 hēang  
tō hēh hō, brethren united.

聚 both two, collected together.

翕引 hēh yin, to draw out, as  
the tongue. 翕說 hēh tse, to

flatter, to revile. 翕熾 hēh ché,  
to burn, to roast. Also to move;

full, abundant. 翕如也 hēh  
fō yā, the music in harmony.

翕和 hēh hō, to harmonise.

翺 Hae, To fly away.

翺 Heng, The sound of bra-  
dishing feathers.

翺 K'ho, Flying about.

翺 Phō, To fly away. Read  
fō, flying about.

翺 Tsiang, To fly back again;  
to fly backwards and for-  
wards. 翺翺 yau tsiang, flying

and skimming about. To make a low  
bow whilst walking. 翺翺 tsiang  
tsiang, stern, rigid; reverential.

回翺 huiy tsiang, to turn back  
and look, (as at one's native village.)

翺 Ts'he, Flying about.

翺 Tun, Flying swiftly; dart-  
ing about.

## SEVEN STROKES.

翮 Fōo, Fine small feathers,  
down.

翮 Han, Small birds flying a-  
bout.

翺 Hung, To fly.

翺 K'haou, To fly.

翺 Nā, As 翺 翺 chā nā,  
flying about.

翺 Phō, To fly.

翺 Seaoit, As 翺 翺 seaoit  
seaoit, variegated feathers.

翺 seaoit jen, rapidly, hasti-  
ly. Read shūh, to fly swiftly.

翺 Seaoit, The feathers of a  
bird. 翺 翺 heaoit seaoit,  
hairy, downy.

翺 Sīh, Rapid; to fly swiftly.

翺 翺捷 oih tsēh, hastily.  
Courageously. Read sī, a coffin  
ornamented with feathers. To send,  
to cause.

翺 Sīn, As 翺 翺 sīn sīn,  
full of feathers.

翺 Tsāh, Flying about. Read  
ts'āh, feathers sleek & even.

翺 Tsāh, Flying about.

## EIGHT STROKES.

翺 Chā, Flying about.

翺 Chao, To fly swiftly.

翺 Chian, The darting of a bird  
of prey; to dart; to fly swift-  
ly. Read chen, martial.

翺 Ch'haou, Very hairy; full  
of feathers.

翺 Fē, A red sparrow, or swal-  
low. 翺 翠 fē ts'uiy, a  
cock and hen-sparrow.

翺 Hwih, The noise made by  
wings.

**翼** Hwō, As 翮 翼 ping  
hwō, flying about.

**鸞** Kēang, As 鸞 鸞 kēang  
kēang, sparrows strutting  
about.

**鸞** Lüth, Water dashing up-  
wards; to fly upwards.

**翼** Sā, The feathers used to  
adorn coffins. 持翼 che  
sā, to hold the feathers at funerals.

**置翼** ché sā, to fix a curtain  
round a coffin with stiches. A frame-  
work is made of wood, about three  
cubits high, and two cubits four  
inches broad; it is then covered  
with white cloth, on which clouds  
and vapours are drawn: having a  
handle two cubits long; and is used  
for a fan. 大翼 tá sā, a large fan.

**翮** Thā, As 翮 翮 chā thā,  
flying about.

**翮** Thaeu, A kind of banner,  
ornamented with feathers.

**翟** Theih, A jungle fowl, with  
a long tail; a pheasant.

Garments adorned with feathers.

**翟車** t'heih kec, a carriage a-  
dorned with feathers. 秉翟 ping  
t'heih, to hold a bunch of feathers  
in the hand. 翟羽 t'heih yā, the  
feathers of the wild fowl. 翟者  
t'heih chāy, persons who brandish  
the feathers at sacrifices. The name  
of a country. 戎翟 jang t'heih,  
a Tartar horde. A surname. 陽翟  
yang t'heih, name of a district, south of the Yellow  
river.

**翮** The, Flying about.

**翠** Ts'huy, A kind of female  
swallow, of a green colour;  
the male is red, and is called 鶯  
fe: the feathers of both are used as  
ornaments. 鶯翠 fe ts'huy, a  
cock and hen-swallow. The male  
bird is said to be black, with a por-  
tion of red on the breast, back, and  
at the tip of the wings. The female  
bird is of a greenish yellow, but the  
sixth feathers of the pinion are a-  
bout an inch longer than the rest,  
and of a green colour. It is said to  
make a noise like the sound ts'huy  
fe, hence its name. It also denotes  
the flesh on the tail of a geese. 翠  
微 ts'huy wē, a mist on the side  
of a hill, not extending to the top.  
A surname.

**翮** Tāh, To fly swiftly.

**翮** Yen, To gather up the  
wings.

# NINE STROKES.

**翮** Ché, The strong feathers of  
a bird; a quill, a pinion.  
Strong, violent.

**翮** Ch'hi, As 翮 翮 ch'hi  
nā, flying about.

**翮** Ch'hung, Wings, feathers.

**翮** Chó, To fly upwards. 翮  
舉 chó kēu, to fly high.  
翮, As 翮 翮 han hū,  
to fly swiftly.

**翮** Heuen, To fly, to fly back-  
wards and forwards.

**鵞** How. The root of a feather; a feather just springing forth. The feather attached to an arrow.

**鴛** Hung, The sound of wings.

**鵞** Hwan, Flying about.

**翱** Kih, As 翱 翱 kih te, wings.

**翬** Kwei, or Hwuy, To fly a-broad. 翬翬 hwuy hwuy, the noise of wings engaged in rapid flight.

**翬** Right. 翬 翬 hwuy che, a variegated pheasant, having all the five colors complete.

**翬** Pien, To fly swiftly. 翬 翬 翬 翬 pien pien lei, to fly backwards and forwards.

**翬** 舉 pien k'ü, to raise up slightly.

**翬** 翬 反 pien fan, to fly back, as a hawk.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 pien pien, an unbroken line of banners along the road.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 pien wei, a full and splendid mansion; a crowded court.

**翬** P'ih, To fly.

**翬** Seuen, Flying about.

**翬** She, To fly in groups; a flock of birds.

**翬** Ts'een, The growth of feathers; cut even; a local term for shears; to restrain; to cut off, to kill.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 ts'een ts'een, to cut away.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 ts'een ts'een, to cut short.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 ts'een ts'een, to exterminate. To dye of a light colour.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 ts'een ts'een, skilful in argument; cutting close; clever in discourse.

**翬** Short and shallow.

**翬** Tsung, To fly up and down.

**翬** Wan, To be thoroughly versed in; to study.

TEN STROKES.

**翬** Ch'ih, As 翬 翬 ch'ih ch'ih, flying about.

**翬** Foo, The down underneath the larger feathers; the small fine feathers.

**翬** Foo, Flying about.

**翬** H'án, A celestial bird, with red feathers. 大翬 tá h'án, a bird like a green pheasant.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 h'án lei, to fly upwards, to fly high.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 h'án joó, a white horse.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 h'án p'oh, a pencil.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 h'án lí, a forest of pencils; the imperial college at Peking.

**翬** 翬 翬 翬 wán h'án, learned men.

The ornaments by the side of a coffin. A prop; the stump of a tree.

**翬** Kih, The stem of a feather; a quill; the root of a bird's feather; the hollow feet of a tripod.

**翬** Kih, Birds' feathers sleek and shining pure and white; white and glittering, like water.

**翬** Head h'au, white, plain feathers.

**翬** Hung, As 翬 翬 hung hung, the sound of flying.

A flock of birds plucking their wings.

**翬** Lew, A little flight.

**翬** N'eh, The name of an insect. Same as 能.

**翬** Tá, Flying about.

**翬** Tá, A bird's wing.

**𪇑** Thā, As 𪇑 𪇑 thā'thā, flying about.

**𪇒** Tse, As 𪇒 𪇒 tse che, swallows flying and unable to arrive.

**𪇓** Yew, As 𪇓 𪇓 yew yew, birds flying about.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**𪇔** E, A flowery covering; a covering of feathers; to screen or cover one's-self with feathers; as was common among posture-makers. A fan made of a pheasant's tail; to screen, or cover a person, to conceal, to overshadow; to exterminate; trees dying of themselves. 𪇔 𪇔 ping e, a rain-maker, or a person who undertakes to predict rain or thunder. A kind of variegated pheasant: 𪇔 𪇔 now e, to conceal one's-self, in order to shoot at a person privily.

**𪇕** E, The second feather in the wing of a bird.

**𪇖** Han, Flying about.

**𪇗** Lēn, As 𪇗 𪇗 lēn pēn, flying up to each other.

**𪇘** Peaou, To fly high 𪇘 𪇘 peaou peaou, to fly abroad.

TWELVE STROKES.

**𪇙** Fan, To fly. 𪇙 𪇙 pīn fan, to fly about. To return, to fly backwards & forwards.

**𪇚** Gaou, As 𪇚 𪇚 gaou gaou, to float about in the air; to skim, to soar; to fly backwards and forwards.

**𪇛** Hwuy, The feather of a kite; the end of the sixth feather in a pinion; the tip of the wing.

**𪇜** K'heou, The long feathers of the tail; to lift up; high, elevated. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou k'heou, all, abundant. Also dangerous, about to fall. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou fá, to develop an idea. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou yū, distant, seen afar off. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou, a banner adorned with feathers. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou, connected, continuous. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou heuen, suspended. 𪇜 𪇜 k'heou che, to stand on tiptoe.

Read k'heou, to lift up the tail. 𪇜 𪇜 K'heou, To fly in a slanting direction. 𪇜 𪇜 hwuy k'heou, to fly about; to fly high. 𪇜 𪇜 Lin, To fly. 𪇜 𪇜 Phē, Flying about. 𪇜 𪇜 Phō, Flying about. 𪇜 𪇜 Sūh, As 𪇜 𪇜 sūh sūh, the sound of wings; to fly. 𪇜 𪇜 Tēng, To raise up, to elevate; to fly. 𪇜 𪇜 Tung, Flying about.

**𪇝** Yih, Wings. 𪇝 𪇝 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇝 𪇝 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇝 𪇝 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇝 𪇝 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇝 𪇝 yih, to aid. 𪇝 𪇝 yih, to aid.

**𪇞** Yih, Wings. 𪇞 𪇞 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇞 𪇞 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇞 𪇞 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇞 𪇞 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇞 𪇞 yih, to aid. 𪇞 𪇞 yih, to aid.

**𪇟** Yih, Wings. 𪇟 𪇟 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇟 𪇟 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇟 𪇟 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇟 𪇟 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇟 𪇟 yih, to aid. 𪇟 𪇟 yih, to aid.

**𪇠** Yih, Wings. 𪇠 𪇠 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇠 𪇠 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇠 𪇠 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇠 𪇠 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇠 𪇠 yih, to aid. 𪇠 𪇠 yih, to aid.

**𪇡** Yih, Wings. 𪇡 𪇡 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇡 𪇡 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇡 𪇡 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇡 𪇡 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇡 𪇡 yih, to aid. 𪇡 𪇡 yih, to aid.

**𪇢** Yih, Wings. 𪇢 𪇢 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇢 𪇢 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇢 𪇢 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇢 𪇢 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇢 𪇢 yih, to aid. 𪇢 𪇢 yih, to aid.

**𪇣** Yih, Wings. 𪇣 𪇣 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇣 𪇣 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇣 𪇣 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇣 𪇣 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇣 𪇣 yih, to aid. 𪇣 𪇣 yih, to aid.

**𪇤** Yih, Wings. 𪇤 𪇤 yih, the wings of a bird. 𪇤 𪇤 yih che, to wing them, i. e. to assist them. 𪇤 𪇤 yih, to bear up, and take on one's self, as a bird on her wings. 𪇤 𪇤 k'heou yih, to aid. 𪇤 𪇤 yih, to aid. 𪇤 𪇤 yih, to aid.

to enlighten; bright. 翼翼 yǐ yǐ, leisurely. 嚴翼 yán yǐ, stern, respectful. Also strong, firm, robust; exuberant growth: luxuriant. 小心翼翼 cǎo xīn yǐ yǐ, careful, respectful. 昏翼 huī yǐ, the name of a star. The name of a country; a surname. 插翼而飛 chā yǐ ér fēi, to slap on wings, and fly away.

翻 Yǔh, Flying about. 翻翻 yǔh heuē, to fly away.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

翾 Han, Flying about.  
翾 Hēen, oi Chen, As 翾翾 hēen heuen, to fly, flying about.

翾 Heuen, A small flight; to hop about the twigs.

翾 Hwuy, The sound of flying.  
翾翾其羽 hwuy hwuy ké yǐ, clapping his wings. Also numerous, abundant.

翾 P'ho, As 翾翾 p'ho p'ho, flying about.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

翾 Piu, As 翾翾 piū pin, flying about.

翾 T'haou, To cover with feathers; a fan; a banner adorned with feathers. 執翾 chī t'haou, to hold a feather fan. Same as 翾. 翾 t'haou fūh, a standard.

耀 Yaou, Bright. 光耀 kwang yaou, shining, glorious. Same as 耀

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

翾 Hih, As 翾翾 han hih, to fly swiftly.

翾 Hwuy, To clap the pinions; the roots of the ninth feather of the wing.

翾 Lā, As 翾翾 lā t'hā, just getting up to fly.

翾 Laas, Broad, wide, loose.

## THE 125th RADICAL.

## 老 Laou

老 Laou, Old, 70 years of age; a septuagenarian; aged, venerable.

老幼 laou yéw, old and young.

老邁 laou maé, old and decrepid.

年老 nān laou, advanced in years.

老弱 lāo nōh, old and weak.

老先生 laou sēn sāng, venerable teacher!

老人 laou tá jin, your venerable excellency!

鄉老 k'hing laou, nobles, grandees.

三老 san laou, the three orders of old people, all of whom must be above eighty.

老耄 laou mau, old people.

老朋友 laou pāng, an old friend.

老練 laou liān, old and experienced.

老虎 laou hoé, a tiger.

老爺 laou yá, a gentleman.

老君 laou keun, the founder of the sect Tao.

老子 laou tsé, a familiar term for father.

人莫老 jin mō laou, people must not get old, for fear of being neglected.

考 K'haou, Old; a deceased father; completed.

考問



k'haou wán, to scrutinize, to enquire into. 稽考 k'he k'haou, to examine. 考正 k'haou ching, to adjust. 考鼓 k'haou kò, to beat a drum. 考試 k'haou shé, to examine and try; the literary examinations. 考成 k'haou ching, to complete. 考卜 k'haou p'ho, to examine by divination.

**耄** Shoo, An old man able to keep with others in walking.

**耄** Maou, Aged; 80 or 90 years of age: others say 70.

**耄耄** maou maou, grey-headed.

**者** Chày, A relative pronoun, denoting he, who, those

who, or that which: it is, however, put at the end of the sentence, instead of the beginning; as 行者 hing chày, a walker, or one who walks. 死者 szé chày, those who die, the dead. It is also used as a

sort of rest, after having stated an object, before going over its description. 仁者愛也 jín chày gaé yá, benevolence, consists in love. 元者善之長 yuán chày shén che cháng, the first origin, is the chief good. It also means *this*, in which sense 這 chày is commonly used. It still bears the sense of *this*, though put after instead of before the thing referred to.

**耆** K'he, Old, aged, superior; three-score years old, when

a person arrives at the borders of old age. 耆艾 k'he gaé, a teacher, an instructor. 耆彊 k'he

kiang, strong, violent. 耄耄 no

k'he, strong and weak. The name of an office, and of a country. 屠着 too k'he, a Tartar word for intelligent. 癩着 pwan k'he, the sore on a horse's back. Read ché, to cause. Read she, to relish.

**耆**

T'haou, 70 years old.

**耆**

T'een, An old man's face spotted and wrinkled.

**耆**

Ków, A frosty old face, grained with dirt. 耆耄 ków cháng, old people. 耆耄

**耆**

hwáng ków, far advanced in years, aged. 胡耆 hoó ków, very old.

**耆**

Hwán, Old, aged.

**耆**

T'hé, 80 years of age, an octogenarian; iron-faced,

**耆**

because old people's faces get as hard and stiff as iron. 耆老 t'hé

**耆**

laou, venerable.

# THE 126TH RADICAL.

而 ūrh.

**而**

ūrh, The hair on the cheeks, whiskers. Also a copulative

**而**

and disjunctive conjunction, and, but, &c. A euphonic particle. The

**而**

second personal pronoun, thou, you. Also used for 如 joó, as, like. Al-

**而**

so for 與 yú, together. 學而

**而**

時習之 hě ūrh shé sesh che, to learn, and frequently to con over

**而**

the lesson. 不好犯上而

**而**

好作亂者 pūh haou fán

**而**

sháng, ūrh haou tsó lwán chày, to

**而**

dislike offending one's superiors, and yet be fond of making insur-

**而**

rections. It is used sometimes at

the commencement of sentence.

Read nāng, at ease, at rest. 而

已 ūrh, è, that, and nothing else.

然而 jên ūrh, but.

丸 Wan, A pill.

瓦 Ké, A city.

耍 Shà. To play, to sport. 尖

耍 tsuén shà, expert. 玩

耍 wàn shà, to trifle. 戲

bé shà, to play.

媚 Ūrh. As 媚媚 ūrh mei, a woman's name.

奘 Juen, To enlarge gradually; soft, weak, pliant; to retire without entering.

耐 Naé, To shave off the whiskers, used as a light form of punishment. 罪不至耐

tsúy pūh ché naé, his crime does not even deserve the shaving of the whiskers. Used for 耐 naé, to endure. Read ūrh, the whiskers. A surname; a very hairy animal; shaggy.

耐 Naé, Same as the above; a slight punishment, consisting in shaving off the whiskers.

To bear anything; to undertake an affair; to sustain, to forbear. 歷

耐 jìn naé, patient. Read nāng, to be able. A sort of wild bear.

端 Twan, Anything springing forth; the spring or head of anything. Read ch'uen, empty, hollow.

丸 ūrh, A kind of pill, or bolus.

丸 ūrh, To boil thoroughly.

𪔐 ūrh, A tile.

𪔐 Seu, A vulgar form of 𪔐, to connect.

𪔐 Nung, Sorrowful.

𪔐 Chuen, A small cup.

# THE 127TH RADICAL.

耒 Lúy.

耒 Lúy, the handle of a plough; the crooked piece of wood, attached to a plough. It was invented by Shin-nung, and made of pliant wood. 耒耜 lúy sze, the plough handle and the short piece of wood attached to it; used for a plough in general. The lower part of the plough was a cubit and an inch long, the middle part 3 cubits and 3 inches, and the upper part 2 cubits and 2 inches. The name of a river. Read luy, fruit hanging down. To plough up much grass.

耒 Lúy. To ascertain the quantity of grain.

耒耜 The wood below the plough handle.

耒 Lúy. The name of a district.

耒 Tszé, To throw up earth round the roots of corn.

耒 Keth, A strike for a measure.

## FOUR STROKES.

耒 Kāng. To plough; to exert one's self industriously. 耒

耒 kāng tēn, to plough the fields.

耒 peth kāng, to plough with

the pencil, to get one's living by teaching. 耕道 kǐng t'óu, to labour in the pursuit of virtue. 舌

耕 shě kǎng, to plough with the tongue. 目耕 mǔh kǎng, to plough with the eyes, i. e. to exert those faculties for one's support.

The name of a man, and of a demon. 青耕 tsing kǎng, a green bird, with a white head, and tail, which is supposed to have an influence in averting pestilence.

歸耕 kwei kǎng, the name of a ballad. 力耕 lēih kǎng, to plough diligently.

耖 Chaou, To plough a field over again; an implement of husbandry, like a harrow, with long teeth, for breaking the clods smaller.

耗 Haóu, A kind of rice. 耗減 haóu k'èen, to diminish. 虛耗 heu haóu, empty.

耙 Pa, A sort of harrow; an agricultural implement drawn by oxen, and provided with many teeth; it is made to follow the plough and break the clods small which the plough has turned up. After the耙 pa, harrow, the耖 chaou, or rake is used to break the clods still finer.

耘 Yun, To weed the ground, to clear a field of weeds and grass; to clear away.

## FIVE STROKES.

耨 Che, As 耘耨 yun che, to clear away grass and

weeds. Read e, the end of a plough. Same as 耨 e.

耨 Ch'hing, The handle of a plough.

耨 K'ea, As 連耨 lüen k'ea, a flail.

耨 K'eu, As 耨耨 k'eu juy, a plough.

耨 Pe, To plough; a small elevation.

耨 Sze, To stick into, as the plough is driven into the ground. The upright piece of wood in a plough; a plough-share; it is five inches broad. Some say, the coulter. 耨耨 lúy szé, a plough.

耨 Ts'heu, To plough and turn up the clods; the name of a place: also to excite the people to assist.

## SIX STROKES.

耨 Hó, As 耨耕 hó kǎng, to plough.

耨 K'ih, To plough.

耨 Kwei, An instrument for splitting wheat: used in the centre of China. Read wa, to plough.

## SEVEN STROKES.

耨 Keüh, To plough, to plough wheat fields.

耨 Shaou, As 耨種 shaou chung, to sow seed.

耨 Tsao, A kind of duty paid under the Shang dynasty, which consisted in affording help to the government, by assisting to till the public grounds. To aid, to help.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**耒** Jen, A sharp coulter; to plough.

**耒** Kwán, To sow seed.

**耒** Læ, To plough.

**耒** Lùn, To bind grain in bundles; a sheaf of corn. Read lun, to plough.

**耒** Lùn, and Kwán, A sheaf of corn.

**耒** Nèh, As 耒耨 küh nèh, to beat out corn; an instrument for pounding corn. 耒耨 keae nèh, grass springing up.

**耒** Pang, A sort of plough-share; an instrument for turning up the ground. Read pow, as 耒耨 pe pow, to plough.

**耒** P'hae, To sow seed.

**耒** Tsáng, The upper piece of wood belonging to a plough.

**耒** Tseih, As 帝藉 té tseih, the imperial field, containing

1000 roods: which the sovereign began to plough in person, in order

to animate his people to pursue agricultural labours. 藉田 tseih

tên, the royal field. Also to borrow. Read sháy, to sacrifice.

**耒** Tsze, To plough; a field brought under cultivation one year.

**耒** Wei, An agricultural implement.

**耒** Yé, To sow seed.

**耒** Yih, To plough.

## NINE STROKES.

**耒** Ch'hwang, To sow seed, to sow without ploughing. Read tsung, to put in the midst.

**耒** Gòw, A double plough-share; two people ploughing together; a couple of persons; a pair. 三耦 san gòw, three

couples. 匹耦 p'heih gòw, a fellow, a companion. 人各有耦

jín kǒ yêw gòw, every man has his fellow. 配耦 pei gòw, to accom-

pany. 耦耕 gòw káng, to plough together. 耦遇 gòw yù, to meet

with. 耦對 gòw túy, to reply. Also even, not odd. Through; to

pervade. 覽耦 làn gòw, to see through. The name of a place, and

of a man; a surname.

**耒** Pèih, Grain; to cultivate millet and pulse.

**耒** She, The poison of a scorpion's sting.

**耒** Sing, Wheat.

**耒** Thùh, As 耒耕 t'ùh káng, to plough.

**耒** Ying, Grass growing thick.

## TEN STROKES.

**耒** Foo, An agricultural implement.

**耒** Jung, Grass growing luxuriantly.

**耒** Kéang, To plough, to till the soil.

**耒** K'he, To sow wheat; the seed sown.

**耒** Now, A weeder, having a handle three cubits long, and

a blade two inches broad, for the purpose of sticking into the ground, and rooting out grass. Others are made larger, for weeding fields. Also to weed. 鋤耨 tsóó now, to clear away weeds. In some foreign language a-now-to-lo-a-tze means not, and now-to-lo-tze, *high*.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**耨** Chá, An instrument of husbandry. Read s'ih, seed buried in ashes. 耨耨 yě s'ih, to sow. 耨 Hán, To plough in winter; to plough hard ground.

**耨** Le, To sow seed.

**耨** Low, As 耨車 low keu, an instrument for scattering seed. It is in the form of a cart, in which is placed a box containing seed: an ox draws the machine, while a man holding the box, scatters the seed as he goes along.

**耨** Mwan, A field that does not need replanting: read mwán, seed widely scattered.

**耨** T'hé, To sow without ploughing. Read t'héih, to sow seed.

**耨** Tsang, To sow without ploughing.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**耨** Chá, A kind of tax. Same as 徹 chá.

**耨** Chwang, Seed entering in to the ground.

**耨** Hc, To plough.

**耨** Laou, An instrument for smoothing the clods of a field  
**耨** Le, To sow seed.

**耨** Pac, To sow seed.

**耨** T'he, To sow without ploughing.

**耨** Tsó, The name of a place in the west of China; a surname. 黎季 耨 Le-kwei-tsó, name of a king of Cochin-China.

**耨** Y'ih, As 耨耨 kéang y'ih, to plow.

## THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**耨** Kwae, A utensil for ploughing.

**耨** Sh'ih, The appearance of ploughing.

**耨** Hwó, To cut down corn; to reap grain.

**耨** Fe, A kind of plough share.

**耨** Yew, To cover over the seed; an instrument for smoothing the clods of a field, after the seed is sown, in order to cover the seed. 耨耨 sh'uh yew, to cover the seed over carefully. 耨耨 tsóo yew, to hoe the ground, in order to cover the seed.

**耨** Ch'ih, To plough.

**耨** Keu, A plough-share.

**耨** Mo, To till the ground.

## THE 128TH RADICAL.

**耳** úrh.

**耳** úrh, The ear, the organ of hearing; the handle of any.

thing. 耳聞 ùrh wân, to hear with the ears. 耳聾 ùrh lûng, deaf. 木耳 mûh ùrh, a wooden fungus. 耳食 ùrh shîh, to give ear to street talk, without distinguishing good from bad, credulous.

鼎耳 tîng ùrh, the handle of a tripod. Also a euphonic particle, as 女得人耳乎 jò tîh jîn ùrh foo, can you obtain people. 上下皆得焉耳矣 shàng héa keae tîh yen ùrh é, what is above and below will be alike obtained. It is also used as a particle denoting decision, as 約法三章耳 yô fá san chang ùrh, he made three contracts (with the elders.)

耳耳 ùrh ùrh, very full, abundant; easily complying. 耳 耳 kēa ùrh, a cup, or vase, with ears. A surname; a man's name; the name of a place, and of a hill. 卷耳 keuēn ùrh, the name of a plant. 李耳 lè ùrh, a tiger. 綠耳 lûh ùrh, the name of a horse.

耳鼠 ùrh shoò, a kind of flying squirrel. 入耳 jûh ùrh, a sort of ear-wig. 耳孫 ùrh san, a great-grand-son's grand-son; in which case the ancestors are so far removed that one only hears of them with the ear. Read jing, in the same sense. 耳 Yě, The ears hanging down, flap ears. 耳耳 yě ùrh, the name of a country. A surname.

耳 Yîh, As 聾耳 gaou yîh, resembling birds and fishes. The noise of a multitude.

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Shá, A surname.

Seu, To wait for. Also used for 須 seu, 需 seu, and 胥 seu.

Ting, As 耳聾 ting ning, ear wax.

### THREE STROKES.

Kung, The ear listening to demons.

Nae, As 聾取 tao nae, bad eyes.

Tā, Large ears.

Yaou, As 膠肱 keaou yaou, a drumming in the ears.

Yâ, An interrogative particle, indicative of doubt. A common appellation for father. 莫

耶 mó yâ, a large sword, with a sharp point, so called from the name of the maker. 汙耶 yu yâ, low ground. Read sây, diverging from the right way.

### FOUR STROKES.

Chè, The common form of 恥 chè, ashamed.

Foo, To hope, to expect.

Hung, Deaf; to speak close to one's ear; a noise in the ears; a loud noise. 聾聾 hung hung, the sound of thunder.

Káng, The name of a god.

Káng, The ear coming far forward, to the side of the face; large ears. 耿介 káng keae, alone, single 耿耿 káng káng, uneasy, restless. Partially informed; anything adhering loosely to the

mind. 耿光 kǎng kwang, bright;  
to illumine, to enlighten. 滅耿

mē kǎng, the name of a place.

耿山 kǎng san, a hill on which  
there is no vegetation, but many  
precious stones. Read kǎng, bright,  
clear. A surname.

聆 K'hin, As 聆遂 k'hin  
suy, the name of a place.  
A sound.

肢 Sē, To send, to cause.

耽 Tan, Large ears hanging  
down. 耽耳 tan ər, long-eared, reaching down to the  
shoulders: considered a sign of  
greatness. Also addicted to plea-  
sure. 耽樂 tan lö, excessive de-  
light. 耽耽 tan tan, the fierce-  
ness of a tiger's glare; to look ma-  
jestically. Read t'han, to pretend  
to look near whilst cherishing dis-  
tant views.

聃 T'han, The ears dull of  
hearing. 老聃 laò t'han, a  
man's name. 毛聃 mǎo t'han,  
the name of a country.

聊 Tse, The ear quick at hear-  
ing

聃 Yuē, The ears hanging  
down.

聃 Yun, A sound in the ears.

鐘鼓不聃 chung kòb  
pūn yun, neither drums nor bells  
sounding in the ears.

## FIVE STROKES.

聃 Chē, A slight military pun-  
ishment, consisting in bor-  
ing the ears through with an arrow.

聆 Chin, To inform, to ap-  
pounce; to listen.

聃 Ching, As 聃聃 ching  
ching, to walk.

聊 Leaou, A ringing in the  
ears. An expletive particle,

denoting any how, at random; ge-  
nerally speaking, a wish; to depend  
on. 使不相聊 szé pūn sǎng  
leaou, leave them nothing to rely  
on. 無所聊賴 woò sò leaou  
laé, nothing to rely on, no resource.

聊浪 leaou lang, to let run to  
waste; to allow to become desert.

聊攝 leaou nē, the name of a  
place. A surname. Read lew, the  
name of a tree. 聊嗽 lew tsaw,  
a ringing in the ears. 阿聊 o  
lew, the name of a country. Read  
le, the name of a tree.

聆 Ling, To hear, to listen; to  
try sounds by the ear; to  
follow, to comply. 聆聆 ling ling,  
to understand. Used for 齡 ling,  
a year.

聃 Mow, to exchange, to barter.

聃 Ne, To make supplication  
to the gods with a sacrifice,  
earnestly desiring acceptance. 祈

聃 ke ne, to pray and smear a  
sacrifice with blood.

聃 Pe, An internal feeling of  
shame.

聃 Tēn, A small hanging  
down of the ears.

聃 Wā, Ignorant, unconscious.  
Read t'huy, as 聃顏

t'huy a, foolish and silly. Read

tūh, having never heard of anything.

**聒** Yèw, Silent, still. **聒聒** yèw yèw, quiet, retired.

## SIX STROKES.

**聒** Choo, Old and grey-headed; to gambol; a source; a sound; to call.

**聒** Hung, A sound in the ears.

**聒** Kwō, Clamour, vociferation; to disturb with a noise, to bother. **聒聒** kwō kwō, ignorant, unacquainted. Difficult to make known. To confuse a person by much talk.

**聒** Nūh, To be ashamed, to blush. Read e, harmonious, agreed.

**聒** Tēē, At rest, settled. **聒聒** tēē tēē, to reproach a person with ignorance; to manifest by looks a mutual want of confidence. The ears hanging down. Read sh, to prick up the ears.

**聒** T'heau, An ear-ache; a ringing in the ears.

**聒** Yā, As **聒聒** yā e, having heard of nothing; not disposed to listen. Silly and incapable of attending.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**聒** Ché, To hear.

**聒** Haou, The ear; to hear with the ears.

**聒** Hung, As **聒聒** hung hung, a ringing in the ears.

**聒** Lā, The name of a place.

**聒** Lēē, The ears hanging down. **聒聒** lēē lēē, to cut off all traces.

**聒** P'hing, To enquire, to endeavour to ascertain by the ear. To make enquiries on a large scale, as when princes send their officers to enquire of other princes.

**聒** shé p'hing, seasonable enquiries. To adopt the preliminaries necessary to marriage, to betroth. **聒** chin p'hing, to call forth retired scholars by means of presents, and to advance them to office. To invite. **聒** p'hing keun, to answer such a call of a prince. **聒** hów p'hing, a large dowry. **聒** p'hing lē, marriage presents.

**聒** Shín, As **聒聒** shín, sickly; hasty.

**聒** Shing, Intelligent, possessing intuitive knowledge, and thorough perspicacity. **聒** shing jin, a sage; a perfect man; one great in himself, and capable of renovating others. Super-eminent, wise and good. One who on hearing a mere sound knows instantly the merits of a whole case.

In the language of epitaphs **聒** shing, means a good prince, who lays easy burdens on the people; or, a prince who is respectful to strangers, and liberal in presents.

The name of a tree, on eating of which men become wise and intelligent. The name of a river, and a surname. **聒** shing jú, the



sacred edict. 聖旨 shíng ché, the imperial will. 聖覽 shíng lǎn, the sacred glance. 聖賢 shíng xián, holy and virtuous men. 聖主 shíng chǔ, the august sovereign (of China.) 聖睿 shíng rú, intellectually wise. 聖門 shíng mún, the school of the Sage (Confucius.)

聽 Woo, To listen, to hear.

## EIGHT STROKES.

聽 Che, To get into one's mind; to hear.

聰 Chow, The ear: also clear, intelligent.

聾 Hwa, The name of a place.

聾 Kéen, The ear.

聾 K'he, To incline the ear, to listen.

聾 Kwě, To cut off the ears of those taken in battle. 俘賊 foo kwě, prisoners whose ears have been cut off.

聾 Lǔh, As 聾聽 lǔh t'ing, the name of a reptile, like a lizard, which inhabits trees; it sometimes descends to bite people, after which it springs up into the tree again, where it bends down its head to listen, and on hearing the sound of weeping decamps.

聾 Pe, To incline the ear, to listen.

聾 P'ing, To stop the ears.

聾 Sēay, To hear.

聾

Tè, A gathering in the ear. To, the ears hanging down; large pendent ears; to hear well.

聚

Tseú, To assemble, to collect. 聚集 tseú tseú, to gather together. 五星聚于東井 woó sīng tseú yú tung tsing, a conjunction of the five planets in the east of Gemini. 聚於斯 tseú yu sze, assembled here.

聚心所聚 chúng sin sò tseú, towards whom all hearts incline. 聚斂 tseú lěen, to gather. 畜聚 heüü tseú, to collect together and bring up, the place where this is done, i. e. a village.

聚居 tseú keü, to dwell together. 一年所居成聚 yíh nēen sò keü ching tseú, where he dwelt one year they formed a gathering, town, or city. 鄉聚 hēang tseú, a city containing 12,500 families.

積聚 tseú tseú, to accumulate. 聚道 tseú taóu, that in which all unite and concur.

具 tseú keú, fully prepared. Used for 驟 iséw, fleet, rapid. 聚會 tseú hwúy, to assemble. 聚首 tseú shòw sēang tan, tete-a-tete.

聾

Tsing, To hear well; quick of hearing.

聞

Wán, To hear; to become acquainted with by report.

聞名

wán ming, to hear of the fame of any one. 再聞 tsáé wán, to hear it again. 善聞 shén wán,

a good report. 聞 麟 wān lin, an animal, like a hog, with a yellow body, and white head and tail: its appearance is indicative of storms and tempests. 聲 聞 shing wān, fame, report. 令 聞 ling wān, a good character. 耳 聞 ěr wān, to perceive by the ear. 鼻 聞 pēi wān, to perceive by the nose, to smell.

聾 Wang, A disease of the ear, the ear-ache.

聾 Yen, The ear.

## NINE STROKES.

聾 Keu, To be alarmed; to prick up the ears and listen.

聾 Kwei, Very deaf, unable to hear; a whisper.

聾 Lēē, the ears hanging down.

聾 Me, The perspiration of the face; the sweat of the brow.

聾 Ne, To hear the sound of a thing, without daring to utter it.

聾 Sing, Clear, intelligent, quick of hearing.

聾 Sow, A general term for quickness of hearing; intelligent.

聾 Ting, A foul secretion from the ear.

聾 Tsaw, A ringing in the ears.

聾 Tsung, The same as 聰 tsung, intelligent.

聾 Tse, Not able to hear justly.

聾 Tuy, Silly, foolish.

聾 Wae, Deaf.

聾 Yen, To play with the ears.

## TEN STROKES.

聾 Hūh, A noise in the ears.

聾 Kwei, Ashamed.

聾 Lēen, As 聾 聾 lēen tēen, the ears hanging low down.

聾 Mēen, To hear, to listen with attention. Read ming, to listen as one walks along.

聾 Nūh, Ashamed.

聾 Tā, The ears hanging down very much.

聾 Tēen, A sound of filling the ears.

聾 Tsad, Deaf; to hear without understanding; half deaf.

聾 Ung, As 聾 聾 ung ung, a noise in the ears.

聾 Ying, A sound, a noise.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

聾 Chaou, A ringing in the ears 聾 聾 chaou chaou, a noise disturbing the ear.

聾 Chē, The ear.

聾 Chh, The ears standing upright; to prick up the ears.

聾 Chh, To hear without perceiving; dull of hearing.

聾 Gae, Not to hear, to refuse to listen.

聾 Gaou, Not to listen; to refuse to receive advice. 聾

牙 gaou gay, disinclined to hear. Also difficult phrases. 聾 聾 gaou

chá, the noise of a multitude. Re-  
sembling birds and fishes.

**聯** Kō, Large ears.

**膠** Leau, A ringing or buz-  
zing in the ears.

**聯** Lēen, Connected, unbro-  
ken, united. **聯兄弟**

lēen heung té, to unite brethren in  
harmony. Ten families, or indivi-  
duals are called **聯** lēen, an assem-  
blage. **聯對** lēen túy, antitheti-  
cal sentences, or corresponding

aphorisms, hung up in Chinese  
houses, as ornaments. **聯行把**  
**持** lēen hing pa che, combina-  
tions among tradesmen.

**曉** Lüh, A ringing in the ears.

**摩** Mè, Golden coverings for a  
horse's ears, used when har-  
nessed to the royal chariots.

**聰** P'heau, Something just  
heard; to hear anything by  
the way.

**聲** Shing, A sound, a tone, a  
note in music. **聲音**

shing yin, a sound, a report. **四**  
**聲** szé shing, the four tones em-  
ployed in the Chinese spoken lan-  
guage. **五聲** wò shing, the five

notes in music. **出聲** ch'hüh  
shing, to utter a voice. **聲教**

shing keaou, instruction. **風聲**

fung shing, the spirit and manners  
of the age. **聲名** shing ming,

fame, report. **聲譽** shing yu,  
praise. **聲宜** shing seuen, to pro-  
claim. In the language of epitaphs

**聲** shing means, that a prince was

not a native of the country which  
he governed. **聲之** shing che,  
declare it. **聲告** shing kao, to  
promulgate.

**聾** Sùng, To be born deaf; to  
be utterly incapable of hear-

ing any sounds. **高聾** kao sùng,  
high, elevated. To desire, to urge

on, to animate. **聾懼** sùng kèi,  
alarmed, frightened. **聾德** sùng

tih, to respect virtue. To hear by  
the way.

**聒** Tsaou, A noise in the ear.

**聒聒** tsaou tsaou, a buz-  
zing in the ear.

**聒** Ts'he, To listen, to perceive  
by the ear; quick of hearing.

**聰** Ts'hung, To examine, to  
hear distinctly, to perceive

clearly, to have an intelligent view  
of anything; to distinguish clearly.

**聰明** ts'hung ming, intelligent,  
clever. **聰慧** ts'hung hwuy, wise,  
well-informed. **耳聰** erh ts'hung,

quick of hearing.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**聒** Chen, The orifice of the ear.

**職** Chih, To record minute af-  
fairs. **六職** lüh chih, the

six recorders. To hold an office;  
to attend to, or superintend any

business. **職事** chih szé, an of-  
fice, an employment. **職志** chih

ché, to attend to the flags and  
standards. **常職** chang chih, a

constant employment. **職貢** chih

kung, duties, tribute. **納職** ná  
chih, to pay tribute. **聒聒** lēen

ch'ih, to have a tender regard for.

**職** **職** ch'ih ch'ih, many, numerous. A surname. Read t'ih, a stake, a post. Used for **幟** che, a flag.

**專** **職** chuen ch'ih, undivided attention. **世** **職** shé ch'ih, hereditary office.

**聒** Hüh, A noise in the ears, dirty, filthy.

**聒** Jung, Ornamented with hairs.

**聒** Leuen, Connected.

**聒** Nēē, To bend down the ear in order to listen to a whisper.

**聒** **聒** tēē nēē, whisperings.

Used for **聒** nēē, to take up with the hand.

**聒** **許** nēē heū, to promise to give

**聒** **北** nēē p'ih, the name of a place.

**聒** **耳** nēē ūrh, the name of a country; the inhabitants of which are said to hold their hands to their ears. A surname, and a man's name. Read chē, minced meat. Read yē, moving or waving about. Read shē, to shut, as do the leaves of some trees.

**聒** **耳** nēē ūrh, the name of a country; the inhabitants of which are said to hold their hands to their ears. A surname, and a man's name. Read chē, minced meat. Read yē, moving or waving about. Read shē, to shut, as do the leaves of some trees.

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## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**聒** Nēang, A ringing in the ears; the ears stunned, as by a loud noise.

**聒** Tan, Long ears hanging down. There is said to be a nation of such in the south. The Balinese?

**聒** Tang, As **耳** **聒** ūrh tang, the ears hanging down.

**聒** Tsaou, A ringing in the ears

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**聒** Ch'h'ih, The ears moving about. **聒** **聒** ch'h'ih ch'h'ih, horses and cows moving their ears.

**聒** Ne, Pointing to anything.

A euphonic particle, used at the end of sentences, in foreign books. Read ts'ih, it denotes the death of a devil: this word written on paper, and pasted over the door will (as the Chinese suppose) drive all the devils 1000 miles away. Others read it ts'een, and consider it the name of a devil, which they use for exorcising demons, and driving away pestilences.

**聒** Ning, As **耳** **聒** ting ning, ear-wax. One says, a clamorous noise in the ear.

**聒** Ts'h'ēē, Clever, intelligent; quick of hearing.

## FIFTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**聒** Kō, Broad ears.

**聒** Lēh, To distinguish by the ears.

**聒** Lúng, Deaf, incapable of hearing. Unperceived, like

anything in a basket that cannot be

examined. 痛聾 gān lúg, deaf

and dumb. 耳聾 ǔh lúg, the

ears incapable of hearing. 惹聾

tsung lúg, an animal, like a goat,

with a black head and a red beard.

聽 T'híng, To hear, to make

things quiet in order to lis-

ten. 聽言 t'híng yén, to listen

to a person's advice. 聽待 t'híng

t'haé, to wait. 聽受 t'híng shóu,

to receive. 聽從 t'híng tsung, to

comply. 聽訟 t'híng sung, to

hear and decide criminal causes.

聽任 t'híng jin, to listen to, to

allow. 聽候 t'híng how, to tarry.

聵 Wā, Very deaf; unable to

hear anything; without ears.

# THE 129TH RADICAL.

## 聿 Yü.

聿

Yü, An instrument for writing with, a pencil; also

to follow; to declare; only 聿

遂 yü sui, to follow from begin-

ning to end. Forthwith, immedi-

ately; from: a euphonic particle.

聿皇 yü hwang, light and

nimble. 聿越 yü yüé, running

away. Used for 曰 yüé, to say.

Also used for 通 and 改

聿

Ně, A bamboo tube.

聿

Tsén, The will; to cease

to make progress.

聿

Tain, To ornament with a

pencil.

聿

Chaou, To begin, to plan,

to open. A surname. 聿

基 chaou ke, to lay a foundation.

肆

Sze, To bury a coffin in a pit; the grave in which a coffin is put.

畫

Hwá, To paint; to draw pictures.

肆

é, To become perfect in.

肆業 é nē, to study a

profession. 肆習 é sūh, to ren-

der familiar. 肆勞 é laou, to la-

bour. 肆條 é tsau, a tender

branch; a branch shooting forth

after it has been lopped off. A rem-

nant; the name of a river.

肅

Sūh, To attend to a business

respectfully; to be trem-

blingly alive to a sense of duty; to

respect, to venerate; to guard a-

gainst. 祇肅 ts sūh, to reverence,

as men do the gods. 肅嚴 sūh

yén, stern, rigid, severe. 肅敬

sūh king, respect. 肅厲 le sūh,

reverential awe. 肅霜 sūh sāng,

to bind up, as with frost; to shrink,

as from cold. 肅進 sūh tsin, to

advance, to receive a guest, to cause

him to enter. 肅拜 sūh paé, to

bow down with the hands to the

ground. 肅急 sūh keih, hasty,

precipitate. 肅肅 sūh sūh, res-

pectful; adjusted and adorned; stern

and rigid; rapid; the sound of

wings. A surname. In the language

of epitaphs 肅 sūh means, firm and

all-conquering virtue; or, a resolute

and determined mind. 肅慎 sūh

shín, the name of a country. 肅

州 sūh chow, name of a district.

肅爽 sūh shwang, a fine horse.

Read seon, respectful and pure.

**肆** Szé, To spread out exceedingly; to exert one's strength to the utmost. **肆心** szé ain, to exhaust one's mind. **肆極** szé kesh, the utmost degree. Also to let go, to let loose. **放肆** fang szé, loose, wild, unrestrained, profligate, dissolute. **肆遂** szé súy, to follow, to comply. **肆舍** szé sháy, a mansion; the lunar mansions. **肆陳** szé chin, to arrange. **肆筵** szé yen, to spread out a feast. **肆貨** szé hó, to spread out things for sale. **市肆** shé szé, a market where things are spread out. **肆尸** szé she, to expose a dead body after execution. Used for **故** koo, therefore: also for **今** kin, now. **肆伸** szé shín, to stretch out. Abundance; indulgent; to stumble; to pass the limit; a measure; great, large; long; to reject, to refuse; suddenly, hastily, abruptly. A full peal of bells and musical stones. The name of an office, a surname, and a sacrifice. Read selh, to let go. Read é, to be accustomed to; a tender branch. Used for **陵** kae. Read telh, to dissolve, to separate.

**肇** Chaóu, To strike, to commence, to begin. **肇邦** chaóu pang, to lay the foundation of a country. **肇正** chaóu ching, to adjust, to arrange. **肇敏** chaóu mín, to advance with celerity. To lengthen, to extend; to devise; the name of a hill. Used for **兆** thaou.

THE 130TH RADICAL,  
肉 Jüh.

**肉** Jüh, or Jow, Flesh, meat. **肉食** shih jüh, to eat flesh. **生肉** sang jüh, flesh springing up. **飛肉** fei jüh, the flesh of birds. Poultry. **肉刑** jüh hing, punishments consisting in mutilation. **肉芝** jüh che, a species of epidendrum. **視肉** shé jüh, the name of an animal, like an ox, whose liver will grow again after having been partially eaten. **土肉** t'hoó jüh, a sort of cuttle-fish, about 5 inches long, without mouth or ears, but having many feet; it may be broiled and eaten. Read jéw, the rim, or substantial part of Chinese copper cash: the hole of the cash is called **好** haou. Also the substance, or solid part of a weight attached to a steelyard; which is generally hollow within. **肉好** jüh haou, fat and plump; large and handsome. **肉眼** jüh yèn, fleshy eyes.

**月** Jüh, The above character in combination.  
**肌** E, The breast bone. **肌** 肉 e heung, the breast. Full of breath.

TWO STROKES.

**肥** Ch'ih, Fat and slippery; sleek and smooth.  
**育** Heih, As **振育** chin heih, to move, to agitate; to roll about the eyes. The number of articles used in a sacrifice, which

differ according to the importance of the sacrifice.

**肌** Ke, Flesh, the muscular part of the human body, surrounding the bones. **膚肌** foo ke, the flesh of the body. **密肌** meih ke, the name of an insect. Used for **肌** ke. Read ké, substance.

**肩** K'hang, The flesh between the bones. Read k'hae, to expose the flesh of the bones.

**肌** K'hew, Gravy made of meat, or dried flesh.

**肋** Lih, As **膏肋** hēē lih, the rib bones **肋勒** lih lih, to restrain by violence. Read kin, the power of the muscles. The muscles.

**肌** Peih, To blow up the flesh, as butchers do.

**育** Yuén, A small insect; empty; insects in a well.

### THREE STROKES.

**肌** Cha, As **臘肌** twan cha, dried flesh.

**肘** Chòw, The joint of the arm.

**手肘** shòw chòw, the wrist. **袂可回肘** may k'hò hwúy chòw, the wristband passes round the wrist.

**肘注** chòw choó, to conceal and dwell upon.

**捉肘** tsūh chow, to seize a person by the wrist and detain him. **被肘** pé shòw, to be seized by the wrist.

**肘法** wei chòw fā, name of a book. A measure, according to some, of two cubits, according to others, of one cubit five inches in length.

**肥** E, and Che, As **肥裂** e lēē, to tear open; to rip open the bowels.

**肌** Han, To scratch the flesh into a sore; the female breast

**肱** Hēēn, The tripe of a cow.

**肝** Heu, The name of a village.

**剔** Heun, Mutton broth.

**肤** Hwan, To scratch the flesh into a sore. **胞肤** pau hwan, a blister.

**育** Hwang. A membrane above the heart and below the throat.

**居育之上膏之下** keu hwang che shāng kaou che hēē, the disease is seated between the throat and the said membrane.

**筋** Jin, Hard flesh. **筋筋** kin jin, tough tendons. **牢**

**筋** laou jin, strong.

**肢** Joo, Rotten fish, or flesh; stale fish.

**肝** Kan, The liver: the Chinese say that there are on the left side three lobes and on the right four; it is the residence of the gall-bladder, is attached to the ninth rib. It fulfils the office of general in the human system, and is the origin of plans and schemes. It is said by them also, to belong to the element wood, therefore it is firm in substance, and is provided with a stalk and branches. It is preferred in sacrificing to the spirit of the door.

**心肝** sin kan, the heart and liver; the mind, or disposition. **肝**

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**心**

榆 kan ju, the name of a country beyond the seas.

**肛** Kang, As **降肛** hung kang, swelled up large; a swelling of the abdomen: fat and corpulent. **肛門** kang mún, the anus. The rectum, said to resemble the inside of the nave of a wheel.

**肖** Sraou, Bones and flesh resembling each other. **肖似** seaou szé, to resemble. **不肖** pūh seaou, not resembling, degenerate. **肖類** seaou lúy, a sort, a class. **肖小** seaou seaou, small. Read seaou, dwindling into decay. To be lost and scattered. A man's name.

**朐** Teih, The flesh of the lower part of the belly; the ribs. Read pō, the fleshy part of a pig's back, or thigh. Read peih, the noise of cracking the fingers.

**𦍋** Too, As **𦍋𦍋** kwa too, pot-bellied. A large hammer or mallet; the large head of a staff.

**肚** Tò, The belly. **腹肚** fūh tò, the abdomen; the stomach. **肚痛** tò t'húng, the belly-ache.

**𦍋** Wà, To cut off the feet.

**𦍋** Yih, The breast bone.

**𦍋** Yuen, A small insect; empty; to twist, to flinch.

**𦍋** Yūh, Same as **育** yūh, to breed, to nourish.

**𦍋** Yung, The name of a sacrifice; to seek for incessantly; to sacrifice day after day.

Read ch'hiu, a boat sailing along.

## FOUR STROKES.

**𦍋** Chay, Minced meat.

**𦍋** Che, A member, a limb. **四肢** szé che, the four limbs. **肢體** che t'hè, the whole body. **腰肢** yaou che, the loins. Read shé, lying on the back.

**𦍋** Ch'he, As **𦍋𦍋** pe ch'he, the entrails of a bird; the trail of a woodcock.

**𦍋** Chow, The wrist: also rotten. **𦍋履** chow le, torn shoes. Read new, to eat flesh. Read ūh, the best part of the meat; tender meat. Read yūh, a hæmorrhage from the nose.

**𦍋** Chun, The cheeks; very sincere, honest. **𦍋𦍋** **其仁** chun chun ké jin, he was sincere in his profession of benevolence. Read shun, whole pieces of dried meat. **𦍋全** shun tseuén, entire. Read t'hun, as **𦍋𦍋** hwán t'hun, a meat dumpling. Read chùn, the chin, the flesh under the chin. Read chuē, the bones of the face.

**𦍋** Fang, Fat. **肥𦍋** fei fang, corpulent. **脂肪** che fang, the fat part of meat; unctuous matter

**肥** Fei, Fleishy, corpulent, fat. **肥盛** fei shing, fat and full. **肥脂** fei tun, fat, as a pig.

**肥瘠** fei tsèih, fertile and barren. **肥馬** fei mà, a fat horse.

**策肥** tsèih fei, to whip one's horse. **肥裕** fei joo, rich, abun-



dant. 肥胡 fei hoo, the name of a standard. 肥遺 fei wei, the name of a bird, and of a snake. 流肥 lew fei, a river rising from the same head, but divided into branches before it reaches the sea. 合肥 hō fei, the name of a place. Also the name of a horde of Tartars; a surname, and a man's name. Read pe, thin.

**肺** Fei, The lungs: they are said to have six lobes, and two ears; all of which are attached to the third section of the back; they occupy the region of the thorax. They fulfil the office of communicating intelligence. 祭肺 tsé fei, to sacrifice the liver. Also suddenly; to spend, to waste. 肺石 fei shih, a red stone, with which to communicate information to the people. To scrape a wooden board. Read p'hae, luxuriant. 肺肺 p'hae p'hae, exuberant.

**盼** Fun, Big-headed; numerous; to pay tribute; to distribute.

**脰** Han, The tongue; a handle for a sack. Read hān, a cow's belly. Read k'hin, to open out; to gather. The dried flesh of a fat ox.

**脰** Hang, The throat; great; a full pulse. Read kang, the name of a star, and a district.

**肴** Heou, To taste; prepared food; savoury viands. 酒肴 tsew heou, wine and meat.

**肸** Heih, A sound diffusing itself; a report spread abroad. 肸肸 heih heih, to undertake fully. Also moschettoes & other insects generated by dampness. 吹肸 shih heih, the rustling of the wind among the trees. 佛肸 fū heih, great; a man's name. The name of a district, in Thibet. Also the name of a city.

**肫** Heüth, Beef.

**肫** Heung, The breast. Same as 肫 heung.

**股** Hō, Fat.

**肱** Jen, Dog's flesh.

**肱** Jin, Meat soup, gravy.

**肩** Kēen, The shoulder, the part below the neck and above the shoulder blade. The upper part or root of the arm. 並肩 ping kēen, shoulder by shoulder.

**肩頭** kēen t'hōw, on the shoulders. 肩擔 kēen tan, to shoulder. 仔肩 tsé kēen, to be able, to be capable; to sustain.

**勝** shing kēen, to be equal to. 肩堅 kēen kēen, hard, compact. 息堅 sei kēen, to desist from an undertaking. 比肩 pè kēen, to compare; equal to. A beast three years old is called 肩 kēen. Also the name of a bird; to do, to undertake; a man's name. Read hān, small and emaciated. Also straight.

**腠** Keué, A hole, an orifice.

**肯** K'hang. To be willing, to permit. **不肯** p'uh k'hang, to be unwilling, to refuse. Read k'hee, attached to the flesh & bones.

**所** Kin. To respect, to reverence. Read ke, a dish containing the heart and tongue, at a sacrifice.

**股** Kòd. The thigh, the upper part of the leg. **屁股** pe kòd, the back-side, the posteriors.

**股強** kòd h'ang, firm, stable.

**車股** keu kòd, a part of a carriage near the wheel. A superior kind of musical stone. **長股**

chang kòd, the name of a country. **一股生意** yih kòd shing é, a share in a business. **三股**

索 san kòd sò, a three-fold cord.

**脬** Kwàa. The region of the stomach. Read yuen, the genitals.

**肱** Kwáng. The upper part of the arm. **股肱** kòd kwáng, arms and legs, applied to the ministers of the crown. **肱臂** kwáng pé, the fore-arm. **奇肱** ke kwáng, the name of a country, the inhabitants of which are supposed to have only one arm. **黑肱** hih kwáng, a man's name.

**肱** Kwei. As **肱腰** kwei yau, a sudden pain in the loins.

**眇** Maou. A part of the human body, beneath the ribs and outside the kidneys. A pain in that region.

**朏** Náh. As **縮朏** s'uh m'ih, the new moon appearing in the east. To walk very swiftly.

**膾** wán m'ih, fat. **膾膈** wán m'ih tse, the kidneys of a seal.

**胄** Pe. The tripe of a cow; the stomach of a bird. **胄脰** pe che, the gizzard. **胄厚** pe how, thick, substantial. Read pé, to sacrifice. **胄股** pe kòd, the posteriors.

**胄** Péen, The half of anything.

**胚** Pei. A fetus one month old, at which time no flesh is formed; hence the form of the character, which means no flesh; an embryo. Read pew, as **胚胎** pew tar, the commencement of conception before anything is formed; also any utensil before it is completed.

**胄** Pei. A slice of meat not yet minced.

**胄** Phang. As **胄脹** p'hang chang, swollen; putrid. **肥** p'hang, fat, lusty. Read fung, slices of meat.

**肥** P'heh. A fat belly; the increase in size of a female.

**胄** Pwan, Flesh.

**胄** T'han, Flesh spoiled.

**胄** T'han. The broth or gravy of meat. **胄脰** t'han keú, short and ugly. The glare of a tiger.

**胄** Too. The great gut; the colon.

**胖** Tsuy, To lose one's countenance in making a bow.

**脬** Tswan, Fat, unctuous matter.

**脰** Wán, The sides of the mouth. Read mae, to contract the field of vision, in order to see to a distance. A long time.

**肫** Yew, A useless appendage, as a protuberance or swelling; a wart. **肫贅** yew chuy, a wen, a tumour. **贅肫** chuy yew, a fault.

**脰** Yin, A scar, a cicatrix; the flesh on the back. Read th'hin, the wales in flesh produced by cudgelling.

**育** Yüh, To bring up children, to educate, to feed, to nourish. **養育** yáng yüh, to train up and maintain. **育德** yüh tih, to cultivate virtue. **育長** yüh chang, to cause to grow. **發育** fä yüh, to produce. **覆育** fū yüh, to overspread. **育幼** yüh yéw, young. **孕育** ying yäh, to conceive and bring forth.

## FIVE STROKES.

**肢** Che, The four extremities of the body; the four limbs; the arms and legs. **四肢不動** sé che pūh tung, not to move one's limbs. Also the branch of a tree.

**胝** Che, A thick, indurated skin. **胝胝** pēn che, a thickening of the skin of the hands, occasioned by hard labour. A corn on the foot; a cocoon. Read ch'he, the stomach of a bird. Also

tripe. Read té, the trunk of an animal body.

**脛** Che, and Shé, To rip open the bowels.

**胄** Ch'hóu, Posteriority, connections, descendants. **胄子** th'hóu tszé, the eldest son. **胄** ó ch'hóu, future descendants.

A surname, and name of a country. **胗** Chin, A sore on the hip.

**癰胗** yin chin, a pustule

**胕** Ching, To boil fish or flesh.

**胙** Choo, The body straight and upright; erect.

**腑** Fú, The inward parts. **六腑** līh fú, the six viscera.

**腑** he fú, the lungs and intestines. Read fú, the legs. Swelled; a swelling.

**腴** Gan, As **腴肛** gan käng, not to submit to people; independent, insubordinate. Read yang, as **腴腴** fú yang, the groin. **腴腴** pō an, the navel.

**脰** Hēen, The thick skin of the stomach. **肚脰** tò

hēen, the tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

**胡** Hoó, The dewlap of an ox; the skin hanging down under the neck of a cow. Also what?

**弗爲胡成** fū wei hoó ching, without attempting anything, what will be accomplished?

**胡** Hoó shów, age. **戈胡** ko

hoó, a pointed weapon with prongs on each side. **鏑胡** man hoó, a

spear not tipped with iron. **曼胡**

man hoó, 8 coats: kind of silk or ribband, without embroidery. 胡連 hoó yéén, distant. 胡福 hoó fúh, eternal happiness. A cross frame for suspending silk-worms.

胡粉 hoó fún, a kind of powder or pigment, for rubbing on the face: it is a preparation of lead, or bismuth. 胡餅 hoó píng, a large cake; covered over with linseed.

胡蝶 hoó tēē, a butterfly. In the language of epitaphs, 胡 hoó means to arrive at an advanced age, and to protect the people. 影胡 teau hoó, a kind of mushroom.

胡臬 hoó se, a kind of hemp.

鸛胡 te hoó, the name of a bird.

盧胡 loo hoó, to laugh in one's throat; to laugh aloud. The name of a river, and a hill. Used for 瑚

hoó, a sacrificial vessel. 胡非子 hoó fēi tse, name of a book.

The name of a people, (the Huns); and a surname. Read hwa, the handle of a spear. Read hoó, the neck. 胡麻 hoó ma, sesame.

膵 Kaou, The back. 膵脊 kaou tseih, the back.

膵 Kēa, The scab of a wound.

膵 Kēa, As 背膵 pei kēa, armour for the back, or shoulders.

膵 Kēa, As 背膵 kēa tēa, open, not close.

膵 Kēuá, A surname.

膵 K'heih, Meat soup, or gravy. Read lá, as 膵臘 lá, mixed meat.

胸 K'hēu, As 脯胸 foo k'heu, dried meat: that which is stretched out is called 脰 ting, and that which curls up, 胸 k'heu. Also distant, far off; the name of a hill, a country, and a city: also of a region in the sea. A surname. Read heu, as 胸衍 heu yen, the name of a Tartar horde. Read ch'hun, the name of a district.

肱 K'heu, The ribs, the sides of an animal, the flank; an opening in the side; to open out.

肱篋 k'heu kēē, to open a box. To open from one side; to discard; to throw away. 肱於沙 k'heu yu sha, to throw upon the sand.

右肱 yew k'heu, the right wing of an army. A man's name.

肱 K'hūh, As 肱臂 k'hūh tēn, the small of the back.

�脚 k'hūh k'hēō, the hollow of the foot. Read chwā, a pain in the knees.

� Koo, As �肱 koo tun, a large belly. Read hoo, as � too hoo, large.

� Koo, As �曝 koo pō, to dry in the sun. Same as � koo, the thigh.

� Mac, The flesh on the side of the back.

� Mō, The belly.

� Mow, As 大�指 tá mow chē, the thumb.

� Né, Fat; pickled meat; or bones and meat salted down together without liquor.

**肢** Pè, Flesh.

**脰** Pèi, Fat meat. Read peih, as **脰肝** peih heih, large.

**背** Pei, The back, the back part; to turn one's back on;

that which is behind, and kept out of sight. **手背** shòu pei, the back of the hand. **背壽** pei shòu, age.

**台背** tai pei, advanced in years. A ray diverging from the sun; the north side of a hall. **違背** wei pei, to oppose. **背主** pei chòu, to turn one's back on a master.

**負背** foo pei, to carry on one's back. **背書** pei shoo, to repeat a lesson. **背地** pei té, in a clandestine manner.

**胚** Pei, an embryo in the womb. **胚胎** pei t'hae, a foetus one month old; an unfinished, incomplete thing. **胚澤** pei hwuy, not yet concreted into a mass; as floating clouds.

**腓** Peih, As **腓肝** peih heih, large. Read fèi, the lungs. Read fih, dry.

**脰** Peih, The male organ of generation.

**胞** P'haou, As **胞衣** p'haou e, the membrane in which children are enveloped when born. This membrane is said to be formed round the foetus in the fourth month.

**兒胞** ér p'haou, the membrane attached to a new-born child.

**同胞兄弟** t'hung p'haou heung té, own brothers. Used for

**庖** p'haou, as **庖人** p'haou jin, a cook

**肋** P'hò, The ribs, the sides. **兩肋** liàng p'hò, the two sides. Read pò, strong armour.

**質肋** heung pò, a breast plate.

**胖** P'hwán, The half of the body; the half of a slaughtered animal. A slice; like the slices of dried meat, but raw. The thin flakes of flesh on the side of the ribs.

A broad piece of flesh. Read pwan, large, great. **體胖** t'hè pwan, a large, corpulent person. Read pan, loose and easy

**脛** Ping, As **脛脛** ping ché, the fat or suet of sheep or oxen. **脛脂** ping ché, fat. Read p'hing, the belly swollen.

**股** Pò, The small hairs on the top of the thigh. **股義** pò chuy, the fine hair or down on the skin. White flesh.

**服** Pwán, Flesh. Same as **福** peih.

**膾** San, Fat, the fat of animals; suet or lard.

**膈** San, Tendons shooting forth

**膈** Säng, The rancid fat of dogs; rare, not thoroughly dressed: also the fat of fowls. Read säng, as **膈遇** säng yú, a kind of bird.

**胥** Seu, Pickled crabs; because the flesh may be parted into fibres: also to wait, to help; mutually. **閹克胥匡** wang k'nh seu k'hwang, (the people) cannot

help one another. 胥靡 *seu mei*, go follow one the other. A slight punishment. To feel alarmed when ascending a high place. 胥皆 *seu keae*, all, every one. 儲胥 *choo seu*, to store up, ready for use. 儲蓄 *choo heüh*, to accumulate. 胥師 *seu sze*, the name of an office. 胥邪 *seu yâi*, the name of a tree. 蝴蝶胥 *hoo tö seu*, a kind of butterfly. A euphonic particle, as 君子樂胥 *seun tszè lö seu*, a good man feels happy. 薄胥 *pö seu*, the name of a place. 胥闕 *seu leu*, a kind of door. A surname, and a man's name.

脉 *Shé*, Flesh growing up.

脾 *Shia*, To stretch out the body; the flesh of the lower part of the belly. Read *e*, the flesh of the ribs.

胴 *Sze*, The covering of the head, the brain pan.

胥 *Tsé*, As 背蹇 *taé tsé*, the body trembling.

胎 *T'hae*, A fetus 3 month's old, to begin; a conception begun, and not yet completed. 胚

胎未成 *p'he t'hae wei ching*, anything unfinished and incomplete. 母胎 *moë t'hae*, one's mother's womb. 石胎 *shih t'hae*, barren. 脫胎 *t'hoë t'hae*, an abortion. 不殺胎 *p'eh shä t'hae*, do not kill animals big with young.

胎生者 *t'hae säng chay*, viviparous. 珠胎 *choo t'hae*, a

pearl. 胎逃 *t'hae t'ho*, to rebel and abscond. 受胎 *shów t'hae*, to become pregnant. 二胎 *üri t'hae*, two children at a birth.

胆 *T'hán*, A fleshy appearance. Read *t'hä*, as 鴈胆 *k'hö t'hä*, fat. Read *t'han*, slaver from the mouth. Vulgarly used for 膽 *tán*, the gall-bladder.

肤 *T'hé*, The bones out of joint. One says, swollen. The flesh of the back: the increase of size observed in pregnancy.

貼 *T'héen*, Fat; soup, gravy.

胆 *T'heu*, A fly blow in meat, which generates worms; worms in meat.

胙 *Tsoó*, Flesh offered in propitiatory sacrifices. 賜胙 *tszé tsoó*, to make a present of flesh used in sacrifices. To establish an altar for sacrifice. 胙報 *tsóo paóu*, to remunerate, to recompence. Also happiness; to bless. 天胙 *t'héen tsoó*, heaven's blessings. 胙位 *tsóo wei*, a seat, a position. 反

胙 *fán tsoó*, he returned to his seat. 胙俎 *tsóo tsoó*, the vi-

ands feasted on by a royal host. 胙城 *tsóo ching*, the name of a city, a pavilion, and a country.

肺 *Tsze*, That which is left after eating, the fragments that remain; dried meat with the bones. 乾肺 *kan tsze*, dried meat.

醫 *Taze*, Birds and beasts deficient in some member; monsters, abominable. Rotten flesh.

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埋齒 mae tse, to bury putrid flesh. Read tse, the small intestines. Animals that inhabit the water. Read tselh, diseased, emaciated. Read tszé, a bone with meat upon it.

背  
脊  
胃  
胃

Tse, The small intestines.

Wan, The wrist; to seize.

Wei, The stomach, that which receives and digests food. 鹿胃 lüh wei, a stag's stomach. 胃脯 wei foo, sheep's maws, seasoned and dried. The name of a constellation; Musca.

胤 Yin, Children and grandchildren, in an unbroken line. To hand down, to succeed.

胤保 yin paòu, to succeed to, and protect a kingdom. 天胤 t'heü yin, a heavenly-appointed successor. 胤習 yin selh, accustomed to.

## SIX STROKES.

脰 Che, The stomach, or crop of a bird; a general name for stomach. 臍脰 pe che, a bird's crop. Also tripe. Read ché, fat. Read chíh, the name of a place.

脂 Che, The fat of horned animals; suet; the hard fat of animals; the fat inclosing the kidneys. 凝脂 ying chi, hard suet. 燕脂 yen che, a sort of pomatum, mixed with the juice of red and blue flowers. 膚脂 shun che, a cosmetic for the lips. Used metaphorically, for glory; as 出泥

入脂 ch'hüh ne jüh che, to get out of mud into fat, out of disgrace into honour. 脂華 che kēen, grease for wheels. 竊脂 ts'hē che, the name of a green sparrow, with a hooked beak, fond of stealing fat. 龍骨木脂 lung kwüh mūh che, euphorbium gum. 玉脂 yūh che, the name of a plant. 赤石脂 ts'ih sh'ih che, a sort of ochre, used for smearing houses. 補骨脂 pòu kw'ih che, an ointment for sore bones. Read ché, the finger.

脰

Ching, A. 脰錦 ching sh'ih, well-dressed, thoroughly done.

脰

E. The flesh of the back.

脰

E. The flesh on the thigh of a pig; the ham.

脰

Gae, Fat.

脰

Gō, Rotten flesh. 脰敗 gō paé, putrid.

脰

Hän, The heel; flesh growing over the eye.

脰

Häng, The calf of the leg.

脰

脰脰 k'òu häng, the leg. The genitals of a bull.

脰

Heau, A voice; the bone of the leg.

脰

Hē, The ribs, the sides of the body. 脰脰 leung hē, the breast and sides: under the arm-pits. 代脰 p'ēn hē, additional ribs. 脰脰 ts'ò hē, the chest of an animal. 長脰 cháng hē, the long ribs. 短脰 twán hē, the short ribs. 脰脰 p'ih

hěe, to intimidate people by violence. 脅權 hěe keuén, to take advantage of authority. 脅驅 hěe keu, an instrument for stopping a carriage from going too fast. 脅斂 hěe lēn, to gather. 責責 hěe tsā, to reprove. 盾盾 hěe tun, a kind of shield. Read hěén, to guard against. 脅生 hěe sāng, to be born from between the ribs.

**脰** Hěe, A large belly.

**胎** Heih, As 胎肩 heih kēn, to shrug up the shoulders.

**胃** Heung, The breast, the chest. 大胃 tá heung, a large chest. 打胃 tà heung, to beat on one's breast. 胃中 heung chung, in the mind.

**脰** Hew, The belly sunk in through hunger.

**脂** Hwuy, As 臃脂 kwei hwuy, very much swollen.

**胸** Ján, As 胸臃 ján ján, a kind of insect: also a place where such insects abound.

**胫** Kae, The great toe; the hair on the same. 胫備 kae pei, prepared. 奇胫 ke kae, the title of a military book. Read kae, the part under the jaws.

**膞** K'hoó, and K'hwá, The thigh. 膞膞 yaou k'hoó, the space between the thighs. 膞下 k'huó hěa, under the thigh. Read kwae, fat

**胛** Kó, The part under the arm-pits. 胛腋 kó yih, the arm-pits. Read kih, the bone

at the back of an animal's neck.

**胱** Kwang, As 膀胱 pang kwang, the bladder. The Chinese say that it is nine ounces in weight, nine inches long, and contains nine gills of urine.

**脛** Kwáng, The region of the abdomen. Read kēang, the hollow part of a bone.

**胙** Kwei, As 肺胙 té kwei, pot-bellied. Read k'hwei, hollow.

**胛** Mei, The flesh on the sides of the back. 胛背 mei pei, the back.

**脈** Mih, The veins and arteries; the pulse. 血脈 heuē mih, the blood in the veins.

**地脈** té mih, the veins or springs in the ground. 診脈 chin mih, to feel the pulse. 看脈 k'hán mih, to examine the pulse.

**脾** Mow, As 脊脾 tseih mow, the back.

**胙** Na, As 腠胙 cha na, open, not close. Read ch'he; anything fat and sleek; plump and good-looking.

**能** Nang, A kind of wild hog, very strong and powerful. Hence used for power, ability, capacity; to be able; may, can. 賢能 heén nang, capable; talented; able to undertake and accomplish anything. 爭能 tsāng nang, to contend for superiority. 才能 tsae nang, talent. 能通 nang urh, to exert power over those that are near. 能幹 nang kan, ability.



不能 pūh nāng, cannot. 無能 wōo nāng, incapable. 可能 h'ò nāng, can. Read laé, a tortoise with three feet. Used for 台 tae, as 三能 san tae, the name of a constellation, the feet of Ursa Major. Read naé, a surname. Used for 耐 naé, to bear.

**脾** Ne, Strong tendons, muscular, powerful.

**胨** Pang, As 胨肛 pang kēang, swelled up large.

**胼** Pēen, As 胼胝 pēen te, an induration of the skin; a thickening of the skin on the hands and feet.

**脰** Ping, The belly swelled up.

**脰** Sēé, Fat, suet; the fat of the breast.

**脰** Shá, To cut off flesh.

**脰** Shing, Doltish, foolish.

**脰** Read ching, as 脰脰 hīng ching, swollen. Read ching, to ascend; to put a sacrificial animal into a caldron, or dish.

**脰** T'heaou, The name of a sacrifice; to offer flesh in sacrifice. Read yaou, good, pleased.

**脰** T'héen, Fat. Read kwá, suet.

**脰** T'hung, The large intestines. Read tūng, straight.

**脰** t'hung chwang, form, appearance.

**脊** Tseih, The back. 背脊 pei tseih, the back-bone. where the hands and feet cannot reach. To accumulate, because all

the bones and muscles accumulate there. 狸脊 le tseih, the back-bone of a fox. 山脊 san tseih, the ridge of a hill. 地脊 té tseih, the range of hills running through a country. 脊理 tseih lè, furrows or ridges. 死脊 szé tseih, dead men's bones. 脊令 tseih ling, the wattle. 茅脊 mau tseih, the ridges along a rube or sedre. 屋脊 ūh tseih, the ridge pole of a house.

**臄** Tseu, A kind of insect.

**臄** Tsuy, Slender and easily broken; brittle, not strong; to desire. 臄薄 tsuy pō, light and thin. Vulgarly written 臄

**臄** Tsze, Large slices of meat, flesh.

**臄** Tsze, Slices of meat.

**臄** Urh, Boiled to rags; thoroughly done.

**臄** Wà, As 臄臄 wà che, fat.

**臄** Yá, The hands or feet bent by disease.

**臄** Yēu, As 臄喉 yen how, the throat. 臄脂 yen che, a cosmetic, rouge.

**臄** Yew, The name of a district; costiveness.

**臄** Yu, The fat under the belly. 肥臄 fei yu, fat.

SEVEN STROKES.

**禽** Cha, To hold in the tongue.

**臄** Chā, As 臄臄 nēé chā, the flesh quivering.

**脍** Ché, The skin of the bladder. **脍脍** ping ché, the suet of oxen or sheep. The skin of fat.

**臄** Che, A black spot.

**脍** Ch'hen, The blood coming from raw meat. **生脍** s'ing ch'hen, raw meat. Pickled fish.

**脍** Ching, The fine part of meat. **脍脍** tsuy ching, the tender and prime pieces of flesh.

**脯** Foo, Dried meat. **乾脯** kan foo, slices of meat, cured and dried in the sun. **胃脯** wei foo, sheep's maws salted and dried.

**脍脯** sew foo, prepared dried meat. Used for **脯** foo, to drink largely of wine. **Read poc**, a spirit which induces calamity. One says, to assemble people to eat and drink.

**脍** Han, As **脍脍** chih han, medicine for sabre wounds.

**脍** Han, The chin; fat beef sliced and dried. A handle for opening out a bag or purse.

**脍** H'ang, As **脍脍** pang h'ang, swollen; the belly puffed up; the stomach full of wind.

**脍** H'è, Under the arm-pits.

**脍** H'ih, Flesh.

**脍** Hin, Proud flesh growing up. **脍脍** p'hun hin, heat in the skin; a swelling. **Read ch'he**, as **脍脍** too ch'he, the intestines of calves or colts. A receptacle for water in animals.

**脍** Hing, The leg, from the knee downwards. **脚脍** k'h'èo hing, the leg. **脍脍** hing, straight. The legs of birds and animals. **脍脍** h'èo hing, the legs of a stork.

**脍** Jin, As **脍脍** seun jin, the name of a village.

**脍** Jow, A placid countenance.

**脍** K'ang, To have a bone stick in the throat whilst eating.

**脍** K'een, Under the belly.

**脍** Read h'è, under the arm-pits. **Read k'è**, the chin.

**脚** K'è, The leg, below the knee. **脚脍** k'èo hing, the leg generally. **長脚** chang k'è, long legs: the Chinese suppose there is a nation of such. **四脚**

**獸** szé k'èo sh'ow, four-footed animals.

**好手脚** haou sh'ow k'è, clever, handy.

**脚踏** k'èo tsé, to tread on with the foot.

**弄手脚** l'ung sh'ow k'è, to play tricks of legerdemain.

**脍** Keuh, The body; fat.

**脍** K'hew, Lean, emaciated.

**脍** Read hew, the sides, between the back and belly.

**脍** Kwàn, The stomach. **Read han**, flesh. **Read hwan**, narrow.

**脍** Kwan, As **肥脍** fei kwan, fat.

**脍** Kw'è, Bandy legs.

**脍** Leu, As **脍脍** leu tselh, the back bone.

**脰** Leuě, The flesh on the ribs : one says, the fat upon the inwards. The fat encircling the intestines of animals. Read lwan, slices of meat; to cut meat into slices. Read paou, the bladder.

**脰** Mang, Large and corpulent; swollen.

**脰** Mei, The flesh of the back, or on the side of the back bone, inside; the part above the heart and below the mouth.

**脰** Nan, As **脰** 脰 nan tan, fat.

**脰** Nēě, To swell; a swelling.

**脰** Pe, As **脰** 脰 pe che, the stomach.

**脰** P'haou, The bladder; to approach.

**脰** Pō, As **脰** 脰 pō yang, the navel.

**脰** Seuēn, As **脰** 脰 seuēn twan, short **脰** 脰 pēn seuēn, short and small, dwarfish.

**脰** Sew, Dried meat. **脰** 脰 jūh sew, meat cut up into slices and dried. **脰** 脰 twan sew, the same prepared with spices.

Contracted, shrivelled : also to regulate, to manage, to become accustomed to **脰** 脰 sew che, to set to rights, to polish, to improve.

**脰** 脰 sew mūh, to cultivate harmony.

**脰** 脰 sew chāng, to lengthen.

**脰** 脰 sew kwàng, to extend.

**脰** 脰 sew yuēn, distant.

**脰** 脰 saou sew, to brush away.

**脰** 脰 sew pé, to prepare, to

provide. **脰** 脰 sew kōw, a long time.

**脰** 脰 sew hīng, to respect.

**脰** 脰 sew kan, dried up by the sun.

**脰** 脰 sew kōb, to beat a drum alone.

**脰** 脰 lung sew, the name of a plant, with leaves like the coriander.

**脰** 脰 sew pé, the name of a fish. Also a surname,

and a man's name. Read yēw, a

lackered cup, used in ancestral

temples. Read teaou, the name of

a district. Read seaou, to cover

over with wings.

**脰** Shaou, Anything brought

to a point.

**脰** Shin, Sacrificial flesh, be-

stowed by the emperor on

those of the same surname. **脰**

**脰** shin fan, the flesh of a victim,

offered in the ancestral temple, or

at the shrine of the gods of land

and grain : it was offered up in a

large shell. Also raw flesh. **脰**

**脰** le shin, the name of a place.

**脰** woō shin, a man's name.

**脰** Shing, Fat, corpulent.

**脰** Shūn, As **脰** 脰 k'hòw

shūn, the lips, the borders

of the mouth. **脰** 脰 shūn wāng ch'hé hān, when the

lips are lost, the teeth will feel cold.

**脰** nēw shūn, the name of a

water plant. Used for **脰** min.

**脰** Sín, The brains collected

together.

**脰** T'hěě, The bones out of

joint : one says, swollen.

The flesh of the back. Read t'he,

as 膈肺 p'hē-n't'he, the nose awry  
**脰** T'hung, Dried meat, stretch-  
 ed out when cured: also  
 straight. 脰祭 t'hing tsé, fresh  
 fish.

**脫** T'hó, Thin, emaciated, the  
 flesh wasted away; bones  
 without flesh. Clay breaking off:  
 anything dissolving of itself. To  
 separate; to strip off the skin. **脫**

衣 t'hó e, to put off clothes To  
 remove the tendons and flabby part  
 of meat, and select the prime pieces.

**脫胎** t'hó t'hae, an abortion.

**脫免** t'hó mién, to avoid. **脫**

出 t'hó ch'hih, to escape. **脫**

略 t'hó lěo, loose, open; to

abridge. **脫遺** t'hó wei, to leave.

**脫走** t'hó tsow, to escape. **脫**

過 t'hó kó, to surpass. **脫除**

t'hó choo, to remove. Fallacious,

deceitful; perhaps, peradventure.

**兔脫** ków t'hó, a kind of plant.

**脫鷄** t'hó yaou, a bird. The

name of a hill, and a place. Read

yué, insects just after casting their

skins, when they look fresh and

fine. Read t'hwaa, slowly, gently;

pleased

**脰** T'how, As 脰項 t'how

lěang, the neck **絕脰** t'how,

to decollate. **脰鳴** t'how ming,

a cricket. **脰鶻** t'how yéu,

a kind of swallow, with

a white neck. **脰錯** t'how tsóo,

erroneous. Meat.

**脰** T'huy, As 脰脰 wei

t'huy, fat **脰脰** kwei

t'huy, sore heels.

**臑** T'ih, As 臑臑 lih t'ih, a  
 wry face.

**脰** Ts'hó, As 叢脰 tsung  
 ts'hó, broken small; minced

meat. Read tsëa, brittle.

**脰** Tsüh, Cabobs; pieces of  
 meat stuck on a skewer, and

broiled. Read tsëih, thin.

**脰** Tsuy, The genitals of an  
 infant; the motion of the

mouth. Read seuen, shrivelled,

puckered up. **脰縮** seuen seth,

dried meat shrunk up. **脰減**

seuen këen, to diminish.

**脰** Wán, As 脰合 wán hē,

united, joined together. Read

min, the sea and sky blended to-

gether, without any definite horizon.

**脰** Wan, The place between

the pulse and the palm of

the hand; the root of the thumb.

**脰** Yě, Pickled meat, or fish.

**脰** Yuen, Short.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**脹** Chang, A swelling of the  
 abdomen. **臃脹** loo chang,

the belly puffed up and sounding

hollow, like a drum. Read ch'hang,

the great and small intestines.

**臠** Che, The brine in which

fish is pickled.

**臠** Chih, The stomach or maw,

a foot and 2 inches in length.

**臠黏** chih këen, adhesive; the

hair sticky, from the abundance of

pomatum rubbed on it. Fat; the

fat on the entrails.

**脰** Ching, Well-dressed, thoroughly cooked.

**豚** Chō, The thigh; the buttocks; fat. Read tūh, the hole under the tail of an animal.

**脍** Chuē, To pick out the meat from between the bones; the marrow in the bones; a libation at a sacrifice.

**腫** Chuy, An induration of the skin, or cicatrice; a hard excrescence on a horse or fowl's legs. Read shwuy, the buttocks. The name of a district. Used for 脰 chwae, ugly.

**腓** Fei, As 腓 腓 k'heō fei, the calf of the leg. 腓 腸 fei ch'hang, the bulbous projection on the back of the leg. 腓 病 fei p'ing, diseased. 腓 變 fei p'een, changed, altered. 腓 避 fei pei, to avoid.

**腐** Fō, Rotten, decayed. 腐 草 fō tsaou, decayed vegetables. 腐 不 中 用 fō pūh chung yung, rotten and good for nothing. 腐 儒 fō joō, a rotten scholar, a dolt, a stupid fellow. 腐 刑 fō h'ing, the punishment of castration. Read pō, as 腐 罐 pō kwan, the name of an insect.

**腑** Fō, As 臟 腑 chwang fō, the various viscera. 肺 fō, the lungs. The 腑 fō, are by some referred to the superior or prominent viscera, as the great and small intestines, the bladder, &c.

**脛** Han, The front part of the neck, under the chin.

**脛** He, The buttocks, the rump. Read he, to govern.

**脛** Hēen, To eat flesh without being satisfied, to gormandize. Read han, to broil meat till it is well done.

**脛** Hin, A graagrenē in a wound.

**脛** Hwān, As 脛 脛 hwān tun, a meat dumpling; anything oval. Read kwān, a general name for insects.

**脛** Jin, A good taste, savory; to gormandize, to guzzle.

**脛** 脛 熟 jin shūh, well done, thoroughly dressed. Read teen, fine, excellent.

**脛** Kē, The calf of the leg; anything fat and protuberant. 脛 脛 kē shwuy, the calf. 無 脛 國 woō kē kwō, name of a country, where the people have no calves to their legs.

**脛** Ke, The quarter of a victim; a kind of soup.

**脛** Keae, A local term for milk.

**脛** Keu, A term in the north for bird's fat. Dried wild fowl, eaten in the summer. Also a long time; the middle.

**脛** Keu, Pad. moi.

**脛** K'heung, Hollow, empty; a hollow bone; the flank of a horse. A vulgar appellation for the tune of a song, or the whine of a

brogue. Read k'hung, dried mutton.

**髀** K'hān, The pelvis; the hip bones; the buttocks; bones out of joint.

**脣** Kin, Ulcers on the lips.

**脬** Kwan, The stomach.

**脔** Kwān, As 脔脂 kwān she, the fat of the intestines; the fat of animals collected together. Hard fat that may be separated into divisions; suet. Read chun, an induration of the spleen.

**脞** Kwei, The tendons and joints contracted. Read keuen, the sides of the mouth. Read kwèn, the body bent.

**脞** Kwó, Swollen and inflamed. Read hwa, the name of a medicinal plant, good for the lungs, and promotive of longevity. Read luy, a rising of the skin.

**脞** Le, Lame.

**脞** Lēang, As 脞脞 ke lēang, dried meat; savoury.

**脞** Lü, Fat, suet.

**脞** Lun, The skin.

**脞** Nūy, As 萎脞 wei nūy, weak and feeble.

**脞** Pang, A local term for swelled and puffed up.

**脞** Pang, A swelling of the abdomen.

**脾** Pé, The internal tunic of the stomach: it is said to have an influence over sincerity, and to belong to earth. Wind and

thunder are also said to affect the **脾** pé. It is the lower part of the stomach, which it assists in the digestion of food. **脾** 脞 pé keu, a dainty dish. **脾** 折 pé seth, the tripe of a cow. **脾** 止 pé chā, to stop. Also low; the name of a city. Read pñé, tripe. Read p'he, fat, and full. Read pé, the buttocks.

**胼** Pēn, As 胼胝 pēn che, an induration of the skin, occasioned by hard labour. Hard, firm. Read p'hēn, flesh and skin flabby and wide apart.

**脞** P'hang, The belly swollen and puffed up.

**脞** Pow, The brine in which pork is salted. Read p'how, a covering of the buttocks. Read pe, a surname.

**腊** Sēh, Dried meat; meat cut up into small pieces, and daily put out into the sun to dry.

**脯** 腊 foo sēh, dried hard meat for a journey. A long time; extreme; very speedy. Used for 措 tsou, to put down, to lay aside.

**腊** 人 tsou jin, the name of an office. Wrinkled, shrivelled.

**脞** Shin, Diseased, sick.

**腎** Shin, The kidneys: this viscous is said to preside over wisdom, and to secrete the semen and other fluids. It is situated below the stomach, on either side, even with the navel; it is embedded in fat; it presides over force, and cunning also proceeds from it. The

Chinese, however, distinguish between the two kidneys; the left one being called a kidney, and the right one 命門 *míng mún*, the gate of life. 腎引 *shin yin*, to lead. Also hard. 外腎 *waé shin*, the testicles.

**腎** *Shin*, The hump on a cow's neck.

**脣** *Shun*, The lips. Read *min*, as 脣合 *min hō*, the sea and sky blending together, so as to present an undefined horizon.

**腓** *Shwuy*, The buttocks, the posteriors, the lower part of the back bone. The name of a place.

**腓** *T'han*, The flesh, the muscles; viands, eatables, to eat or drink together

**腓** *T'héen*, As 腓腓 *t'héen t'héen*, abundance of provisions. Thick, glutinous; good, excellent; extreme; to forget; a long time. Used for 殄 *t'héen*, to terminate. 無不腓 *woó pūh t'héen*, by no means bad-tasted.

**腓** *Tsan*, What is left by animals after eating. Read *chan*, big-bellied.

**脛** *Tsäng*, The tendon achilles.

**脛** *Tsèé*, The front of the shoulder

**脛** *Tseué*, Fragile, easily broken. Read *suy*, the face glossy and shining. One says, the brains.

**脛** *Ts'ho*, and *T'hae*, A large belly.

**脛** *Tsing*, As 脛肉 *tsing iúh*, the prime pieces of meat.

**脛** *Tsung*, Sick, diseased.

**脛** *Tsze*, Fat. 脛脛 *keae taze*, fat and lean.

**脛** *Tung*, Minced meat.

**腕** *Wán*, As 手腕 *shòw wán*, the wrist; to grasp with the hand. 扼腕 *gūh wán*, to clench the fist.

**脛** *Ya*, As 脛脛 *ya te*, fat.

**脛** *Yé*, Pickled meat.

**腋** *Yih*, The arm-pit. 腋下 *yih hzá*, under the arm-pits. To unravel.

NINE STROKES.

**脛** *Cha*, As 脛脛 *k'fa cha*, flesh not close-grained; coarse. The scar of a wound, to adhere. 脛脛 *cha ua*, coarse-grained: also sticking together.

**脛** *Chá*, Boiled meat.

**脛** *Ché*, Meat cut into thin slices or shreds; meat minced small; to slice. Mutton, beef, and fish chopped up together

**脛** *Chen*, As 沐脛 *mūh chen*, a monstrosity.

**腸** *Ch'hang*, The intestines. 大腸 *tá ch'hang*, the large intestines. 小腸 *seáu ch'hang*, the small ditto. The Chinese say that the large intestines are 21 cubits long, 4 inches broad, and one in diameter; they lie on the right side of the navel, twisted.

about in 16 folds: the small ones are 32 cubits long, one inch broad, and half an inch in diameter; these lie on the left side, also twisted into 16 folds. 心腸 *sin ch'hang*, heart and bowels, the feelings, the mind.

Exhilarated: also minute. 羊腸 *yang ch'hang*, the name of a chain of hills. 無腸國 *woó ch'hang kwó*, the name of a country, the inhabitants of which are supposed to have no bowels. 馬腸 *mà ch'hang*, the name of an animal, like a tiger. 魚腸 *yú ch'hang*, the name of a sword. 鹿腸 *lúh ch'hang*, the name of a plant. 黃腸 *hwang ch'hang*, the shell of a coffin.

胙 *Chih*, Flesh growing up.

胙 *Choc*, A pig; the belly.

腠 *Chun*, Fat, corpulent.

腫 *Chung*, An ulcer, a sore, a boil: also a swelling.

泣而目腫 *keih ár mǎi chung*, the eyes swollen from weeping.

浮腫 *fou chung*, a puffing up, a swelling.

腹腫 *fúh chung*, a swelling of the abdomen. A protuberance on a tree.

膈 *E*, The chest, the flesh of the breast; swollen.

腹 *Fúh*, Thick, rich; the middle of the body, the belly.

腹肚 *fúh tò*, the abdomen.

腹心 *fúh sin*, heart and bowels; an intimate friend, one tenderly beloved. 遺腹 *wei fúh*, to bequeathe.

腹疾 *fúh tséih*, the belly-ache.

抱腹 *paou fúh*, a belly cloth, to keep the stomach warm. A surname, and a man's name. The earth is called 腹 *fúh*, because it embraces all things like the abdomen does the bowels.

腊 *Gan*, To boil fish. 腊鷄 *gan ke*, to boil a fowl. Read an, as 腊脯 *an nan*, meat boiled in soup.

腭 *Gǎ*, Same as 齧 *gǎ*, broken teeth.

隅 *Gow*, The front bone of the shoulder; the top of the shoulder.

膈 *Han*, The handle of a bag.

腭 *Hé*, The membranous skin of the throat; the belly.

腭 *He*, To laugh aloud.

腭 *Hih*, As 腭視 *hīh shé*, to look.

腭 *Hwan*, Fat.

腭 *Jòw*, An affable countenance.

腭 *Jow*, Excellent meat; fat & good. 腭盛 *jow shing*, full, abundant. Read *jòw*, an affable countenance.

腭 *Juen*, A sore foot. Read *naou*, the joint of the arm.

Read *nun*, pickled meat. Weak, lissome. Read *e*, pickled meat, with the bones in it.

服 *Kéa*, A disease of the bowels

腊 *Keac*, Thin, meagre.



**腳** Kěō, The leg, which in sitting down, after the Chinese manner, is thrown out behind. **答**

**腳** tae kěō, to bastinado on the feet. To knead with the feet. **腳**

**行** kěō hīng, to go on foot. **腳**

**痛** kěō t'háng, a sore foot.

**暖** Kěō, As **暖** kěō kěō, a loud laugh, A neat's tongue.

**腱** K'hēen, The root of a muscle, a tendon; a large tendon; the twang of a tendon when stretched and pulled.

**膈** K'ih, A membrane that separates the heart from the lungs.

**腓** Kwei, As **腓** kwan kwei, ugly.

**膾** Leūh, The blood of sacrificial flesh; the bowels. Read suy, to superintend a sacrifice.

**膺** Lo, The lines in the palm of the hand, by which the Chinese judge of future fortunes.

**羴** Lò, The name of an animal like an elephant. It has thick lips, a covered mouth, protruding eyes, and short ears; a large body, and short neck.

**腓** Mei, As **腓** mei t'hae, an incipient conception.

**腓** mei mei, fat, lusty; also elegant.

**脯** Nān, Boiled meat. **脯** nan fōd, dried meat.

**腦** Nān, The brain. Read nāu, a sleek skin. **血** 腦

**塗地** heuē nāu t'hoē tē, blood and brains smeared on the ground.

**腓** Pēen, Coarse-grained flesh.

**腓** Peih, As **腓** peih yih, an idea kept secret, and not divulged. **腓** peih p'hē, the noise of striking.

**腓** Pin, The flesh attached to a tendon; a muscle.

**腓** Ping, A swelling of the abdomen.

**腓** Shoo, A hollow part of the back, opposite the navel. Read yoo, as **腓** yoo yoo, flattering.

**腓** Shun, As **腓** shun ch'hang, the calf of the leg. The name of a certain hollow part in the human body.

**腥** Sing, Small excrescences growing in the flesh, about the size of grains of rice. **膏** 腥 kaou sing, fat, unctuous matter.

**臭** 腥 hew sing, rancid. **腥** sing tsaou, a little turned, and unfit to eat. **腥** sing wei, filthy. **腥** sing yü, raw meat.

**腥** sing yü, raw fish. **腓** Te, As **腓** tēh te, hard fat, or suet.

**腓** Té, As **腓** té kwei, a large belly, pot-bellied.

**腓** Thēē, A dislocated bone; swollen.

**腓** Thing, Dried meat.

**腓** Tho, The flesh of a sacrificial victim.

**腓** Tseih, Fat, unctuous; matter issuing out of a wound; fat coming out. Harmonious.

**脚** Tseih, As 脚 臑 tseih  
tseih, fat, greasy.

**臑** Tsen, Meat, animal food.

**臑** Tsow, Dried meat, curved  
and shrunk up.

**臑** Tsow, Between the legs  
and the thighs.

**臑** Tsow, As 腠理 tsow lè,  
the grain of flesh, the divi-  
sions of the muscles, the muscular  
fibres; the lines on the surface of  
the skin; the part between the skin  
and the flesh. Interchanged with  
臑 tsow.

**臑** Tsung, Sick, diseased.

**臑** Tun, To trail the feet in  
walking. Read chuen, a  
stone sceptre, ornamented with a  
dragon. Read tüh, fat. Used for  
the following.

**臑** Tun, and Tüh, Fat. 肥

**臑** 臑 fei tun, a fat hog. 臑

**臑** tun hac, fat meat; fat and full.

**臑** tun leu, full in flesh. To  
trail the feet in walking.

**臑** Twan, To cure meat with  
ginger and other spices, and  
then to dry it. 臑脩 twan sew,  
dried spiced meat. Used for 臑

**臑** Wän, The sides of the  
mouth; a contraction of the  
muscles.

**臑** Wei, The skin.

**臑** Wei, As 臑 廉 waf wei,  
fat. Slow and gentle.

**臑** Wei, The stomach.

**腰** Yaou, The loins, the mid-  
dle of the body; to bind up,  
as people gird up their loins. 腰

**褭** yaou mæ, a kind of horse. A  
narrow strip of land between two  
large tracts of country, an isthmus.

**腰痛** yaow t'háng, a pain in  
the loins.

**脛** Yen, The throat, the neck.

**脛** Yin, A pain in the heart.

**脛** Ying, Fat.

**脛** Yö, Thick fat, lard; grease  
for rubbing on leather.

**脛** Yu, Fat under the belly.

**脛** 肥 脛 fei yu, fat meat.

**脛** 膏 脛 kaou yu, fat, fertile. 猪

**脛** chuo yu, pork fat.

**脛** Yua, A thin skin, or fla-  
ment. 脛 脛 yun chun, fat.

TEN STROKES.

**臑** Ch'hae, As 臑 臑 ch'hae  
twan, dried meat. Read  
ts'ho, the stomach sounding like  
a drum.

**臑** Ch'he, The serum of the  
eye concreting.

**臑** Ch'hih, Dried meat, shri-  
velled and curved up.

**臑** Ch'hin, To rise up, as the  
flesh does; to draw a blister.

**臑** 臑 k'ö ch'hin, a swelling of  
the legs, when they become as big  
as the body.

**臑** Ch'huy, A swelling of the  
legs.

**臑** Han, The part under the  
mouth, the chin.

**脛** Hang, Between the flesh and the skin. **狼脛** lang hang, an ancient name of Fo-kien province: the inhabitants are said to be able to tell whether gold be genuine in the dark, by smelling it.

**膻** Maou, A fragrant smell; military rewards.

**膖** He, An induration of the spleen.

**膾** Heae, Dried meat; animal food. **膾脰** heae lēang, pickled fish. **熟膾** shūh heae, prepared food, meat ready dressed.

**肌膾** ke heae, the flesh of the human body.

**購** Hēang, Fat: read kow, the feet bent.

**臠** Hō, Meat soup, the gravy of meat. Some say, it consists in having no vegetables: others that it refers to a peculiar composition of the soup, without allusion to vegetables.

**膈** Hwān, Fat.

**膈** Jō, The thin cuticle between the skin and the flesh.

**膾** Kae, Fat; domestic animals in a state of pregnancy. Read k'hae, meat soup.

**膏** Kaou, Fat, grease; the fat of horned cattle. **雉膏** the kaou, the fat of wild fowl.

**肥** kaou fei, fat, lard. **豕膏** he kaou, pork fat. **膏** Kaou also denotes a membrane inside the human body, perhaps, the diaphragm.

**膏滑** kaou kwūh, greasy, slip-

pery. **脣膏** shun kau, a cosmetic for the lips. **青露** kau loo, sweet, genial dew. **青物** kau wūh, wood of a white texture, as willow. **青穀** kau kūh, fine grain. **Read** kau, to enrich, to fatten. **膏恩** kau ēn, rich favours. **膏火** kau hō, fire and candle; allowances to students from government.

**賺** K'hēn, The small part of the loins. **賺窩** k'hēn wo, the flank of cows or horses. Read hēn, the meat in a dumping. **Read** gēn, handsome. **Read** hēn, a strong taste.

**瞋** K'hō, Disposed to sleep, drowsy.

**膈** Kūh, The membrane in the region of the thorax; perhaps, the diaphragm, separating the upper from the lower part of the inside, and preventing the food and breath from being mixed. Also a frame for hanging up a bell. Used for **膈** kūh.

**跖** Kūh, The back of the foot. **跖** Read kūh, the hind part of an animal's foot. Read k'hūh, scales forming on the skin. From above to strike anything below. Plain, white.

**臍** Kung, The punishment of castration.

**膈** Leau, The fat of the inwards. **血膈** heu leau, blood and fat. **脾膈** leūh leau, the fat about the intestines.

**腓** Lefh, The name of a hill.

**脊** Leú, The back bone; the flesh on the back.

**脊** Leu, As **脊力** leu lef, main strength.

**膑** Me, The face covered with perspiration.

**膀** Pang, As **膀胱** pang hē, the lower part of the ribs, the groin. **膀胱** pang kwang, the bladder. Read p'hang, swollen.

**臑** Pe, The tripe of a cow, the stomach of graminivorous animals; the intestines generally.

**臑** pe che, the crop of a bird.

**臑** pe hów, thick, substantial. Read p'he, as **臑臑** p'he tee, the navel of the human body. Used for **脾**

**膊** P'hó, Thin slices of flesh dried on the house top. **肩**

**膊** k'hēn p'hó, the shoulder. **殺**

**膊** shā p'hó, to kill and tear to pieces. **厚膊** hów p'hó, thick

slices of flesh **膊膊** peih p'hó, the noise of fighting and striking. Read leuē, a border, a limit. Read stun, the bone of the thigh.

**蹇** Saé, As **蹇蹇** taé saé, a trembling of the body.

**騷** Saou, Rancid pork fat; strong smelling.

**膷** Sē, Fat; the fat about the breast.

**臄** Sefh, A fleshy excrescence **臄臄** peih sefh, a polypus, impeding the breathing.

**臄** Sò, To work in horn; the skin or membrane that covers the fat; a small shell; anything minute.

**臄** Sòb, Fat; the crop of a bird.

**臄** Sow, As **臄瘠** sow tseih, thin, emaciated. **臄損** sow sūn, impaired, deficient.

**臄** Sūn, As **臄臄** sūn haou, flesh with the gravy in it.

**肺臄** che sūn, meat boiled with vegetables: used in sacrificing to the four seasons.

**臄** T'hang, Fat, unctuous.

**臄** T'han, The back bone, the posteriors.

**腿** T'huy, The thigh, the ham.

**火腿** hò t'huy, a ham.

**大腿** tá t'huy, the large part of the thigh.

**臄** Tsēang, The skin rubbed off

**臄** Tseih, Thin, meagre. **肥**

**臄** fei tseih, fat and lean.

**臄腹** tseih fūh, some part of the belly, a dead bone.

**臄** Tsow, As **臄臄** tsow foo, dried meat. Read tsoo, viands, eatables. Read tseu, beautiful; wrinkled.

**臄** Tsze, To eat; flesh. Used for **肉**

**臄** Tūy, As **臄臄** luy tūy, swollen large. Also written **臄**

**臄** Ung, Fetid, rank; fat, gross.

**臄** Wa, As 臄 臄 wa lo, the flesh under the belly of an ass  
**臄** Wō, As 臄 臄 wō juy, fat and feeble. 臄 臄 wō pēh, sick, diseased.

**臄** Yib, Fat; the flesh about the neck; a pig lying down in a trough.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**臄** Cha, A carbuncle on the nose.

**臄** Cha, The flesh between the bones; the marrow; to pick the flesh from between the bones.

Read chwa, as 臄 臄 a chwa, fat.

**臄** Che, and Te, As 臄 臄 te kwei, pot-bellied; a swelling of the abdomen.

**臄** Ch'han, A rising of the skin. 皮 臄 p'he ch'han, a blister; a plate for smoothing wood. To scrape off; a sheath, or case.

**臄** Ch'he, To cut meat into thin slices; raw, rare, half done; to broil.

**臄** Ch'ih, Flesh growing up.

**臄** Chuén, To slice meat, to cut it fine. 臄 臄 fei chuén, the bowels. A steak broiling at the fire. A man's name. Read shun, the thigh bone; the upper part of the hind leg. Read ch'huen, an implement used by potters; the wheel on which earthen ware is turned. The crop of a bird.

**臄** Chung, Plain, straight, smooth.

**臄** Chwae, As 臄 臄 hry chwae, ugly.

**臄** E, Pork.

**臄** Fan, A local term for lascivious, wanton.

**臄** Foo, The skin, that which is spread on the outside; anything soft. Pork; minced meat; fine, excellent; to smear; to separate; to flay. Great, large; shallow, not deeper than the skin, the breadth of four fingers, a hand breadth; to receive. The name of a man, and a place.

**臄** 肌膚 ke foo, skin and flesh.

**臄** 膚如凝脂 foo joó ying che, her skin was like solid fat.

**臄** 膚鮮 foo seen, raw pork. 膚美 foo mel, fine, excellent. 膚淺 foo tsèèn, superficial. 臄 受 foo shòw, to receive.

**臄** Gow, Old fat, that has been kept a long time; to grease leather, in order to preserve it.

**臄** Heaou, As 臄 臄 heaou, swelling, and ready to burst. 臄 臄 heaou ch'ung, swollen.

**臄** Jing, and T'ang, To look full at any one; to gaze; handsome eyes; a pair; to increase; to present, to send presents.

**臄** K'ang, The head of a muscle, or tendon; sinewy, strong.

**臄** Keaou, Glue, made of leather, or horn; anything adhesive.

**臄** 膠必厚施 keaou peih hóu she, glue must be laid on thick.

**臄** 膠固 keaou koo, strong, firm.

**膠欺** keaou k'he, to deceive  
**膠戾** keaou lá, perverse, de-  
 praved. **東膠** tung keaou, a  
 school, a college. A combination  
 to conspire together. **膠黏** keaou  
 lén, sticky; stupid, impenetrably  
 dull, pertinacious, obstinate. **膠**  
**諧** keaou keaou, harmonious. **膠**  
**誦** keaou keue, deceitful. **膠水**  
 keaou shwü, the name of a river.  
 Also of a district, and a surname.  
 Read keaou, twisting and moving  
 about. Read neaou, as **藥膠**  
 heaou neaou, mixed and in confu-  
 sion. Read haou, as **膠加** haou  
 kēa, depraved. Read k'heaou, a  
 rough face.

**腎** Kwei, As **腎腰** kwei  
 yaou, a sudden pain in the  
 loins.

**臃** Kwō, As **臃腿** kwō keuh,  
 bandy-legged. **膝臃** kēō  
 kwō, the hollow bend under the  
 knee. **撓臃** naou kwō, to twist  
 and bend about. Read hih, the leg.

**臙** Leu, The custom of eating  
 and drinking while sacrific-  
 ing to the gods, prevalent in some  
 parts of China, in the second month.  
 An offering of edible viands. **離**  
**臙** le leu, to pray for new corn  
**臙** leuh, The blood of sacrifici-  
 al flesh. **臙膾** leuh  
 leaou, the fat of the inwards of sa-  
 crificial animals.

**臙** Lūh, A rumbling in the  
 stomach

**臙** Luy, As **臙臙** luy chuae,  
 ugly, deformed. Read tui, a

rising of the skin, a blister, dried meat

**膜** Mō, As **脉膜** yung mō,  
 the thin cuticle between the  
 skin and the flesh. **除其筋膜**  
 choē kē kin mō, to take away the  
 sinewy and flabby parts of the meat.

**膜** yō mō, the membrane be-  
 tween the skin and the flesh. Read  
 moo, to bow down, to make obeisance

**膜** Mō, The fine skin that co-  
 vers the flesh.

**膜** Mo, As **膜痢** mo hew,  
 a dysentery.

**臙** Pang, As **臙臙** pang  
 kang, swollen.

**臙** P'heaou, The flank of a cow.  
**臙肥** p'heaou fei, fat a-

bout the flanks. **臙臙** p'heaou  
 keaou, swollen and ready to burst.

**膝** Seih, The knee. **屈膝**  
 keuh seih, to bend the knee.

**兩手過膝** liang shōw kwō  
 seih, both his hands reached below  
 his knees. **鶴膝** hō seih, a thin  
 spear, like a stork's knees. **齒膝**  
 ch'hē seih, the name of a fine horse.

**臙** Seuen, Short. **便臙** pēn  
 seuen, small.

**臙** Sew, To send in and present  
 up; to make savoury meat.

**臙** T'hang, Fat.

**臙** T'hēn, Pork.

**臙** Twaou, Small and brittle; a  
 rumbling in the stomach.

**臙** Tseih, As **臙子** tseih tse, dried  
 fish roes.

**臙** Tseih, As **臙臙** tseih  
 tseih, fat and slack.

**臃** Teung, Obesity, fatness amounting to a disease.

**腴** Yü, The flesh on the back.

**臄** Yu, A wall-eyed horse.

TWELVE STROKES.

**臍** Cha, As 脛臍 a cha, fat. Head chae, marrow.

**瘡** Cha, The cicatrice of a wound; a scar. 瘡瘡 kēa cha, open, wide apart.

**臍** Chih, Pieces of dried meat, stretched out upwards of a foot in length. Bad, stinking meat.

**臍** Chue, Fragile and easily broken. Read chuy, as 甘 臍 kan chuy, nice, agreeable.

**臍** E, Lean, meagre.

**臍** Fan, As 臍肉 fan jūh, meat dressed in the ancestral temple, and sent by the emperor to those of the same surname. Also the meat left over at a sacrifice.

**致臍** ché fan, to send such meat. Used for 燔 fan. Read pwan, a large belly.

**臍** Gō, As 齧臍 yin gō, the gums.

**臍** Heou, Pork soup, or gravy; fragrant, savoury.

**臍** Hē, As 臍臍 hē yō, a thin skin, or pellicle. Read hē, the pulse of the jugular artery.

**臍** Heuē, Ulcerated.

**臍** Hoc, and Moo, Dried meat without bones. 臍臍 hoo chē, a large slice of meat. 臍臍 tsé hoo, a lamp of meat used in

sacrifice. 臍臍 hoo lwan, a whole fish split open to dry. Read woo, as 法臍 fā woo, a law, a pattern. 無臍 woō woo, without law. Read woō, as 臍臍 woō woō, sibe, elegant; thick, substantial; fat, good-looking. Read mei, the flesh of the back. The part between the mouth and the heart.

**臍** Hwa, To bend the legs inwards; the hollow in the bend of the knee.

**臍** Ke, The flesh of the cheek.

**臍** Keuē, The flesh of the buttocks, the rump.

**臍** Koo, As 臍臍 koo boo, a large piece of dried meat.

**臍** Kwāng, Fat, corpulent, big-bellied. Read hwang, afflicted with protuberant swellings.

**臍** Kwei, Fat and large, corpulent. Read t'huy, large down below.

**臍** Leau, The fat surrounding a cow's entrails. 血臍 heuē leau, blood and fat. The name of a country, in the south. Read leau, to broil, to roast.

**臍** Lēn, As 臍臍 lēn juan, weak, without strength.

**臍** Leih, As 臍臍 leih te, hard fat, suet.

**臍** Ne, Fat about the upper part of the body; gross, greasy, slippery, smooth.

**臍** Pāng, Swollen. 臍臍 pāng hāng, bloated; big-bellied.

**臃** Paou, The body swollen.  
**臃** Paou, As 臃脾 peau  
 臃, swelling, ready to  
 burst 臃腫 peau chùng, swell-  
 ed up.

**臄** San, Fat, unctuous matter.  
**膳** Shén, Prepared food; vi-  
 andas, eatables. 珍膳 chin  
 shén, savoury food. 損膳 sùn  
 shén, to decrease the quantity of  
 food 牲膳 sǎng shén, the flesh  
 of sacrificial animals. 膳食 shén  
 shí, to eat. 膳離 shén lé, to  
 scatter. 膳夫 shén foo, an officer  
 who presided over eatables. Used  
 for 善 shén, good.

**膊** Sin, A surname.

**脯** Sow, Dried fish tails; dried  
 fish. Same as 脯. Read  
 seau, to cut, to slice. Read seáu,  
 different kinds of meat mixed up  
 together.

**腩** Sùn, To cut up boiled meat  
 with the gravy; to cut up  
 dressed meat, and boil it again; to  
 wash; also to mix rice with it.

**臍** Tan, As 臍胡 tan hoo,  
 a large belly.

**臍** Tban, A nice taste. 臍  
 美 t'han mei, rich, excel-  
 lent, good-tasted. 臍 臍 nan  
 t'han, fat.

**臍** Thang, A local term for  
 full, satisfied.

**臍** Thung, Fat. Read chwang,  
 as 臍 臍 chwang k'hang,  
 the end of the vertebral column.

**臍** Tsan, As 臍 臍 an tsan,  
 to boil. Read tsin, sore lips;  
 the lip wanting. Read tsēen, a lump  
 of flesh. 臍 臍 gan tsan, a vul-  
 gar term for dirty, filthy.

**臍** Tsang, Fat.

**臍** Tse, As 臍 臍 pe tse,  
 the navel, tripe; also writ-  
 ten 臍 臍 pe tse.

**臍** Tseau, As 三 臍 san  
 tseau, three imaginary  
 parts of the human body, between  
 the navel and the back. The medi-  
 cal books say, that the upper one is  
 underneath the heart, which it se-  
 parates from the upper orifice of the  
 stomach: the second is in the sto-  
 mach, neither above nor below,  
 where it superintends the digestion  
 of food: the lower one is over the  
 orifice of the bladder, and regulates  
 its emissions. The three 臍 tseau  
 together constitute the passage of  
 the meat and drink, where the ani-  
 mal spirits begin and end. Read  
 tseau, it means the flesh not full.

**臍** Urh, To boil well.

TWIRTEEN STROKES.

**臍** Ch'üh, As 臍 臍膏  
 hān ch'üh kaou, the fat  
 within the breast.

**臍** Ching, To boil fish in vine-  
 gar.

**臍** Chwa, The thigh, the ham.

**臍** Fun, To cut up dressed  
 meat into slices. 臍 臍  
 fun tsoo, to slice raw meat. 臍



**羶** fun hō, meat soup. Read fe, gravy soup.

**腳** Héang, Beef soup; fragrant, savoury; flesh growing up on flesh.

**臙** Kēō, The dimple above the mouth; to slice meat; a sort of harslet.

**臙** K'heüh, The buttocks; the rump.

**臙** Kō, A winter sacrifice. **蜜** **臙** mēh kō, a sort of varnish. **臙布** kō póo, a sort of grass cloth. **臙胆** kō tan, fat.

**臙** Kwae, Meat cut small. **臙** **多** kwae chay, fried minced meat. **臙割** kwae kō, to mince. **魚臙** yu kwae, minced fish. **宗臙** tsung kwae, the name of a country.

**臙** Lēen, The shin. **脛臙** king lēen, the leg.

**臙** No, Soup made of mixed bones. Read yay, the cry of animals screaming out aloud.

**臙** Nung, A bloody boil; pus, matter. **臙血** nung heué, blood and matter. Rotten. **臙死** nung szé, to rot and die away.

**臂** Pé, The lower part of the arm, from the elbow to the wrist. **手臂** shōw pé, the arm.

**臂** **裨** pé pé, a covering. **臂反** téen pé, a temple, a hail.

**臂** fān pé, the arm turned the wrong way. **長臂** ch'háng pé, long arms: the Chinese think that there is a nation of such people,

who are clever at catching fish. The shoulder, or fore-quarter of a sacrificial animal. **助臂** tsóo pé to lend a hand.

**臙** Pēih, The navel; a viscus; a chronic disease. Read p'heih, the small stalk by which peas are attached to the pod.

**臙** Sā, As **臙** **臙** kēih sā, mixed meat.

**臙** Saou, Rancid pork fat. **膏** **臙** kaou saou, lard. Some say, dog's fat. **臙** **臙** sang saou, raw meat.

**臙** Shy, Marrow. Read yuy, hollow; a hole.

**臙** Tàn, The gall. **肝臙** kan tàn, the liver and gall; the former is supposed to influence decision, and the latter to originate benevolence, hence the propriety of their close union. **張臙** chang tàn, to be aroused to military ardour. **大臙** tá tàn, great courage. **無臙** woó tàn, cowardly. **臙蛇** tàn che, the name of an insect. **龍臙** lóng tàn, the name of a plant. **臙治** tàn ché, to rub fruit till it becomes smooth and bright. A surname.

**臙** Tàng, As **耳臙** ər' tàng, the hollow part at the bottom of the ear; the lobe of the ear.

**臙** T'hàn, As **臙** **臙** t'hàn t'heih, to strip the arms bare. Read shen, the rank smell of mutton. **臙惡** shen gō, having an offensive smell.

**臄** T'oh. As **臄** tun t'ho, disarranged, unlitigated. Also written **臄** t'ho.

**臀** T'hun, The buttocks, the thigh, the ham; the bottom, down below. A man's name.

**臄** Tséen, Meat soup; gravy.

**臄** Tseih, Fat oozing out.

**臄** Tung, Fat.

**臄** ūh, The pellicle covering the fat; fat, unctuous.

**臉** Yèn, and Lèen, The cheek, the part just under the eye; the face; reputation. Read tséen, meat soup, gravy. **傷臉** shang yèn, injurious to reputation.

**臄** Vīb. The flesh of the breast. **服臄** fūh yīh, to clasp one's breast. **臄滿** yīh mǎn, full, replenished. **臄氣** yīh k'he, to stop one's breath. Read e, a portion of mixed liquor. **幅臄** pūh yīh, puffed up, conceited. Used for **意**.

**膺** Ying, The breast. **膺曾** ying heung, the bosom. **膺親** ying tsin, to do anything personally. **膺當** ying tang, to support, to sustain. **膺受** ying show, to receive. **馬膺** mā ying, the girth of a horse. **鉤膺** kow ying, a fringed girdle. **膺擊** ying keih, to strike, to smite. Read ying, the breast. **服膺** fūh ying, to clasp anything to one's breast. **膺壅** ying yung, to stop the breath.

**臄** Yūh, The crop of a bird. Read wūh, the bones about the loins. Read gaou, the stomach of a stag.

**臄** Yung, Swollen. **發臄** fá yung, to swell. **臄腫** yang chung, the flesh swelling up.

**臄** Yung, A swelling, a boil.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**臄** Ch'how, As **臄腊** ch'how tsou, dried meat. Read chew, a slight pain in the stomach. The back part of the rump.

**臄** Han, The meat in a dump, ling.

**臄** Heun, Mutton broth. **臄香** heun heang, savoury.

**臄** Hwān, Fat.

**臄** Hwang, A diseased swelling.

**臄** Kesh, Dried meat; dry.

**臄** Hung, Large, great, corpulent. Read mang, full in flesh.

**臄** Naou, The upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow. **臄骨** naou kwūh, the rounded bone that fits into the socket of the shoulder. **臂臄** pé naou, a shoulder, or fore-quarter of an animal. Read urh, rotten, boiled to rags. Read wan, the internal heat of the body. Read hwān, pickled meat. Read joo, the bone of the shoulder. Used for **襦**.

**臄** Ne, The upper part of the body fat, or the fat on the

surface. Found in books of the Tacu sect.

**臍** Ning, The dirt of the ear, ear-wax.

**臍** P'he, Fat and stout; full of flesh, corpulent. Read e, as **臍** 臍 e seih, flesh growing in the nose, a polypus.

**臍** Pin, The head of the knee; the knee pan, or pattailla.

**臍** 骨 pin kwäh, the bone that covers the knee. Also to cut off the the legs. A man's name.

**臍** Ping, Swollen and full.

**臍** Poo, The flesh of the wild fowl; game.

**臍** T'huy, Flourishing.

**臍** Tse, The navel; that by which new-born children are attached. To clip, to adjust, to make even. **斷臍** twán tse, to cut the navel.

**臍** T'shuy, The flesh on the tail of a bird. **臍肥** te'huy fei, fat. The bones of the pelvis.

**臍** Yao, Fat

**臍** Yaou, Lean. Read saou, tapering off to a point.

**臍** Ying, A swelling on the neck, a wen.

**臍** Ying, Fat.

**臍** Yô, Good meat; a man's name.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**臍** Chih, As **臍脾** chih han, a plaster for sword wounds.

**臍** Häng, Dressed meat. Read käng, savoury food.

**臍** Heên, As **臍臍** heên heên, fat. A twitching of the muscles.

**臍** Hing, A diseased swelling; a swelling up.

**臍** K'he, The flesh on the cheeks

**臍** K'hwan, The body, substance; the buttock, the rump; the place between the thighs.

**臍** Kwang, Swollen.

**臍** Lâ, A sacrifice offered to the gods. **臍先祖** lâ seen tsò, to sacrifice to ancestors.

**臍月** lâ yuê, the 12th month.

The sect of Taou speak of five sacrifices under this name, viz. the celestial sacrifice on new year's day, the terrestrial on the 5th day of the 5th moon, virtue's sacrifice on the 7th day of the 7th moon, the people's sacrifice on the 12th day of the 10th month, and the prince's sacrifice on the 1st day of the 12th month. **臍索** lâ sô, to find **劍** k'een lâ, a two-edged sword. **臍** chin lâ, the name of a state, in Fo-k'een.

**臍** Luy, As **臍臍** luy kwuy, swollen.

**臍** Peaou, As **臍臍** che peaou, fat and full.

**臍** Pô, A bursting of the flesh; a breaking of the skin; a wrinkling of the skin.

**臊** Pò, As 臊 華 pò ying, mixed up, in confusion. Sa-  
crificial flesh.

**臠** Tsun, To slice up dressed meat; to stew meat over again.

**臙** Yang, As 臙 臙 yang yang, squeamish, disposed to vomit.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**臠** Hüh, Soup, broth, made of meat, without vegetables. To smoke, to fumigate the eyes with horse dung, in order to deprive of sight.

**臠** Len, The skin. 解 臠 head len, to strip off the skin. The front part of the belly.

**臠** 臠 leu chang, the belly swollen. 臠 陳 leu chin, spread out, arranged.

**臠** 臠 leu seu, set in order. 臠 言 leu yén, to hand down sayings, to communicate maxims to inferiors.

**臠** 臠 hung leu, the name of an office. 臠 岱 leu taé, to spread out a sacrifice to the Tae mountain. Used for 盧

**臠** Lung, Fat.

**臠** Máng, To be sunk in darkness and ignorance.

**臠** Seaou, Soup; minced meat. Read sow, dried fish tails.

**臠** Tsuy, As 臠 臠 tsué tsuy, meat soup.

**臠** Wei, Fat. Read wei, a pain in the muscles.

**臠** Yen, As 臠 喉 yen how, the throat. 臠 脂 yen che, powdered muscles.

**臠** Yen, To boil or steep meat in warm water.

**臠** Ying, Dung, ordure.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**臠** Jang, As 臠 臠 jang jang, corpulent. 臠 盛 jang shing, full in flesh.

**臠** Lan, Well-dressed, thoroughly done.

**臠** Lò, Naked, stripped bare. 臠 立 lò lei, to stand up naked. 臠 行 lò hing, to walk about naked.

**臠** 果 lò lò, fruits without shells, as the papaya. 臠 蠅 lò lò, a small-waisted insect; the sphex.

**臠** 物 lò wù, animals which have short hair. 臠 蘭車 lò lan keu, a carriage, the bottom of which is covered with bulrushes.

**難** No, The name of an animal of the mus species, supposed to be a cure for wens.

**臠** P'hó, To cut flesh, to carve.

**臠** Tséen, Soup. 臠 臠 tséen tséen, highly seasoned soup.

**臠** Ts'heau, As 有 臠 ts'heau ts'heau, the ribs.

**臠** Ying, The throat.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**臠** Jé, A tremulous motion of the flesh. Read nèè, the upper arm. Read ché, to slice meat.

**臄** Juy, A wound burst open; an ulcer. Read tsuy, soup.  
**臙** K'eu, A deficiency in flesh, lean. **甚臙** shin k'eu, very meagre. **臙耗** k'eu hao, wasted away.

**臘** K'heuen, As **臘** **臘** k'heuen kwei, ugly. Read hwan, the name of a wild beast, like a horse, with one horn; a unicorn.

**臚** Tsang, As **五臟** wò tsang, the five viscera. **臚** **臚** foo tsang, the internal organs of the body.

## NINETEEN STROKES.

**臍** Lo, The flesh under the belly.

**臓** Lwan, Lean: also to mince meat, to cut meat into pieces.  
**臓肉** lwan jüh, small pieces of meat put out to dry. The belly of a fish.

**臔** Lwan, Protuberances on the bellies of horses and asses.

**臖** Mo, As **臖** **臖** mo hew, a dysentery.

**臏** Ne, As **臏** **臏** me ne, a mince made of liver and brains. Also pickled meat with the bones. A kind of mess made of mixed bones and meat. The flesh must be first dried, and then rubbed small; after which it is mixed with pickled millet, salt and wine, and the whole being put into a jar and kept for one hundred days, it is fit for use.

## TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

**臍** Soo, A sort of liquor made of mare's milk.

**臓** Hwa, The stomach of an ass.

**臔** Yö, Deficient in flesh, lean.

## THE 131ST RADICAL.

## 臣 Chin.

**臣** Chin, A servant, a minister, one who attends on a prince, a subject; to stoop and bend, to submit and serve a prince. **君臣** keun chin, prince and minister.

**王臣** wáng chin, a subject of the monarch. **主臣** chü chin, the servant of my lord, an expression intimating alarm and submission. A surname. **華臣** keun chin, the host of statesmen. **皇臣** hwáng chin, a servant of the crown.

**臣** E. The neck; the part under the chin.

**臣** Hsên, Clever, virtuous. Same as **賢** hsên.

**臥** Gó, To rest, as a servant does from his work; to sleep; to be changed, as men are in a state of sleep. **臥房** gó páng, a sleeping-room, a bed-chamber.

**臥內** gó n'ü, in the bed-chamber. **臥息** gó s'eh, to stop, to cease. **仰臥** yáng gó, to lie on one's back.

**臣** Sound not known; a man's name.

**臣** Chin, Clear, bright.

**臣** Kwang, Perverse, rebellious; to oppose; a man's name.

**臧** Tsang, Good **臧凶** tsang heung, good and bad **不臧** pūb tsang, not good. **臧罵** tsang ma, to scold a slave. A surname. Used for **臧** tsang, bribes; also for **藏** tsang, to store up; and for **臟** tsang, the viscera.

**臨** Lin, To look down on what is beneath. **照臨** chāu lin, to illumine, as the sun and moon do the world. **上帝臨** Sháng té lin joò, may the Supreme Ruler deign to look on you. **臨下** lin hié, superiors condescending and coming down to visit their inferiors. **降臨** kéang lin, to descend **臨上** lin tá, great. **臨制** lin ché, to regulate. A name of one of the diagrams. The name of a carriage, and of a place; also a surname. **臨砌** lin kung, the gate of the female apartments. Read lin, the weeping at funerals. **臨死** lin szé, about to die. **監臨** kien lin, to superintend.

**𨔵** Kwang, To run away frightened. Read kung, a man's name.

**𨔵** Hwan, As **堅𨔵** kien hwan, firm, strong.

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## THE 132ND RADICAL.

自 Tszé.

**自** Tszé. From. **自我** tszé gnò, from me. **自夏至** tszé hék ché pō, from Hék to

**自率** tszé sūh, to lead. **自用** tszé yung, to use. **自彼** tszé pè ching k'hang, the

**成康** tszé pè ching k'hang, the him to perfect tranquillity. **自然** tszé jén, spontaneously, without

**constraint**. **自己** tszé kè, one's-self. **親自** ts'lin tszé, in one's own person. **自盡** tszé tsin, to

**put an end to one's life**. **卮** Keāu, To consider one's-self of importance.

**臭** Wan, A surname. **臭** Choo, An octagon cudgel. **臭** Née, A target; the post of a door. **臭法** née fā, a

**law, or rule**. **臭極** née kéih, extremity. **臭司** née sze, one who administers the law, a judge. **臭** Née taé, a magistrate.

**臭** Ch' hów, The scent by which a dog tracks game; to perceive a smell by the nose. All kinds of scents and smells. **無聲無** woo shing woo héw, neither

**sound nor smell; incorporeal**. **臭** seen héw, a rank smell. Also fragrance. **其臭如蘭** ké héw joò lan, the scent was like the Yoo-lan flower. **容臭** yung héw, per-

**fumeries**. More frequently a bad smell, as **臭腐** héw foé, stinking and rotter. **臭味** héw wé, taste, davour; also crass, sort. **臭** héw péé, to destroy, to injure.

**赤臭** tséih héw, a bad man. **臭之** héw ché, to smell anything.

**𨔵** Yóé, Putrid, decayed.

**𨔵** Yóé, Putrid, decayed.

**𨔵** Yóé, Putrid, decayed.

鼻  
膏  
賤  
脆

Mēn, Invisible.

Yung, To use; to discern the flavour of eatables by the nose.

Pō, Bad breath.

Nē, As 𪔐 𪔐 nē wūh, uneasy, moving about, as if uncomfortable.

嗅  
𪔐  
𪔐  
𪔐  
𪔐

Sin, A bad smell from the arm-pits.

Yē, Stinking.

Pe, Good-looking; name of a fish.

Pūh, Stinking, disagreeable.

Hō, The offensive smell of a dog; the noise of sleeping.

Read hae, stinking. Read ae, anything corrupt and rotten.

Nae, As 𪔐 𪔐 hae nae, stinking.

Wūh, Bad breath.

Pe, The first pup brought forth by a bitch; the first, chief.

Hae, As 𪔐 𪔐 hae nae, stinking.

# THE 133RD RADICAL.

至 Ché.

至 Ché. The darting of a bird from above down on the ground; to come, to arrive at; to go to, to proceed from hence to yonder place. 自朝至午 tze chau ché wōo, from morn till noon.

至極 ché kēh, extremely, to

the uttermost. 至人 ché jin, a man who excels all others. 至善 ché shén, extremely good. 不至 pūh ché, not good. 至大 ché tá, very great. 冬至 tung ché, the winter solstice. 至日 ché jít, the shortest day. 夏至 hēa ché, midsummer day. 至掌 ché chang, the name of an insect. 至於 ché yá, with respect to. Read tē, as 單至 tan tē, issuing forth lightly

致

Ché, To cause to go, to present, to send, to cause;

to pay a visit 致女 ché nēu, to go to see a daughter, three months after her marriage. 致于人 ché yú jin, to convey to a person.

招致 chaou ché, to induce to come. 致事 ché szé, to give over one's office or occupation; to surrender up a charge, into the hands of a superior. 致告 ché kaou, to communicate information 傳致 chuen ché, ditto. 致極 ché kēh, to carry out to the utmost.

致樂 ché lē, to take pleasure in. 致命 ché ming, to venture one's life. 致身 ché shin, to jeopard one's person. 致力 ché lēh, to exert one's strength to the utmost. 致誠 ché ching, extremely sincere; thoroughly upright. 致師 ché sze, to instigate to fight. 致知 ché che, to push inquiries after knowledge to the utmost. 致態 ché t'hae, form, appearance. 致夢 ché mung, to carry out a dream. 致儀 ché é, to regulate manners, or ceremonies. 一

致 yǐ ché, one object, one end, or aim 致就 ché tséw, to repair to, to complete. 致密 ché mēih, secret, close, minute, subtle. Used for 緻 che.

廕 Ch'ih, As 偕廕 tā ch'ih, to be fond of aggravating people, to provoke; to act unreasonably.

臻 Tsēen, To come again; to reiterate. 臻雷震 tsēen lūy chin, a repetition of thunder. Same as 沅 tsēen. Also used for 荐 tsēen, as 荐饑 tsēen ke, hungry again. Read tsun, a man's name.

載 T'hě, Very old. 齒載 ch'hé t'hě, aged, used with reference to dogs and horses. Used for 迭 and 鐵 t'hě. Read ch'hīh, the name of a country. Read té, and used for 替 té, as 蒂載 ling té, odd, miscellaneous.

臻 Jīh, To arrive at. Just the same. Read tsin, to advance. 臻 Sew, Accustomed to; to advance.

臺 Taé, A high place, from which one can look all round; a square terrace, formed of earth, high and solid. 高臺 kaou taé, a high terrace. 祭臺 tsé taé, an altar. The ancient emperors had three terraces, viz. 靈臺 ling taé, for observing the stars; 時臺 she taé, for watching the four seasons; and 圓臺 pò taé, for looking at the bird and beasts in their parks. 戲臺 hé taé, a stage.

臺門 taé mūn, an elevation over a city gate. 憲臺 hēen taé, a magistrate. 臺支 taé che, a branch. 臣臺 chin taé, a low office, a menial. 重臺 chūng taé, a servant of servants. 輿臺 yū taé, a charioteer. 臺輩 taé pei, a sort, a class. 臺敵 taé tēih, a competitor, one equally powerful.

靈臺 ling taé, the heart, the mind. A surname. 怡臺 hae taé, to laugh and be merry; to snore.

五臺 wò taé, the name of a hill. 帝臺 té taé, the name of a god.

漸臺 tsēen taé, the name of a star. 曲臺 keūh taé, the name of a palace.

冰臺 ping taé, the name of a plant. Read hoo, as

臺駘 hoo taé, name of a place.

臺 Yae, A cottage.

臺 T'hě, The fringe on the border of mourning garments.

臻 Tsin, To arrive at, to reach to; to extend to the utmost; to assemble; a multitude. 來臻 laé tain, to arrive at.

齟齬 tsou yu, irregular teeth; ill-assorted.

齟 Ch'hé, Angry, enraged; repeated bursts of passion.

齟 Ché, Angry, and cross.

齟 Ché, a carriage heavy before

齟 Ch'ih, To close, to stop.

齟 Ché, To pierce the bottom of a shoe.



## THE 134TH RADICAL.

## 白 K'hew.

白

K'hew, A mortar, in which to pound anything; the ancients merely dug a hole in the ground for a mortar, afterwards they formed them of wood, or stone. The pestle was made of a stump of wood. 臼 杵 k'hew ch'hoò, a pestle and mortar. Also the name of a constellation. 石 臼 shíh k'hew, a stone mortar. 臼 衰 k'hew shwae, the name of a place. 白水 k'hew shwù, the name of a river. 躡 臼 chung k'hew, the name of a hill. 烏 臼 woo k'hew, the name of a bird, and a tree. A surname.

白

K'heih, Folded hands.

白

Hèen, and K'han, A small hole or pit; a pit-fall for catching wild beasts. 失足入 臼 shíh tūh jūh hèn, the foot slipping he fell into a pit.

𠂔

Kwei, A weed basket. 荷

𠂔 ho kwei, to carry a basket. Read yu, as 須 𠂔 sū yu, a moment, a short space of time. 不可須 𠂔 離 也 pūh k'hò sū yu lé yà, (virtue) must not for a moment be deserted. A surname, and a man's name

𠂔

𠂔 chuen yu, the name of a country. Read yò, as 夾 𠂔 bē yò, more gone than come; to fly back, like a bow. Read yūng, as 縱 𠂔 tsung yūng, to arouse, to urge on, to excite.

𠂔

Chā, To pound away the husk of wheat. Used for 插 chā, to stick into, or amongst.

Also for 鐮 cha, a beater or spade, used in building mud walls. 舉 𠂔 k'et chā, he lifted up his spade.

𠂔

Yaò, To lade out of one vessel to another. 𠂔 水 yaò shwù, to lade water. Read yu, a pestle.

𠂔

Fā, To pound rice.

𠂔

Pēen, To invert.

𠂔

Yu, To lift up with both hands; to exert one's strength; to apply both hands and nails.

## FIVE STROKES.

春

Ch'hung, To pound grain, in order to husk and cleanse it. 春 米 ch'hung mè, to pound rice. 春 人 ch'hung jīn, the name

of an officer, who superintended grain. 春 牘 ch'hung tūh, a musical instrument, made of bamboo,

five or six inches round, and seven cubits long, with two hollow places

at the end, which being held in the hand the instrument is struck against the ground, to regulate the music. The name of a district, and

a hill. 春 鉦 ch'hung tsoo, a sort of crane. 春 容 ch'hung yung, the sound emitted by a bell, after being struck. Used for 衝 ch'hung,

to rush. Read tsung, the name of a barbarous tribe. Read chung, as 春 山 chung san, the name of

𠂔

a hill.

𣎵

M6. To pound rice small.

SIX STROKES.

著  
鳥  
腊

Pb6. A local term for pound.

Sesh. A shoe; the sole of a shoe; wooden soles. 烏

腊

sesh sesh, dry, to walk dry; to affix wooden soles to the shoes, in order to preserve the feet from dampness. The emperor had red soles, underneath which he wore

white and black soles. 烏大 sesh

tá, large, great. 烏奕 sesh yih, bright and luminous, passing along.

馬烏 má sesh, plantago, or buck's horn plant. Used for 著

sesh, 鵲 sesh, and 鵲 tsé.

SEVEN STROKES.

瞽

K'hén, A small loop, a clod.

舅

K'héw, 父 舅 mod k'héw, a mother's brother.

妻舅

tsé k'héw, a wife's brother.

舅姑

k'héw kó, a husband's father and mother.

外舅

ae k'héw, a wife's father. A surname. Used for 答 k'héw.

EIGHT STROKES.

唾

Chuy, To beat with a pestle, to pound.

與

Yü, With, together with.

齊與楚

tsé yü tsé, the country with the Tsé country.

黨與

táng yü, in connection: associations.

相與

tsang yü, to be on good terms with anyone.

與及 yü k'ih, together

with. 陰與陽 yin yä, yáng, the male and female principles of nature.

仁與義 jín yü é, benevolence and righteousness. To allow, to assent.

則王與之乎 tsü wáng yü che hoo, then would your majesty allow it.

天地與之 thien té yü che, heaven and earth would favour him.

To wait. 歲不我與 süy püh gnó yü, the seasons would not wait for me.

Like. 孰與項王 shüsh yü háng wáng, who is like Háng-wáng?

To give. 與人 yü ján wüsh, to give a man anything.

與助 yü tsóo, to aid.

與類 yü löy, a class, a sort.

To use, as 不我與 püh gnó yü, make no use of me.

與和 yü hó, harmonious. 不與 püh yü, disunited.

Also the name of a country. 與用 yü yung, to use.

woó yü, useless. 與數 yü soó, fate; to reckon.

與甚 yü ké, rather than; is often followed by 寧 n'ing k'hó, much better.

答與 yüng yü, to give loose to; easy, unrestrained.

大與 tá yü, the name of a great officer, who presides over rank and emoluments.

A surname. Read yü, as 參與 tsen yü, mixed up together.

The name of a district. Used for 豫 yü, undecided.

Read yü, a particle indicative of enquiry and uncertainty; as 其爲仁之本與 ké wéi jín che pün yü, is not this

the root of the practice of benevolence? 與翼 yü yih, luxuriant.

overgrown. 與 與 yu yu, dignified and suitable. 敷 與 foo yu, open and loose. A man's name. The name of a hill.

## NINE STROKES.

興 Hing, As 興 起 hing k'hè, to rise up, to arise. 興 風 sūh hing, to rise in the morning. 足以 興 tsūh è hing, sufficient to be elevated. 興 盛 hing shing, to flourish, to become full. 興 旺 hing wáng, to prosper. 興 舉 hing keù, to promote. 興 動 hing tung, to be in motion. 興 尚 hing shang, to patronize. 興 積 hing tsūh, to collect, to gather together; to collect the taxes. 興 州 hing chow, the name of a district. 龍 興 lung hing, the name of a palace. A surname. Read hing, likeness. 比 興 pé hing, resemblance, comparison. 興 悅 hing yuè, to be pleased, or delighted with. 高 興 kaou hing, highly delighted & in good spirits. Read hing, a crack, as 興 器 hing k'hé, a cracked vessel. 興 隙 hing keih, a disagreement, a quarrel.

梟 Keùh, As 靴 梟 hwa keùh, boot-strings bound round the leg.

錫 Thang, to pound, to cleanse rice.

𪔐 Te'how, To pound half clean.

## TEN STROKES.

𪔐 Fan, The name of a river.

𪔐 Tso, To pound, to beat. Read tze, to grind wheat. ELEVEN STROKES.

𪔐 Chā, An instrument for spreading out wheat.

𪔐 Keù, To lift or carry between two; to convey. 手

舉 shòw keù, to lift up in both hands. 舉 觴 keù shang, to lift up a goblet. 舉 述 keù shūh, to quote. 舉 立 keù lei, to elevate and establish. 舉 言 keù yén, to speak. 不 舉 pūh keù, to refrain from speaking. 舉 薦 keù tséén, to introduce to notice. 舉 動 keù tung, to put in motion. 無 過

舉 woò kwó keù, do not be in too much of a bustle. 舉 揚 keù yang, to praise, to admire. 稱 舉 ch'hing keù, to speak in praise of one. 舉 世 keù shé, the whole world. 舉 不 信 keù pūh shén, to disbelieve entirely. 舉 合 keù hò, to unite. 舉 門 keù mún, to close the door. 舉 行 keù hing, to set out on a journey. 舉 起 keù k'hé, to arise, to get up. 舉 祭 keù tsé, to sacrifice to. 舉 宗 keù zung, to honour, to venerate. 日

舉 jīh keù, to present daily offerings. 舉 飲 keù yin, to drink. 舉 物 keù wūh, to confiscate property. 鳥 舉 neaou keù, the birds fly. 舉 止 keù ché, motion and rest. 舉 舉 keù keù, exact and regular motions. A weight of 3 ounces; a surname; the name of a tree. 舉 父 keù foo, the name of a dark yellow monkey, as large

as a dog, very hairy; it is fond of stretching out its head, and throwing stones at people. The name of a district, and a hill. Read *héu*, in the same sense.

## TWELVE STROKES.

警  
舊

Ching. To pound.

*K'héw*, Old, not new. 舊  
留 *k'héw léw*, to detain a long time. 鴟 舊 *te k'héw*, an owl. 新 舊 *sin k'héw*, new and old. 修 舊 *sew k'héw*, to repair the old. 舊 夙 *k'héw k'w*, a long time; of old, formerly. A surname. 舊 衣 *k'héw e*, an old garment. Used for 柩 *kew*, a coffin. Read *héw*, an owl. 仍 舊 *jing k'héw*, as formerly. 昔 舊 *seih k'héw*, former times.

闕

Kung, A partition; a vessel for pounding in; a surname.

罍

T'ehuy, A small mortar.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

豐

Hín, A crevice, a crack; the crevices in a tortoise's back. 豐 隙 *hín k'eh*, an interstice. 奮 豐 *fun hín*, to excite, to arouse.

與

T'hou, An ancient vessel

翼

Yu, An implement of husbandry.

覓

Yü, As 覓 屈 *yü k'ü*, short and contracted.

## FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES

罇

Taou, To pound, to beat.

罇

Keuen, To measure.

## THE 135TH RADICAL.

舌 Shě,

舌

Shě, The tongue, the organ of speaking and tasting. 舌

可

舌 舒 *shě k' hò keuen shoo*,

the tongue can be contracted and stretched out. 口 舌 *k' hòw shě*,

the mouth and tongue. 射 舌

*shay shě*, the outer rim of a target.

舌

言 *shě yén*, to speak, to utter with the tongue. A surname.

舌

人 *shě jin*, an officer, supposed to be acquainted with foreign politics.

反

舌 *fan shě*, a nation of people, supposed to have the roots of their tongues in front, and not behind.

廣

舌 *me shě*, the name of a plant, the leaves of which are like tongues.

百

舌 *p'ih shě*, the name of a bird, much given to chattering; a chatterbox. 無 舌

*woó shě*, the name of an insect.

長

舌 *cháng shě*, the name of an animal, like a monkey, with four ears, and a long tongue. 吐 舌

*t'hoó shě*, to push out the tongue.

鐘

舌 *chung shě*, the clapper of a bell. 擗 舌

*ch' shě*, to intrude one's remarks, while other people are speaking.

舍

Sháy, To dwell in a narrow ket; a booth, a cottage, a stall. 適 舍 *shih sháy*, to go to one's lodgings. 舍 居 *sháy keu*,

to lodge. 舍 息 *sháy seih*, to stay. 休 舍 *h'w sháy*, to rest awhile.

次

舍 *tsé sháy*, a mansion; the celestial signs, or lunar mansions.

次

舍 *tsé sháy*, a mansion; the celestial signs, or lunar mansions.

次

舍 *tsé sháy*, a mansion; the celestial signs, or lunar mansions.

一舍 yī sháy, one stage, about ten miles. 廐舍 lèi sháy, a shed. 一俱廐舍 yī kù lèi sháy, a guard-house or shed, at every mile post. 舍止 sháy ché, to stop or rest, to stay. 少舍 shǎo sháy, very little rest. 舍工 sháy kung, to leave off work. 舍軍 sháy keun, to halt the army. 施舍 shē sháy, to display benevolence. 舍人 sháy jīn, an officer who superintends the amount of corn, used in the palace; an attendant. 舍命 sháy míng, to set aside orders. 舍罪 sháy tsúy, to remit an offence. 舍矢 sháy shè, to let fly an arrow. 舍中 sháy chúngh, to hit the mark. 舍匿 sháy nēih, to conceal one's actions. 不舍 pūh sháy, to refuse forgiveness. Read sháy, to give over, to set aside, to reject. 不舍晝夜 pūh sháy chow yáy, unceasing day and night. Read shíh, to loosen, to put off. 舍弟 sháy té, my younger brother. 舍下 sháy hēá, my cottage.

舐 Sze, to lick.

舐 K'hín, A cow's tongue diseased. Read kín, to moan.

舐 K'hé, To pant in walking

舐 Shun, To suck.

舐 Hwó, To exhaust entirely.

舐 Thar, As 譊 譊 t'han, to loll out the tongue.

舐 Shoo, To open out, 舒 舒 shoo pūh, to unfold. 舒

緩 shoo yuen, remiss, slow. 展

舒 chen shoo, to expand. 舒徐

shoo tseu, in order. 舒安 shoo

gan, at ease, leisure. 舒遲 shoo

ché, relaxed, and easy. 舒緒

shoo seu, a clue. 舒散 shoo sán,

open, wide, scattered. 舒國 shoo

kwó, the name of a country. 舒

鼎 shoo ting, name of a tripod.

望舒 wang shoo, the full moon.

舒屬 shoo yen, a goose. Used

for 茶 shoo. Read yu, adorned.

誕 T'hēn, As 誕 誕 t'hēn

tan, to speak incorrectly

舐 Szé, To take up anything

with the tongue. 夢 舐

天 máng szé t'hēn, he dreamed

that he licked the heavens. Also

written 舐

話 Hwá, Fine silk.

舐 T'há, To gormandize.

舐 T'hēn, To lick anything

with the tongue.

舐 Thar, The light of fire.

舐 舐 tan t'han, to tell

out the tongue.

舐 T'hē, A little tongue.

舐 Tā, The noise of gorman-

dizing; to gulp, to guzzle.

舐 Read t'hē, to lick.

舐 Kwá, To loll out the tongue.

舐 Thar, As 譊 譊 t'han

t'hēn, to speak incorrectly.

舐 Hwa, A short tongue.

舐 Lan, As 譊 譊 t'han is

to speak incorrectly.

## THE 136TH RADICAL.

## 舛 Ch'huen.

舛 Ch'huen, To sleep opposite one to another; back to back. 舛午 ch'huen woo, obstinate, perverse; opposing. 舛駁 ch'huen pǎ, contradictory. 舛錯 ch'huen ch'hǒ, erroneous; confused. Read ch'huan, mixed.

𦰩 Shún, Grass, vegetation; the whole ground covered with plants. 𦰩華 shún hwa, blooming like a flower. 虞 𦰩 yu shún, the emperor Shún. In the language of epitaphs, 𦰩 shún means benevolent, wise, and full of intelligence.

𦰪 Kèà, A goblet made of alabaster.

𦰫 Hèà, The naves of 2 wheels opposite each other; the metal at the end of an axle. The name of a star.

舞 Wò, To gambol, and make postures to music; to put the feet heel to heel. There are several kinds of posture making, according as men gambol with flags, feathers, cows' tails, or men. 舞劍 wò kèén, to brandish or flourish swords. 鐘舞 chung wò, the substance of a bell. 舞弄 wò lúng, to play tricks. 舞師 wò szz, the master of the posture-makers. 舞陽 wò yáng, the name of a place.

舞 𦰬 Kèà, A goblet.

𦰬 Kèà, A goblet.

𦰭 Hwang, The petal of a flower.

𦰮 Tsun, Leathern breeches for hawking and hunting.

## THE 137TH RADICAL.

## 舟 Chow.

舟 Chow, A ship, a boat, a vessel, a canoe; to float about. 舟楫 chow tseih, a sailing vessel; a ferry boat. 剡木爲舟 kwa mǔh wei chow, to split wood, in order to make a canoe.

舟載 chow tsáé, to carry in a boat; to transport. 舟帶 chow tsáé, to convey. 尊舟 tsun chow, the foot of a goblet. 羹舟 e chow, the stand of a tripod; or the flat pan in which a vase stands. 鼻舟 kacu chow, the name of a place. 覆舟 fūh chow, an inverted boat; the name of a hill. 舟牧 chow mǔh, the master of a ship or vessel. A surname. Used for 周.

舩 Yih, A boat sailing along.

舩 Taou, A small skiff or canoe, shaped like a knife. Used for 舩 chow. Also written 刀 taou, a vessel capable of carrying twenty tons.

舩 Wih, The motion of a vessel under sail.

舩 Leau, As 舩舩 neau leau, a long narrow canoe.

## THREE STROKES.

舩 Ch'hs, A long narrow boat. The name of a fish. with a

head tapering to a point, and a contracted neck, like a boat

**舩** Ch'hin, A vessel under sail; boats sailing along in unbroken succession.

**舩** Hēang, As **舩** p'hang hēang, a local term for a vessel. Read ch'huen, a boat.

**舩** fāu ch'huen, a sailing vessel.

**舩** Ts, A vessel under weigh.

**舩** Thā, The name of a vessel; to go on board.

**舩** Wūh, To remove or scatter vessels.

**舩** Yih, or Wūh, A vessel in motion.

TOGE STROKES.

**舩** Ch'haou, A vessel uneasy, or rolling about.

**舩** Ch'huen, A boat or vessel. Same as **舩**

**舩** Fan, A vessel. Supposed to be erroneous.

**舩** Fāng, As **舩** fāng jīn, the master of a vessel; a navigator. Read fang, vessels side

by side; two boats fastened together; a double canoe. Read fāng, a raft, or float. Used for **舩**

**舩** Gō, The appearance of a vessel in motion.

**舩** Hang, A boat, or square vessel; to navigate, to sail.

**舩** chow hang, a ship. Two small boats fastened together, with a platform over them, used as a ferry boat. **舩** yu hang, the name of a place. Used for **舩**

hang, to span, or measure.

**舩** Jih, The ornamented part of a vessel.

**舩** K'hiu, A term for boat, used in the west of China.

**舩** Ko, The name of a vessel.

**舩** Pan, As **舩** tung pan, a boat or vessel.

**舩** Pan, To drive back, as a boat does the water in turning round; to transport, to convey by water, to remove; a distinguishing number; a boat returning.

**舩** 還 pan hwan, to return. **舩** 師 pan sze, to march back an army.

**舩** 分 pan fun, to distribute.

**舩** 賜 pan szé, to confer. **舩** 布 pan pōó, to spread abroad.

A man's name. Used for **舩** pan, streaked, piebald.

**舩** 舩 pan pan, the name of a wild animal. Read pwan, a large vessel, or ship. Used for **舩** pwan, also.

**舩** 舩 pwan hwān, making no progress.

**舩** 還 pwan hwān, to turn and twist about, to make many compliments.

**舩** 舩 pwan seuen, bowing and scraping.

**舩** 舩 pwan lō, to be happy; to saunter about for ease and pleasure.

**舩** 舩 pwan hīng, to carry away. Used for **舩** pwan, as **舩** pwan pō, to sit cross-legged. The name of a section, of a place, and a river. Used for **舩** pwan, a sack, or bag; given to young married people, to hold what might be needed in serving their fathers and mothers-in-law; that to

the man was of leather, and that to the woman of silk. Used for 磐 pwan, a rock. Read pwàn, a district; a flat face. Read pō, and used in Buddhists books for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning wise, intelligent.

舩 Pe, As 舩 艇 pe tǎ, a kind of vessel.

舩 Pha, A floating bridge.

舩 Thae, A vessel under sail.

## FIVE STROKES.

船 Ch'huén, A ship, or vessel; to follow the stream, as a vessel goes with the current. 渡

船 toó ch'huén, a ferry boat. 陳

船 chin ch'huén, to draw up vessels in a row, in order to cross a

river. 皮船 p'he ch'huén, boats made of hides stretched on wooden

frames, capable of carrying one or two persons. 衣船 e ch'huén,

the collar of a coat, or edge of a garment. A surname. 天船

t'heen ch'huén, the name of a constellation.

舳 Ch'hüh, As 舳 艚 ch'hüh

too, a long square-built vessel; the head and stern of a vessel;

to be connected like the head and stern of a vessel. 船舳 ch'huén

ch'hüh, the hinder part of the ship, the place of the rudder. Read yéw,

a ship's head.

舳 Ch'hüh, A kind of boat.

舳 Ch'uh, as 舳 舫 ch'uh máng, a small vessel, or boat.

舳 Foo, A small boat.

舳 Füh, A large vessel.

舳 Hëh, As 舳 舫 foo hëh, a boat.

舳 Hëen, As 舳 舫 ch'huén hëen, a vessel; the side of a vessel; the gunwale.

舳 Këa, To prepare a vessel.

舳 Ko, A large boat, a barge.

舳 弘舳 hung ko, a large vessel.

舳 Kow, As 舳 舫 kow lüh, a large vessel, or ship.

舳 Ling, A cabin in a small vessel; a window in a boat.

舳 舳 ling ch'huén, a boat with a window.

舳 Pih, A large ship fitted for the ocean; vessels in which barbarians cross the sea. 海船

haé pih, a ship.

舳 Té, As 舳 舫 té tang, a ship of war.

舳 Teau, A vessel used on the east of China.

舳 T'ho, A rudder. 舳 ch'huén t'ho, a helm.

舳 工 t'ho kung, a helmsman. Also written 舳

舳 Yung, A vessel under sail.

## SIX STROKES.

舳 Faw, The side of a vessel.

舳 Gō, The motion of a vessel.

舳 Hwá, A vessel under weigh.



舢

K'hung, A small vessel, or boat.

舢

Pāng, As 鑪舢 loo pāng, the tackle of a ship.

舢

Pang, As 舢舨 pang hēang, a vessel used on the east of China; anything large and stupid. 舢舨 pang shwang, a ship.

舢

T'haou, As 舢舨 t'haou ko, a large boat or ship. Also read t'haou, and yaou.

舢

T'hung, A kind of vessel.

舢

Woo, A kind of vessel.

## SEVEN STROKES.

舢

Fow, A small boat.

舢

Fung, A kind of vessel.

舢

Hāng, As 鹽舢 yēn hāng, a salt vessel.

舢

Lang, A large ship, fit for navigating the ocean.

舢

Le, As 艇舢 ke le, a kind of vessel.

舢

Poo, A short, deep vessel.

舢

Shaou, The stern of a vessel. Read saou, a kind of boat. 舢舨 saou ch'huēn, a guard boat; a fast sailing boat.

舢

T'hé, A boat, or vessel.

舢

T'hing, A boat, a barge capable of loading ten tons; a long narrow boat; a canoe; a boat rowed by two oars.

舢

Yu, As 舢舨 yu hwang, a kind of vessel for navigating rivers, A man's name.

舢

Ch'haou, A boat under weigh; to propel a boat, to row; an oar.

舢

K'he, As 舢舨 k'he le, a kind of vessel.

舢

Lun, As 舢舨 lun yu, a kind of vessel. The timbers in the head of a vessel. 舢舨

舢

ch'huēn lun, a ship's head.

舢

Māng, As 舢舨 māng, a light boat.

舢

Nēon, As 舢舨 nēon ch'huēn, to pull a boat; a boat rope, a tow rope.

舢

Pae, As 舢舨 pae mūh, the timbers in the stern of a vessel.

舢

Sēz, A vessel sailing fast.

舢

Teaou, A barge capable of holding 15 or 20 tons; it is short and of a wide build.

舢

Tsēn, A light boat.

舢

Wan, A boat, or vessel.

舢

## FIVE STROKES.

舢

Chow, A vessel. 舢舨 yā chow, a vessel's head.

舢

Fūh, A boat, or vessel.

舢

Fūh, As 舢舨 fūh sūh, a large vessel.

舢

Fung, The sail of a boat, or vessel. 舢舨 sēang tan sūng fung, may propitious breezes fill the sails

舢

Hē, As 舢舨 hē hwang, a large vessel.

臧 Hēn, A kind of vessel.

鯨 Hwang, As 鯨 鯨 y  
hwang, a fast sailing boat.

鯨 鯨 hē hwang, a large vessel. A ferry boat.

艘 Ke, A boat, or vessel.

艘 Kēa, To make ready a vessel.

艘 Mūh, As 艘 艘 mūh sūh, a boat, or vessel.

扁 Pēn, A vessel used in the east of China. 扁 艦 pēn cha, a flat kind of vessel, drawing little water. 乘 扁 ahing pēn, to get on board a flat-bottomed boat.

艘 Saou, A general term for boats.

鯨 Sing, A kind of vessel.

艘 Tēi, As 艘 子 tēi tēi, a small boat, used by poor people.

艘 Tō, A small boat for angling in.

艘 Tsung, A boat aground, and unable to proceed. 三

艘 san tsung, the name of a country. 艘 至 tsung ché, to arrive at, to reach to. The ancient form of 屆. Read k'ho, to get aground.

艘 Wei, A transport boat, a boat for the conveyance of goods; a boat for carrying grain.

艘 Yew, A boat moving along.

艘 Yū, A vessel in motion.

舢 Yu, As 舢 舢 lun yu, a kind of vessel. To form a canoe out of a hollow tree.

## TEN STROKES.

舢 Ch'ha, A small skiff, or boat; a boat with a small bottom.

舢 Gae, A kind of vessel.

舢 Hè, Ballast, for steadying a boat.

舢 Jō, A kind of boat, or vessel.

舢 Kēn, A kind of vessel.

舢 Kung, A species of vessel.

舢 Pang, A double canoe. 舢 人 pang jin, a waterman.

舢 Saou, A general name for vessels. 萬 艘 wán saou, a myriad of boats. 艘 棹 saou tseih, a boat.

舢 T'ha, Two large vessels joined together, with a platform across, affording a roomy space, 120 paces long, sufficient for horses to prance about.

舢 Tsow, As 舢 舢 lang tsow, vessels adapted for navigating the seas.

舢 Yih, As 舢 首 yih shòw, the head of a vessel: generally ornamented with a bird; for the sake of alarming the river gods.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

舢 Foo, A sort of vessel, capable of carrying a good deal.

舢 Gaeu, A cross piece of wood for fastening a boat's head.

艘 Low, As 艘 艘 fā low, a kind of vessel; a gallery on the stern of a vessel several tens of feet high.

艘 Lūh, As 艘 艘 kow lūh, a large kind of vessel.

艘 Sēih, A covering for a boat.

艘 Sew, To propel a boat.

艘 Sūh, As 艘 艘 ch'hang sūh, a small kind of vessel, or boat.

艘 Tae, A long narrow vessel

艘 Tsau, A small vessel, or junk.

艘 Tae, A vessel in danger.

艘 Ts'ang, An oar.

# TWELVE STROKES.

艘 Ch'hē, A vessel in motion.  
Read shē, a boat.

艘 Fan, the ornaments of a boat

艘 Hung, A raft, a float.

艘 Jaou, An oar.

艘 K'heué, As 艘 頭 k'heué t'hou, a kind of vessel. A post to which to fasten a boat.

艘 Leau, A long narrow vessel, a canoe.

艘 Pō, A vessel for navigating the seas.

艘 Tā, A large ship, or vessel.

艘 Thāng, To bind or fasten a boat.

艘 Thung, As 艘 艘 mung t'hang, a ship of war: it is

of a long and narrow build, for the purpose of rushing on an enemy.

艘 Ts'han, Large beams used as bulwarks in war vessels.

艘 Tsun, A vessel with a hole in the bottom.

艘 Tun, As 艘 艘 tun tsun, a kind of vessel.

艘 Wei, A transport vessel.

艘 Yaou, A large vessel for navigating the Yang-tze-k'ang. A vessel moored by the side of a stream with a plank reaching from the ship to the shore, for the convenience of passengers.

# THIRTEEN STROKES.

艘 E, To set a boat right in for shore. 艘 舟 e chow, to run a boat on shore.

艘 Fun, The fastening for the covering of a boat.

艘 Hē, As 艘 艘 hē h'wang, a large vessel.

艘 Ling, A small covered boat; a boat with windows.

艘 Loò, An oar for propelling a boat.

艘 Pung, A mat for covering a boat.

艘 T'hā, As 艘 艘 t'hā t'hā, a sort of vessel.

艘 Thang, As 艘 艘 t'hang t'hang, a kind of boat.

艘 Ts'ang, The mast of a ship or boat.

艘 Ts'ē, The oar of a boat.

艘 Ts'han, A kind of boat.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**艦** Han, A wooden house in a boat; a vessel with cabins. To oppose an enemy's vessel; the bulwarks of a ship of war. Double rows of beds, one over the other. A square enclosure on board of ship built up with planks to ward off the enemy's darts and stones.

**艨** Mung, As **艨艟** mung tung, a ship of war: of a long and narrow build, for the purpose of rushing on the foe.

**濟** Tse, As **濟濟** loo tse, the peg for resting an ear on.

**驛** Tse, A boat.

**艘** Wō, As **艘舟** wō chow, a kind of boat.

**艘** Wō, A long boat, or canoe.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**艦** Le, A large boat, or ship.

**艦** Mib, As **艦艇** mib t' hūh, a boat for angling.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**艦** Leih, A ship, or vessel.

**艦** Loo, As **舳舻** chow loo, an oblong square-built boat; a ship's head; some say, the stern. Others, that **舳** chow means the head, and **舻** loo, the stern.

**艫** Lung, A small covered boat.

**艫** Z'ih, A covering for a boat.

## SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**艦** Ling, A boat; a vessel with windows.

**艦** Tean, A large vessel, a vessel built out of several trees.

**艘** Shwang, As **舫艘** hēang shwang, a kind of boat.

**艦** Lē, A large boat, used on the Yang-tze-kēang.

**艦** Ling, A covered boat.

## THE 138TH RADICAL.

艮 Kān.

**艮** Kān, Perverse; looking backward, refusing to advance; one of the diagrams; to stop; a limit; hard, firm. **艮碇** k'han k'has, as hard as a stone. **艮難** k'han nan, difficult. A surname. **艮** Read k'han, to lead.

**良** Lēang, Good, gentle, considerate; one who considers his strength when setting about anything, and does not like to exceed it. **元良** yuēn lēang, pre-eminently good. **溫良** wān lēang, mild and gentle. **良心** lēang sin, the originally virtuous mind, the conscience. **良善** lēang shén, good, virtuous. **良首** lēang shòu, a head. **良長** lēang chang, a superior, one who exceeds others. Good in quality, as **良器** lēang k'he, a good vessel. **良貨** lēang hó, valuable commodities. **良兵** lēang ping, a good weapon. **良沽** lēang koo, fine and coarse work. **良鞏** lēang kēen, firm, strong, tough. **良夜** lēang yà, far advanced in the night, late at night. A woman calls her husband

良人 *liáng jīn*, my good man :  
 a husband speaking of his wife  
 says 良人 *liáng jīn*, my good  
 woman. 良久 *liáng kěw*, a long  
 time. 良略 *liáng lěo*, a good  
 while. 良能 *liáng nǎng*, capa-  
 ble. 弗良及 *fú liáng kěh*,  
 unable to attain. 良愈 *liáng jō*,  
 well, restored from sickness. 良  
 月 *liáng yuē*, the tenth month.  
 良綏 *liáng suy*, the prince's  
 seal. 良墓 *liáng mò*, a grave.  
 A surname. 王良 *wáng liáng*,  
 a constellation. 大良 *tá liáng*,  
 the name of an office. 良城 *liáng*  
*ching*, the name of a city. 良餘  
*liáng yú*, the name of a hill. 黄  
*hwáng liáng*, rhubarb. 疆  
*kēang liáng*, the name of an  
 animal. 吉良 *kéh liáng*, name  
 of a fine horse. 丹良 *tan liáng*,  
 a glow-worm. Read *liàng*, as 方  
*fang liàng*, a kind of apparition,  
 in the shape of a young child.  
 耨 *Kwán*, To plough over a-  
 gain.

艱 *Kēen*, Ground hard to be  
 wrought. 艱難 *kēen nán*,  
 difficulty. 後艱 *hóu kēen*, after  
 difficulties. 艱根 *kēen kán*, the  
 root of anything. 艱險 *kēen*  
*hēen*, dangerous.

## THE 139th RADICAL.

色 Sth.

色 *Sth*, The countenance. 容  
*yung sith*, aspect or  
 mien. 喜色 *hè sith*, a pleasing  
 countenance. 怒色 *mó sith*, an

angry visage. 欲色 *yǎh sith*, a  
 wanton look. 懼色 *keú sith*, a  
 terrified appearance. 憂色 *yew*  
*sith*, a sorrowful air. 物色 *wúh*  
*sith*, the form, or appearance of a  
 person or thing. 采色 *ts'haé sith*,  
 variegated colours. 五色 *wó*  
*sith*, the five kinds of colours, viz.  
 blue, yellow, red, white, and black.  
 色慾 *sith yǎh*, lustful desires  
 好色 *háu sith*, to be fond of  
 women. 行色 *híng sith*, the ap-  
 pearance of being about to go. 色  
 然 *sith jén*, alarmed. 載色 *tsaé*  
*sith*, an agreeable countenance. 作  
 色 *tsó sith*, to put on an angry  
 look. 各色 *kó sith*, every kind.  
 色色 *sith sith*, ditto. 面色  
*méén sith*, the countenance. 正  
 色 *ching sith*, a settled countenance.

绝 He, The jaundice.

炝 Yang, Vapour or mist float-  
 ing along.

艷 Pūh, As 色艷如也  
*sith pūh joé yá*, a full coun-  
 tenance; a feeling of full vigour, a

martial glow. Read *fūh*, an angry  
 look. Read *pai*, the ruddy appear-  
 ance of the rising morn.

苍 P'ho, As 苍艷 *p'ho mò*,  
 colourless; a light colour.

艷 Mò. See above.

莹 P'ing. The colour of a gem;  
 light azure.

瓦 Wa, A faded colour.

黧 Ming, as 黧龍 *ming téng*,  
 a black color. Tshui the eyes

艸  
艸  
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艸

ung, A deep ugly colour.

P'hang, As 艸 艸 p'hang mang, colourless.

Mang, See above.

Sang, As 艸 艸 mǎng sang, not in good spirits.

Heún, Anything darkened by smoke.

Mung, As 艸 艸 mung mung, ugly.

Mǎng, As 艸 艸 mǎng mǎng, the spirits disorder-

ed. 艸 艸 mǎng tsǎng, an ugly person

# THE 140TH RADICAL.

艸 Ts'haou.

艸

Ts'haou, All kinds of grass or herbs. 艸 茅 之 臣 ts'haou maou che shín, a servant in the wilderness. Read chá, grass just springing forth.

艸

Kwaè, As 艸 艸 kwaè kwaè, sheep's horns wide apart. The ancient form of 尾 wa.

艸

Yà, An auxiliary particle, placed at the end of a period.

## TWO STROKES.

艾

Gaé, Artemisia, mugwort, or moxa, used for the cure of diseases, by burning it on the part affected. They sometimes make a lens of ice, and concentrating the rays of the sun on the moss, by this means set fire to it. 老 艾 laou gaé, old, aged. 艾 人 gaé jin, an old man. 艾 歷 gaé leih, one who

has passed through many years.

艾 相 gaé sǎng, to survey one another. 少 艾 shaou gaé, an elegant young woman. 保 艾

paou gaé, to preserve and cherish.

止 艾 ché gaé, to stop. 艾 絕

gaé tseuè, to terminate. 艾 報

gaé paou, to repay. 橫 艾 hwang

gaé, luxuriant. The name of a hill,

a pavilion, and a surname. Read é,

to cut down grain, to reap. Used

for e, regulated. 沛 艾 p'hae e,

beautiful, elegant.

芳

Jing, Fresh grass springing up among the stubble.

芳

Keaé, The name of a plant.

芳

Kew, As 葇 葇 tsin kew, a medicinal plant.

芳

K'heae, Perverse.

芳

K'hew, Distant and desert.

芳

芳 野 k'hew yà, a desert place. The lair of a wild beast.

芳

芳 菁 k'hew seau, dens of wild hogs, met with in the woods, regularly built, like rows of houses.

芳

Read keaou, as 葇 葇 tsin keaou, the name of a medicine.

芳

Lih, As 葇 芳 lo lih, a fragrant herb, a sort of rush

or sedge. The name of a medicine,

called 牛 脂 芳 nǎw che lih,

good for checking every kind of

hemorrhage. 對 面 芳 túy mǎn

lih, gardenia spinosa. Used for 劫

Read keh, as 葇 木 keh mǎ,

the name of a tree, good for making

palisades, as its timber is very du-

table. 老 葇 芳 laou shoò leih.

argemone mexicana; spinifex squarrosus.

芳 Teau, and 芳 Teau, The flower of the rush or sedge, used for brooms.

苧 T'hing, A kind of plant. 茗苧 ming t'hing, a kind of tea.

## THREE STROKES.

艾 Chae, As 鬼艾 kwei chae, the name of a plant.

艾 Ché, To regulate. 艾金 ché kin, to work up metals.

苢 Chih, A medicinal herb.

芍 Chō, As 芍藥 chō yō, small peony, an herb, presented at parting; called also 緋芍 chō yō, from its delicate appearance. Read heau, a sort of duck weed, growing in low grounds, the roots of which are like black fingers, and edible. Read tsō, as 芍陂 tsō pe, the bank of a rice field. Read tsēh, the seed of the water lily. 芍菜 chō mǎ, rosa benedicta; black rose.

苧 Hóu, A drug called *earth yellow*, and *earth marrow*, consolida or cumfrey; they try the raw drug by putting it in water, if it float they call it *heavenly yellow*, if it sink half way down, they call it *human yellow*, and if it sink entirely, *earth yellow*.

芎 Hwan, As 芎藭 hwan lan, a sort of fragrant rush, of which mats can be made. Thick growth.

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艸 Hwū, A generic term for plants and shrubs. Read hwū, suddenly, unexpectedly. The sound of drumming in a wood.

芳 Jin, As 芳冬 jin tung, the name of a plant, capable of injuring people.

苧 Kan, As 蔽苧 kwaē kan, the name of a plant. Read kan, the seeds of the water lily.

青苧 tsing kan, calf's foot. Pearl barley.

芑 K'hò, A white kind of grain or millet. 菜芑 tsuē k'hò, a sort of bitter vegetable, with a green stalk, and a white pulp; on picking the leaves a white juice comes out. It can be eaten either raw, or boiled. The name of a thorny shrub. Grass.

芑 K'heh, A fragrant plant. Same as 芑 k'heh.

芑 K'how, Grass, herbs.

芑 K'hung, As 芑藭 k'hung k'heung, the root of a fragrant plant, which grows up like tall grass: it is good for the headache, and because its roots are in joints like the bit of a bridle, therefore the ancients called it *horse bridle grass*; others have called it *sparrow knees grass*.

芒 Máng, The beard of grass, or of wheat, rice, and other grains. 黑骨芒 hih kwō mǎng, adiantum, or maiden hair. 芒種 mǎng ching, bearded grains. 絲芒 tsé mǎng, Lycopodium.

**市** Mēen, To put down pledges, as in gambling; to stake one against the other.

**芄** Pung, Luxuriant herbage. 芄芄其麥 pung pung ké mih, how plentifully does the wheat grow. 芄者 pung chay, like little beasts with long tails, such as foxes, &c. 芄草 pung ts'haou, the name of a plant.

**尔** Seáu, As 尔草 seáu ts'haou, the name of a plant, called also 遠志 yuèn ché, distant views.

**莧** Sín, A medicinal plant.

**萝** Suy, As 野萝 yà suy, a medicinal plant, good for the cure of costiveness. Also written 萝 suy.

**茭** T'hoó, As 茭夫 t'hoó fō, a sedge growing by the sea-side, of which people make mats.

**茅** Tsae, The name of a plant; bundles of which are tied in front of war chariots, as a defence against arrows.

**芊** Ts'heen, As 芊芊 ts'heen ts'heen, luxuriant herbage, exuberant foliage. The colour of a gem. 芊芊 ts'heen ts'heen, the name of a plant.

**苧** Tszé, The female hemp plant. Read tszé, to weed the ground. The name of a plant.

**芫** Wüh, As 艾芫 gaé wüh, a sort of mug wort.

**芡** Yih, Wild peaches; the leaves are like those of the

peach, but the blossoms are white. **芋** Yü, The taro, or arum aquaticum. 芋菽 yü shüh, taro and pulse. Read yü, luxuriant herbage. Read hou, great.

FOUR STROKES.

**芥** Chaü, A culinary vegetable; a sort of mustard plant.

**芝** Che, A felicitous plant; there are six varieties, viz. the green, red, yellow, white, black, and purple. This plant is supposed to be pleasing to the gods, and to flourish most when kings are respectful towards old men. 朱涯

芝 choo gaé che, agaric, or mushroom. 芝栢 che urh, a sort of fungus. 華芝 hwa che, a covering of flower. 芝蘭 che lan, the Che-lan flower. 鷄芝 ke che, melastoma. 芝蔴 che ma, sesamum.

**芷** Ché, As 白芷 pih ché, angelica; a medicinal plant, of which an ointment is

made, for rendering the limbs supple, or causing the face to shine. 芷陽 ché yang, name of a place.

**茺** Chin, and Tun, Affodille, or celandine. Same as 茺 chin. Read yin, hot.

**苧** Choo, As 蔣苧 tszang choo, a certain plant with three-cornered seeds. Read seu, a sort of chestnut. 苧栗 seu tsih, chestnuts.

**芄** Chuag, Grass, herbs.



芬  
芳

Chung, The name of a plant.  
Read sung, a vegetable.

Fang, As 芳芷 fang ché, a fragrant plant. 芬芳 fun fang, a sweet smell. Pleasant, agreeable; virtuous. 常芳 chang fang, name of a place. A surname.

芙  
蕖  
芙  
蓉  
芙  
蓉

Foo, As 芙蓉 foo yung, hibiscus mutabilis. Mallows. 芙蕖 foo k'heu, the water lily.

Fow, As 茼蒿 fow e, plantago; the leaves are large and the ear long; it loves to grow among the traces of cattle; and is called by some the neat's tongue plant. An edible mess may be made of the seeds which are slippery, and good for difficult labours.

芙蕖 fow kwei, the name of a hill. Read fow, as 茼蒿 pé fow, thorny mallows. Read foo, flowery.

蒂

Füh, As 蔽蒂 pe fih, a small sweet pear. 蒂蒂 fih fih, luxuriant, umbrageous. A coverlet.

芬

Fun, Plants beginning to bud and open out. 芬芳 fun fun, fragrant, odoriferous, whether morally or physically. Harmonious. 氛氛 mēen fun, confused.

芬哉 fun tsé, how numerous!

芬草 fun ts'haò, hairy plants. A surname.

葦

Fung, Abundant vegetation. Read hē, the name of a plant.

茆

Gáng, A sedge or rush; acorus calamus, or sweet

flag. Read gèng, a plant growing on the margin of pools.

芙

Gaòu, As 苦芙 k'hòu gaòu, a bitter vegetable, eaten for the purpose of subduing flatulency. Read yaou, a sort of thistle; it is as big as your thumb, and hollow within; when young it may be eaten.

荒

Hang, As 蒺藜 le hang, a sort of dimocarpus. Read kang, name of a plant, the leaves of which are like the sedge, and grow thick together

荳

Hoò, as 荳草 hoò ts'haò, the name of a plant.

花

Hwa, the flower, or blossom of plants and trees; especially applied to the Moutan. 開

花

k'hae hwa, to put forth flowers. 花蕊 hwa lü, the petals of a flower. 花園 hwa yuen, a

花

flower garden. Used for 華 hwa, blooming, glorious. 榮花 yung

花

hwa, splendid. 花子 hwa tsé, a rake. 花船 hwa chuen, a pleasure

花

boat, used for a brothel. 花盆 hwa p'han, a flower pot. 紅

花

hung hwa, wild saffron. 風

花

fung hwa tsé, eruca sylvestris. 風仙花 fung sēen hwa,

花

impatiens balsamifera. 風車花 fung kau hwa, passion flower. 含

笑

花 han tsáu hwa, magnolia fuscata. 鶴頂花 hō ting hwa,

花

bletia Tankervillei. 蝴蝶花 hooyé hwa, iris, or fleur de lis. 海

童

花 haé tung hwa, pitcaecium tobira. 金鳳花 kin fung

hwa, poinciana pulcherrima. 鷄  
蛋花 ke tan hwa, plum-  
meria acuminata. 金雀花 kin  
taō hwa, genista, broom. 金銀  
花 kin yin hwa, honey-suckle.  
鷄冠花 ke hwan hwa, cock's  
comb. 狗牙花 kew ya hwa,  
taberna montana, coronaria. 金  
盞花 kin tsan hwa, white dai-  
sy, calendula. 桂花 kwei hwa,  
oslea fragrans, wild olive. 凌霄  
花 ling seue hwa, bignonia gran-  
diflora. 石花 shih hwa, lichen.  
鎖鑰花 seou aih hwa, aca-  
cia. 旋花 seuen hwa, convolvu-  
lus. 素馨花 soo hing hwa,  
jessamine. 燈臺花 t'ing tsan  
hwa, impatiens cristata. 鉄樹  
花 t'heē shōō hwa, dracena fer-  
rea. 午時花 woo she hwa,  
pentapetes pharicia. 夜合花  
yay hō hwa, magnolia pumila. 胭脂  
花 yen chē hwa, marvel of  
Peru. 月季花 yue kwai hwa,  
wild rose. 玉簪花 yūh kaw  
hwa, scabiosa succisa, devil's bit.  
鷓鴣花 yā kēō hwa, alpinia  
nutans.

葍 Hwan, The name of a plant.

苧 Jih, The name of a plant.

苧 Jio, The name of a plant.

葍 Jing, Plants not cropped or  
trimmed; jungle not cut  
down.

葍 Juy, or Wei, As 葍 葍  
juy hwiang, blooming gay.  
Plants just springing forth.

葍 Juy, As 葍 葍 juy juy,  
plants budding forth on  
rocks, short and small. 葍生  
juy sāng, springing up. 葍城  
juy ching, the name of a city. 水  
葍 shwuy juy, the water's edge.  
葍鞠 juy kan, points and bays.  
葍盾 tan juy, the fastenings to  
a shield. Read juē, lissome.

菱 Ke, As 菱菱 ling ke,  
the trapa bicornis. That  
with three or four corners is called  
菱 ke, the water chestnuts, and  
that with two corners, 菱 ling,  
water caltrops. Also name of a river.

芥 Keaf, As 芥菜 keaf  
ts'haē, the mustard plant,  
it is often pickled, and eaten with  
fresh meat or rice. 天芥菜  
t'heēn keaf tsaf, ceria. 山芥  
san keaf tsaf, scabiosa suc-  
cisa, devil's bit. 水芥菜 shwuy  
keaf tsaf, eruca, rocket. 芥醬  
keaf tsäng, the brine in which the  
mustard plant is preserved. One  
species is very bitter, the eating of  
which draws forth tears.

火芥 菜 hō keaf tsaf, campe. 草芥  
ts'haou keaf, a mere straw. 纖  
芥 eēn keaf, very small, minute;  
a trifle. 蒂芥 tsaf keaf, the name  
of a plant. Read kēē, a little straw.

芥藍 keaf lan, hyssica rubra.  
芡 Kēen, As 葍芡 yūh kēen,  
a plant, called also fowl's  
head; the leaf is like the mallows,  
but larger; upon the leaf there is a  
shrivelled part, as if blistered; the  
fruit has a spike or beard like, green,

and it can be used for allaying hunger.

**菱** K'eh, As 菱莖 k'eh kin, a plant, otherwise called crow's head. 白菱 p'hi k'eh, sword grass, or corn flag. 紙菱 che k'eh, a plant of which paper can be made.

**英** Keuē, As 英光 keuē kwang, bright and shining; the name of a plant, the fruit of which is like the water chestnut. Also used for 決 keuē, as 決明 keuē ming, senna.

**芪** K'he, As 黃芪 hwang k'he, the name of a medicinal plant: the root is about three feet long, which when opened, exhibits a substance like cotton. There are various species, such as the white, red, and woody. 芪母 k'he mod, the name of a plant.

**芎** K'heh, As 芎藭 k'heh yu, name of a fragrant plant.

**菰** K'how, As 菰蕒 k'hew t'ac, the name of a plant.

**苓** K'hin, Grass, weeds. 野苓 yā k'hin, a sort of

rank grass, with leaves like the bamboo, growing very profusely in salt marshes and low grounds; cows and horses are fond of the fruit. The water chestnut. 黃苓 hwang k'hin, a medicinal plant, of a dark yellow colour. The name of a place. Read yin, a vegetable like the garlic, growing in water.

**芹** K'hin, A kind of mallows. 芹菜 k'hin ts'had, pars-

ley; reckoned a very fine vegetable.

**水芹** shw'ey kin, water cresses, wild parsley. 馬芹 mā k'hin, ammiush piperula, or cummin.

**藟** K'how, A plant which produces its fruit on each side, and is hollow within. A kind of onion.

**茭** Ho, The name of a plant.

**藎** Kow, The name of a plant.

**茅** Maou, Overgrown with grass; to gather plants; vegetables mixed with meat in soup.

**苎** Mēen, The name of a plant.

**苧** Mwān, Suited to or adapted for each other.

**芋** New, The name of a plant.

**芋藤** new ts'eh, a kind of grain, that grows two or three feet high, the leaves are round and tapering, like spoons, and disposed in pairs opposite each other: they have knots at certain intervals, like cow's knees, and on the knots flow-ers bud forth, which produce ears, and yield fruit.

**芭** Pa, As 芭蕉 pa t'acau, the plantain. Also a fraudulent plant. 芭厘 pa woo, necromancers who hold such plants in their hands. 芭蕉 pa tow, croton tiglium. Read p'ha, a man's name. Used for 葩 pa.

**葩** Pe, Grass. 浹葩 ts'au pe, the name of a plant. 藜

**葩** le pe, a thorny hedge. Read pē, shaded, overshadowed; to shelter.

林  
蒨  
芟

Phüh, Grass springing up;  
a gentle tap

Pö, Small, diminutive.

San, To cut down grass, to  
mow; a large reap hook  
with which to cut down grass. Read  
joy, the flowery bloom of grass.

莎  
苾  
苾  
苾  
苾

Shaü, A kind of grass or  
herb.

Sin, The name of a plant.

Tan, As 苾白草 tan  
pih ts'habu, name of a plant.

T'heen, The name of a plant.

芻

Tseu, or Ts'ho, To cut  
down grass. 芻莧 ts'ho  
yao, a grass cutter. 銅芻 ts'ho  
ts'ho, fodder for cattle. 生

芻

一束 säng ts'ho yih  
süh, a bundle of green grass. 乾

芻

kan ts'ho, dried grass. 蔴

芻

pe ts'ho, a Buddhist priest  
in the Indian language. 芻尼

ts'ho né,

a felicitous bird, the  
magpie. A surname. Read tseu.

芻

Tun, A kind of vegetable,  
like spinach. Trees begin-

ning to bud forth. Read ch'hun,

ignorant. 愚芻 yä ch'hun, stupid.

芻

Wän, A kind of plant. 芒

芻

wang wän, confused  
chaos.

芻

Wüh, As 菲芻 fei wüh,  
the earth melon; a sort of

turnip, the flower of which is of a

red purple colour: it is edible. 軋

芻

yä wüh, wound round close;  
abstruse, hidden. Read hwüh, coarse

芽

Ya, A bud, a germ; to bud  
forth. 萌芽 ming ya, to  
put forth buds. 核芽 hih ya, a  
seed shooting forth. To commence.  
To rhyme read gö, and woo.

芻

Yew, The name of a plant.

芻

Yin, Grass, herbs.

芻

Yuen, Fish poison. 芻華  
yuen hwa, a kind of flower,  
which if boiled and thrown into the  
water causes the fishes immediately  
to die, and float on the surface. It  
comes from a large tree, the bark  
of which is thick, and the gum red.

芻

yuen tsing, cantharides.

芻

Yun, as 芻香 yun häng,  
ruc, it has a bulbous root,

云

grows in bushes, and the leaves are  
very aromatic; after autumn a white  
sort of powder appears between the  
leaves, which people put under their  
mats to drive away bugs. It is also  
good for keeping away book-worms,  
hence it is put among books. 芻

云

yun yun, a kind of celery,  
which may be eaten either raw or

cooked. Also abundant. 芻

yun wei, a fragrant flower. Used

for 耘

yun, to weed.

#### FIVE STROKES.

芻

Cha, A sort of ground hemp.  
Read tsö, name of a place,  
and a hill.

芻

Chä, Grass just springing  
up; herbs coming forth. 芽

芽

yay chä, a bud shooting forth.  
Applied also to sheep and oxen

growing large and strong. A bud, germ. Read chüh, a plant; young pepper. Read chué, to increase in size.

**苧** Chò, Hemp, a plant used for making ropes. **苧根** chò kán, the roots of the hemp plant, used for food; the taste is said to be sweet and pleasant. **苧蘿** chò lô, the name of a hill. Used for **紵**

**苳** é, As **苳苳** fow é, plantago. **苳苳** é é, the seeds of the water lily. **苳苳仁** é é jín, pearl barley, or sago.

**范** Fán, Grass, herbs; a bee, or wasp; the name of a country, a palace, a terrace, and a door. A surname. Used for **範** fán.

**苳** Foo, A plant, called devil's eye. The stalk is like that of flax, the leaves are round and hairy, and the seeds like ear-buds: the plant is of a red colour, and grows bushy. A surname. Read fow, as **苳甲** fow kè, to burst the seed, as is done in the process of vegetation. Read pco, the name of a place.

**苳** Füh, A pathway, overgrown with grass and jungle. **苳** füh füh, luxuriant: also full and strong. **苳離** füh lé, name of a plant. **苳草** füh ts'hadu, to clear away grass and weeds. **婦** **苳** foó füh, the ornaments of a woman's head-dress. **翟苳** ts'ih füh, a feathered screen, used to conceal ladies when going to court.

The back door of a carriage. **蓀** füh lüh, happiness and emolument. **蓀方** füh fang, a place where the hairs curl on the side of the head. Used for **紵** füh, a rope for pulling a coffin. Read fèi, as **蔽** **蓀** pé fèi, umbrageous, full of leaves. Read péi, as **蓀星** péi sing, a shooting star. Read püh, angry, blustering. Read pèih, a surname.

**苳** Heung, The name of a plant. Same as **悅** hwáng.

**苳** Hò, A small plant. **苳政** hò ching, oppressive government; taxing even the smallest shrub. **苳法** hò fá, vexatious laws. **苳細** hò sé, minute, petty. **苳癢** hò yáng, a little itching. **苳嫉** hò heae, petty jealousies. **煩** **苳** fán hò, minutely troublesome. **苳罰** hò fá, to blame and punish. **苳擾** hò jaú, to trouble and annoy. **苳疾** hò ts'ih, a severe disease. **苳怒** hò nó, to be angry. A surname. Read hò, hasty, sudden. Read ho, to examine. **苳察** ho tsá, to scrutinize.

**苳** Hò, The name of a plant: the crooked handle of a plough.

**苳** Hoo, The name of a plant.

**苳** Hoó, The name of a plant.

**苳** Hung, As **藤苳** tang hung, sesamum. Used for **鞵** hung, a strap in front of a carriage.

**苒** Jen, Grass growing luxuriantly. 荏苒 jín jen, turning round and round.

**若** Jō, To pluck or gather flowers. 杜若 t'hoō jō, a fragrant plant; iris. 若順 jō shún, to comply with, to follow respectfully and obediently. Used for the second personal pronoun, you; and for the personal verb, to be. 如若 jōō jō, if, supposing; the like of. 誠若 shing jō, if indeed. 倘若 t'àng jō, supposing that. Also a euphonic particle; without any definite meaning. 若若 jō jō, hanging down. 若神 jō shén, the god of the sea. 歲若 jáy jō, the year under certain circumstances. 若木 jō mūh, name of a place. 若水 jō shwǎy, the name of a river. A surname. Read jáy, dried grass, hay. 般若 pwan jáy, a Buddhist expression, taken from some Indian language, meaning wise, intelligent. 蘭若 lan jáy, the residence of Buddhist priests in Thibet. Read joo, the name of a place in the west of China.

**甘** Kan, Liquorice: this plant is by some called *thorough intelligence*, and by others *the nation's elders*. It is considered the best of all drugs, and is seldom omitted in any prescription, just as cloves are rarely found separated from fragrance. It cures 72 complaints of the breast and bladder, and corrects the bad influence of 1200 other plants.

**茄** Kēa, As 倒茄 taou kēa, to grow upside down. Read k'hēa, the brinjal, or egg-plant. 顯茄 tēn kēa, solanum. 五茄 wò kēa, the name of a medicine. 番茄 fan kēa, aureum malum. 黃茄花 hwang kēa hwa, solanum indicum. The name of a country. 茄羅 kēa lo, a double surname. Used for 荷 ho.

**苟** Kēh, Hasty, sudden.

**芎** K'heu, A grass basket. Read k'heu, name of a plant.

**苕** K'heu, A bundle of rushes, used for a torch. 白苕 p'ih k'heu, lagopodium, hare's-foot.

**束** sūh k'heu, to bind rushes into a bundle. 苕文 k'heu wán, one of the five ornaments, used on the emperor's carriage. 苕藤 k'heu shing, sesamum. 苕苕 wo k'heu, lettuce; salad.

**苕** K'heu, A sort of hemp.

**苦** K'hoō, Bitter, grievous, miserable. 苦職 k'hoō ch'ih, nightshade; mandrake. 苦苓 k'hoō ling, a bitter vegetable. 苦瓜 k'hoō kwa, the bitter cucumber. 苦薏 k'hoō í, amarella, feverfew. 苦菜 k'hoō tsá, sow thistle. 苦味 k'hoō wéi, a bitter taste. 艱苦 k'hoō k'hoō, miserable. 艱難 k'hoō nán, calamity. 勤苦 k'hoō k'hoō, pains taking. 苦急 k'hoō k'hoō, urgent. 苦患 k'hoō hwan, distressing. Sometimes 苦 k'hoō, means agreeable, as 臭 hew, denotes occasionally.

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**瓜** k'hoō kwa, the bitter cucumber. 苦薏 k'hoō í, amarella, feverfew. 苦菜 k'hoō tsá, sow thistle. 苦味 k'hoō wéi, a bitter taste. 艱苦 k'hoō k'hoō, miserable. 艱難 k'hoō nán, calamity. 勤苦 k'hoō k'hoō, pains taking. 苦急 k'hoō k'hoō, urgent. 苦患 k'hoō hwan, distressing. Sometimes 苦 k'hoō, means agreeable, as 臭 hew, denotes occasionally.

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fragrant. 苦笑 k'hoó seau, betony; serratula. 苦亭蘆 k'hoó ting leih, thlaspi; wild senna. Read k'hoó, to distress. 苦船 k'hoó ch'huen, to be sea-sick. A surname. Read koó, evil, bad. 苦良 koó lēang, good and bad. Read koo, the name of a place.

**苧** Koo, Squash; the melon species.

**苟** Ków, Grass, herbs. If; if truly. 苟忠必至 ków chung peih ché, if a person be sincere he will succeed. 苟且 ków tsèy, any how. 苟得 ków tsh, to obtain in an irregular manner.

苟合 ków hō, irregularly united; fornication. 苟礙 ków ke, a stumbling block. A surname. Read kow, as 苟叻 kow wūh, the name of a plant.

**苙** Leih, A pig basket. 白苙 pih leih, the name of a medicinal plant. Same as 白苙

**苓** Ling, A kind of fungus or mushroom, called also *curled ears*: they grow in marshy places in great numbers together, like so many platters. They can be boiled for food, are slippery, and have little taste. In the 4th month the young ones shoot up like women's ear-buttons. 茯苓 fūh ling,

China root, said to be found underneath old fir trees. 豬苓 choo ling, a black species. 扶苓 foo ling, name of a place. Used for 零 ling, as 苓落 ling lō, falling to decay; defoliation. Read lēen, for 蓮

**茅** Maóu, Long rank grass, couch grass; quick set grass. 白茅 pih maóu, a white kind of grass. 茅鄉 maóu hēang, the name of a district. 茅亭 maóu ting, a certain pavilion. 茅門 maóu mēn, a certain door. The name of a hill, and a surname. 茅屋 maóu ūh, a thatched cottage. Read mei, as 茅蒐 mei kwel, the name of a plant.

**茆** Maóu, A water plant, resembling the taro, or arum aquaticum, but the root is not so large; the leaves are large, round, and thick, besides being so smooth and slippery that water easily rolls off; they can be eaten raw or boiled; some people boil them for the swine: the stalk is as thick as one's finger. Some call them water mallows; they grow on the banks of almost every pool and marsh. Also used for 茅 maóu, and 蓼 maóu.

**苗** Meaóu, Grain growing in water; rice, paddy; grass just springing up. The blade of grass or corn. 苗田 meaóu tiēn, paddy fields. 苗獵 meaóu iá, the summer's hunt. 地錦苗 te kin meaóu, fumatory 三苗 san meaóu, and 苗子 meaóu tszé, a tribe of aborigines, who have existed from the earliest times, and are still to be found in the mountains of Kwang-se. Others speak of them as a race of people having wings. 黎苗 lé meaóu, the multitude, the common people. 苗裔 meaóu é, pos-

terity. The name of a country, a hill, and a surname.

**莓** Meí, As 蛇莓 shay meí, a strawberry. 馬莓 mà meí, a kind of briar. 蛇莓 sháy meí, anacrina. 紫莓 tsan meí, wild tansy, or silver weed.

**茛** Mín, The skin of bamboo. 茛茛 mín mín, multitudinous. Used for 蔞

**茉莉** Mō, As 茉莉 mō lé, the white jessamine. It said to be a foreign word, the sound of which only is borrowed, and it is therefore variously written. Perhaps it is derived from the Hindoo word *merati*, which means jessamine; and was probably introduced with the Buddhist religion. 費茉莉 fei mō, *crassula minor*. 紫茉莉 tse mō lé, *jalap*.

**茂** Mów, Luxuriant herbage; exuberant foliage. 茂盛 mów shíng, flourishing. 茂美 mów mè, elegant. 茂才 mów tsáé, splendid talents. 茂勦 mów mèèn, to exert one's-self. 茂哉 mów tsáé, put forth your energies. 茂羣 mów chúng, a company of five people. 閏茂 yen mów, the year under certain circumstances. The name of a district, and a surname. Used for 懣 mów. Read mòw, maòu, and mō, flourishing.

**苜** Múh, As 苜蓿 mūh sūh, a plant of easy growth, on which horses and cows may be fed.

**苒** Na, As 諸苒 choo na, the name of a plant.

**萐** Nè, As 薺萐 tse nè, a plant, resembling the ginseng. 萐萐 nè nè, luxuriant.

**茶** Nēē, Wearied, exhausted; forgotten. 茶役 nēē yih, wearied with labour.

**茵** Nēen, The name of a plant.

**苞** Paou, Grass; used in the south for making coarse shoes. 苞荔 paou lé, rushes used in making mats. 苞本 paou pùn, anything tied to a mulberry tree. 苞生 paou sāng, growing bushy. 苞苴 paou tseu, that in which presents of meat are wrapped up; the presents themselves. Read p'haou, a melon. Used for 蕪 p'heau.

**茅** Paou, Luxuriant herbage. Vulgar form of 蓍

**苴** Paou, A medicinal plant.

**蓍** Pe, Luxuriant vegetation.

**萑** Pēen, As 萑蓍 tsōō pēen, the name of a plant.

**葍** Pei, Wild leeks.

**芬** Pēh, As 苾芬 pēh fun, fragrant, odoriferous. 苾於 苾蘭 pēh yá che lan, more fragrant than the epidendrum. 苾

**芡** Pēh tseu, the name of a plant. Read p'hēē, name of a vegetable.

**苳** P'han, Plants floating on the top of water.

**苳** P'ih, A surname.

**苗** P'ing, Clearly displayed; illustrious.



**苹** Ping, As 苹蘋 ping laé, a plant, the leaves of which are green, the inside white, and the stalk is as big as a quill. When it first comes up it is fragrant, and may be eaten either boiled or raw. Same as 萍 p'hing, a sort of duck weed. 苹苹 ping ping, grassy; grass growing. 苹車 ping keu, a covered or sheltered war chariot. Read p'ang, as 苹榮 p'ang ying, revolving round and round.

**茛** Pō, The roots of grass. 茛菪 pō kwō, the name of a plant. 茛舍 pō shây, a barricade made of grass. Read p'hō, as 草茛 peih p'hō, cubebs. 茛 keaou pō, straw. Used for 跋 pō, and 緋 fūh.

**莽** Pun, As 莽蕒 pun tsun, grass growing luxuriantly.

**茌** Sāng, The name of a place. Used for 藎

**苽** Sēen, The name of a plant, like the sedge. 苽席 sēen seih, a sedge mat.

**茵** Sha, Grass.

**苫** Shen, To cover a house with grass, to thatch with white coarse grass. 被苫 pe shen, to cover over with thatch. 寢苫 tsin shen, a kind of matting, used as mourning apparel. 廉苫 lēen shen, a free running hand. Read t'hēen, as 青苫 tsing t'hēen, a medicinal plant.

**茱** Shūh, As 茱萸 shūh keūh, a kind of chrysanthemum.

**芙** Sze, A kind of cefery.

**荒** Sze, To melt away, to disperse, that which distresses mankind.

**第** Té, As 不第 p'uh té, a double surname. Used for 第 té, and 弟 té, a reed.

**苔** T'hae, Moss, lichen. 青苔 ts'hing t'hae, green moss. 瓦苔 wà t'hae, the moss growing on tiles. 水苔 shwày t'hae, the green stuff that appears on the surface of stagnant water.

**花** T'hae, Grassy.

**苔** T'heaou, as 苔饒 t'heaou jaou, the name of a plant, which springs up in summer, the stalk and leaves of which may be eaten raw, like small peas. 陵苔 ling t'heaou, a kind of betouy, grows in marshy places: the flowers are red, and yield a black dye; when boiled and used for washing the hair, that also becomes black. It is also called 連異翹 lēen é keaou, and 連苔 lēen t'heaou. The name of a river. 苔苔 t'heaou t'heaou, high, lofty.

**芙** T'hēē, As 蕪芙 t'hēē, the name of a plant.

**苗** T'hēih, As 苗修 t'hēih sew, the name of a plant, also called sheep's foot grass.

**苴** Tō, As 葶苴 tan tō, a kind of fungus. Read t'han, as 苴草 t'han ts'haou, the name of a plant.

**苴** Tseu, Female hemp, the species which has seeds in it. **苴布** tseu poo, coarse sack-cloth, used in mourning. **履苴** leu tseu, the grass used in shoes. **苞苴** pao tseu, to wrap up anything in grass or rushes. **苴木** tseu mûh, the name of a tree. **苴巴** pa tseu, the plantain. **苴直** tseu tseu, the name of a place. Read cha, grass and sticks floating on water. **草苴** ts'haou cha, dried grass. Read tsoo, a sacrifice of hemp, or coarse grass. Read pa, and pao.

**茵** Tsew, As **茵芝** tsew che, a felicitous plant, that puts forth its flowers three times a year.

**苳** Tse, As **苳草** tse tsze ts'haou, **苳相** tse s'ang, and **苳葵** tse lé, bupleuron, a sort of dill, which yields a purple dye. **苳蓁** tse ke, a kind of edible fern. **苳薑** tse k'ang, a sort of ginger, both the stalk and root of which are of a purple colour. **苳魚** tse yu, a sort of starfish, very stinking. **苳蕒** tse lo, a kind of helix. **鬼苳** foo tse, a sort of water chesnut, which people are sometimes driven to eat of, when hungry. **苳蓀** tse koo, similar to the above, but white, called also spear grass; on every stalk there are 12 seeds. Read tsae, as **苳胡** tsae hoo, a medicinal herb.

**苳** Tung, Grass, herbs. **苳** k'ou tung, a winter

plant. **天門冬** t'heen mun tung, asparagus.

**苳** Yaou, Grass growing long. **英** Ying, Flowers without fruit. **英華** ying hwa, flowery, blooming, applied to the countenance. **權黃英** keuen hwang ying, the name of a tree. **落英** lō ying, the fall of the leaf. **英雄** ying h'ing, a hero. **英才** ying tsae, splendid talents. **英英** ying ying, elegant, beautiful; white fleecy clouds. **再成英** tsae ch'ing ying, a double hill. **瓊英** king ying, a beautiful stone. **重英** ch'ing ying, a double tassel to a spear. **朱英** choo ying, a red tassel. **五英** wō ying, an instrument of music. **英國** ying kwō, the name of an ancient state, in China. **杜英丹花** t'hoō ying tan hwa, ixorus coccinea. Read yang, an ornament.

**苑** Yuèn, A paddock or pasturage, for feeding animals in. **苑園** yuèn yew, a park. **馬苑** mā yuèn, a paddock for horses. **高苑** kaou yuèn, the name of a district. **善苑** shén yuèn, name of a country. **內苑** nū yuèn, a palace. **禁苑** k'ín yuèn, ditto. **苑風** yuèn fung, a great wind. **天苑** t'heen yuèn, the name of a constellation. **蘇苑** k'eh yuèn, a medicinal herb. Read yuen, a surname. Read yūh, bent, contracted. Used for **苑** yuen.

**菀** Yung, The name of a plant.

## SIX STROKES.

**莼** Cha, As 莼 蓴 cha mei, a medicinal plant, of a dark yellow colour.

**蒨** Chè, As 蒨 蘭 chè lan, a fragrant plant, cultivated on account of its pleasant smell.

**蔞** Che, As 蔞 藕 che neih, a small kind of duck weed.

**茶** Ch'hâ, Tea, the tea plant, of the leaves of which an infusion is made for a beverage.

**飲茶** yin ch'hâ, to drink tea, which is said to keep off sleep.

**茗** ming ch'hâ, the tea leaf.

**茶** san ch'hâ, wild tea. **茶陵** ch'hâ ling, the name of a place.

Formerly written **茶**. This plant does not seem to have been known to the ancients. **蜀茶** shüh ch'hâ, variegated camilla.

**茵** Ch'he, To stuff chinks with straw; to stop up.

**莖** Ch'he, As 莖 蔕 ch'he choo, a plant, the seeds of

which are said to possess all the five tastes. **樞莖** keu ch'he, the name of a tree. **斗莖** neu ch'he, a medicine, called also **斗膝** nêw tsieh, marjoram.

**蒻** (Ch'how, Grass, herbs.

**蒻** Ch'huen, Tea picked late in the season.

**蒻** Ch'hung, As 蒻 蒻 ch'hung wei, a plant, the stalk and seed of which are very close and full: also called **益母**

**草** yih moò ts'haòu, cordiaca, or bugloss.

**蒻** Ch'hung, Plants growing bushy.

**蒻** Ch'fih, or Shüh, As 蒻 蒻 gó shüh, a medicinal herb.

**蒻** Chin, The name of a plant.

**蒻** Choo, As 蒻 蒻 choo yu, a medicinal herb; a kind of

pepper. **山蒻** san choo yu, the cornel tree, or cornelian cherry.

**食蒻** shih choo yu, rhus, sumach. **蒻頂花** choo ting

hwa, liliam concolor.

**蒻** Chow, The name of a plant.

**蒻** Chüh, As 蒻 蒻 pëen chüh, a kind of wild celery,

with a red stalk and jointed; it grows by the road side, and is a good vermifuge.

**蒻** Fei, plants with many leaves.

**蒻** 茅 蒻 maou fei, grass and rushes. Read pae, as 蒻 蒻 pae pae, in order, well-arranged, as colours and standards.

**蒻** Foo, Glorious, splendid.

**蒻** 華 蒻 hwa foo, flowery, elegant. Used in some parts for

**蒻** hwa. A man's name. Read heu, the produce of the thistle.

Read hwa, as 皇 華 hwang hwa, an old song.

**蒻** Füh, As 蒻 蒻 fuh ling,

China root, said to be obtained from the roots of old fir trees;

by some thought to be turned into amber.

菱  
荇

Gan, Grass, herbs.

Háng, As 荇菜 hǎng ts'haé, a sort of duck weed, thus called from its moving about with the water. It has a white stalk, and round leaves of a reddish colour, about an inch in diameter; it floats on the surface of the water, while its numerous roots extend to the bottom, and are long or short, according as the water is deep or shallow: the lower part of the root is white, and is sometimes boiled to communicate a bitter taste to wine. A surname.

株

Haou, To pull up weeds.

株草 haou ts'haou, to weed. Read hew, to overshadow. The name of a hill. Read k'hóu, as 豆株 tóu k'hóu, nutmegs.

苳

Haou, The name of a plant.

苳

He, The name of a plant.

苳

Heuě, As 苳蓐 heuě tačen, the name of a plant.

苳

Hwan, As 苳苳 kin hwan, the name of a vegetable which produces a farinaceous powder.

荒

Hwang, Overgrown with weeds. 荒蕪 hwang woó, running to waste. Grain not coming to perfection, and fruit not ripening, are both called 荒 hwang, barren. 荒野 hwang yà, a wilderness. 飢荒 ke hwang, a famine. 荒棄 hwang k'hé, to set aside, to nullify. 荒之 hwang

che, to magnify anything. 荒大 hwang tá, greatly. 荒淫 hwang yin, profligate. 荒服 hwang fúh, the waste tenures, 500 le round the imperial domain, according to the ancient division of land. 四荒 szé hwang, four deserts. 掩荒 yèn hwang, to cover over, to obscure. 荒空 hwang k'hung, empty, waste. 荒蒙 hwang mung, a canopy. Used for 慌 hwang, as 荒忽 hwang hwü, hasty, confusedly. Used for 盲 wang, a certain membrane in the human body. The name of a place, and of the year under certain circumstances. A surname.

茴

Hwuy, As 茴香 hwuy hēang, anise. 八角茴香 pǎ kěo hwuy hēang, star-aniseed.

苳

Hwuy, As 苳藿 hwuy tēh, the name of a plant.

苳

Jin, Horminum, or clary.

苳

苳菽 jin shü, a large kind of bean. 苳苳 kwei jin, a water plant. 苳柔 jin jew, elastic, tough. 苳榮 jin jèn, turning and twisting about.

茹

Joó, Roots attached to a plant, and pulled up with them; roots joined together: to receive; to eat. 茹毛 joó maóu, to eat flesh with the hair on. 茹葷 joó heun, to eat strong smelling herbs. 茹菜 joó ts'haé, to eat herbs. 嚼茹 chuě joó, to quaff. 貪茹 t'han joó, to be greedily desirous of. 恣茹 tszé joó, to act

irregularly. 茹牛 joô nêw, to feed cattle. 茹度 joô toó, to measure, or conjecture. 茹柔 joô jew, lissome, flexible. 茹魚 joô yŭt, stinking fish. 死茹 szè joô, anything dying of itself. 茹蘆 joô leu, the name of a plant. The name of a river, a country, a bank, and a surname.

**茸**

Jung, As 茸茸 jungjung, herbs and plants growing luxuriantly.

箭茸 ung jung, full of leaves. 蒙茸 mungjung, rumpled, in confusion; indistinct utterance.

杞茸 ke jung, the name of a tree. 鹿茸 lŭh jung, stag's horns, used as a medicine. In the 4th or 5th month when the stags shed their horns, people take the dark dry parts, and dry them over a fire.

紫茸裘 tsejung k'hêw, a purple fur-dress. 五茸 wò jung, the name of a place. Read

jàng, grass growing up 龍茸 lungjung, collected together. 關茸

tŭjung, degenerate.

**華**

Juy, Blooming. Read yŭh, and pŭh, name of a plant.

**菱**

Kae, The roots of plants. 根菱 kân kae, roots.

**蔞**

Kân, As 毛蔞 maou kân, a kind of grass, resembling grain, but poisonous. 水蔞 shwŭy kân, a poisonous water plant, of which the crabs sometimes eat, and thus render their flesh unfit for food.

**苳**

Kēang, As 苳苳 kēang kē, a fragrant plant.

**苳**

Keaou, Dried grass. 芻芻 tseu keaou, hay. 芻收 keaou mŭh, to collect grass for fodder. A kind of cress, growing in marshes, the flower of which is greenish white, and the seeds of a dark yellow. 長芻 chang keaou, a fastening for earth and stones. Read heaou, the root of a plant. Read k'heaou, as 芻媿 k'heaou she, to despise, to contemn.

**苳**

Kēen, As 秦苳 tsin kēen, a medicinal plant.

**苳**

Kew, Weeds entangled together.

**苳**

K'he, To steep a cocoon in hot water, in order to wind off the silk.

**葩**

K'hè, A bitter herb, but not poisonous, used for the cure of wounds.

**苳**

K'heaou, A thorny kind of mallows, said to resemble the turnip, with reddish green flowers; it is edible, but rather bitter. A small plant, with many flowers, and few leaves, which are turned upwards.

**苳**

K'heaou, Weeds entangled together.

**苳**

K'hèh, As 簞苳 tsan k'hèh, baskets with little partitions for silk-worms to form their cocoons.

**苳**

K'hew, As 鬼苳 kwei k'hew, a vegetable production, called also the octagon dish, and the old woman's mirror. Every year when a plant appears the old

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one dies away, hence it is called *kill mother plant*.

**萑** K'hwang, The name of a plant; to follow.

**茗** Kih, As 茗葱 k'htsung, wild onions, classed by the Buddhists among aromatic vegetables, forbidden to those who fast.

**筋** Kin, A bone.

**荆** King, A bush, a thorny bush. 紫荆 tze king, silquastrum, pepperwort, St. Mary's herb. 楚荆 ts'hoò king, a Bramble. The name of a district, a hill, and a surname. 牡荆 mow king, piper agrestis. Salix, or American sallow.

**蓆** Kow, As 薜蓆 keae kow, a medicinal herb. See 薜蓆

**莛** Kung, Same as 莛莛 ming kēē, a felicitous plant, spoken of in the days of Yaou.

**莛** Kung, A felicitous plant.

**莛** Kwang, As 莛莛 keue kwang, a plant, the fruit of which is like the water chesnut. Same as 薜蓆 keae kow.

**莛** Kwei, A Bramble or briar, the fruit of which is edible.

A sort of currant.

**苦** Kwò, As 苦蕒 kwò leu, a kind of melon. 苦蕒 pò kwò, the name of a plant.

**荔** Lé, A small kind of sedge, of the roots of which brushes may be made. 薜荔 pé lé, a fragrant herb. 草荔 pé lé, a sort of leek. 扶荔 foo lé, the name

of a palace. 大荔 tá lé, the name of a country. 荔枝 lé che, the

Dimocarpus Litchi. 錦荔枝 kin lé che, balsamina, or balm-apple

**荇** Lěē, A kind of sedge. 桃荇 t'haou lěē, a wand used

by necromancers to expel noxious influences. 紫荇 tze lěē, a plant used in dyeing. 勃荇 pūh lěē, a sort of rue.

**蒭** Loo, A small kind of southern wood.

**蒭** Luy, To plough up the grass; fruit hanging down.

**茫** Mang, As 滄茫 tsang mang, the expansive appearance of water. 茫茫 mang mang, great, vast. 茫州 mang chow, the name of a district. Read mǎng, as 蒼茫 tsang mǎng, wide, expansive. Used for 慌 hwang, hurried

**莛** Měē, Squinting eyes. Used for 莛

**茗** Ming, Tea buds, young tea leaves. 茗芽 ming chuen, tea picked late in the season. 飲茗 yin ming, to drink tea. 真茗 chin hēang ming, a sort of white rose. 耶悉茗 yā sēh ming, a sweet-scented flower. 茗邈 ming meau, lofty. The name of a hill. 茗芋 ming ting, drunk.

**莛** Peaòu, As 餓莛 gnó peaòu, to die of hunger; starving. Read pè, wood decaying and dried up. Used for 莛

**老** Pei, A term used in Canton and Fo-kéen, for a slice of areca-nut, wrapped round with the

betel leaf, and smeared with lime, ready for chewing.

**菩** Poo, A kind of tree, brought from the native country of Buddha. Same as **菩** p'hoo.

**蕘** Sēen, The name of a plant.

**荀** Seun, As **荀草** seun ts'haou, an herbaceous plant with a yellow flower, and a red fruit. Like the **蕘** kēen.

**荏** Sze, Looking like grass; the name of a country, and a surname. Read chay, to cut down trees.

**苔** Tā A small kind of pulse to sustain. **奉苔天命** fung tā t'heen ming, to receive heaven's decree. **渠苔** keu tā, tribulus equestris. **泣苔** la tā, a sound expressive of declining compliment. **鮮苔** cha tā, a species of concretion found in the livers of cows and horses, wrapped up in a fleshy bag of a white colour, and the size of a hen's egg; it is neither bone nor stone, but when broken appears to be in layers. Used for **答** tā and **合** hō.

**蕘** T'he, Plants budding forth, newly springing up; the arum aquaticum **蕘稗** t'he pe, grass and weeds, Read e, as **莖蕘** woo e, name of a plant. **辛蕘** sin e, magnolia purpurea **莖蕘** sau e, to cut down grass.

**蒿** T'hung, As **蒿蒿** t'hung kaou, Camomilus Romanus; Bertram; wild pellitory.

**菜** To, The topmost bough of trees hanging down.

**草** Ts'haou, grass, herbs, weeds.

**草艾** ts'haou gae, to cut down grass **食草者** shih ts'haou ch'ay, graminivorous animals. **毒草** gō ts'haou, weeds, noxious plants.

**草草** ts'haou ts'haou, rough; to put people to trouble; labour and toil; **草次** ts'haou tsze, in unforeseen circumstances, without pre-

meditation. **天造草昧** t'heen ts'haou ts'haou we, heaven made all things in the rough. **草藁** ts'haou kaou, a rough sketch, a draft. **草**

**字** ts'haou tszé, the running hand. **風呂草** fung leu ts'haou,

butter flower, geranium, ranunculus. Read tsaou, an acorn. **鳳尾草** fung wei ts'haou, ferns,

pteris, or asplenium. **草創** ts'haou ts'ang, to make at the first. **草本** ts'haou p'ùn, annual plants. **猪**

**籠草** ch'oo l'ung ts'haou, nepenthes. **佛果草** fūh kō ts'haou, stone crop. **佛甲草** fūh k'ā ts'haou, house-leek. **鶴子草**

hō tszé ts'haou, orchis, satyrium, or ragwort. **金星草** kin t'ing ts'haou, scolopendria minor; cethe-

racum arabum. **狗尾草** kōw wei ts'haou, pigeon grass. **車前**

**草** keu ts'een ts'haou, plantago. **立浪草** lei lang ts'haou, calamandrina; germander, quercu-

la. **連錢草** l'ien ts'een ts'haou, ground ivy. **馬鞭草** mā p'een ts'haou, columbaris, herba sacra; vervain. **墨紀草** mih k'ē ts'haou.

pellitory; pepperwort. 排子草  
fei tszè ts'haòu, gattaria. 蕨尾

草 shòu wèi ts'haòu, betony. 接

續草 tsèè shùh ts'haòu, horse

tail, equisetum. 草綿 ts'haòu

mèèn, bombax, cotton tree. 草

葉 ts'haòu tsae, saxifrag. aurea.

草黃連 ts'haòu hwang lèen,

chervil. 草烏頭 ts'haòu wò

t'hòw, anthera. 益母草 yih

moo ts'haòu, cardimca, or bugloss.

芣 Tseou, A sort of pepper.

Read neaou, as 芣芣 yaou

neaou, long rank grass.

茜 Tsien, Same as 茅蒐

maou sow, an herbaceous

plants called also 地血 te heuè.

earth's blood or madder; the flower

is used a scarlet and a reddish yellow

dye 茜草 tsèen tsaou, rubia car-

difolia.

荐 Tsèen, A repetition of the

original; to collect; to repeat,

to do as formerly, 晉荐飢

tsèen ke, the Tsin country was

again visited with famine. 荐居

tsèen keu, to lead a nomadic life, and

to remove or settle, according to the

supply of water and pasturage. Used

for 薦 tsèen, to introduce.

菜 Tseih, A plant with leaves

like the Brazil wood.

荃 Tsenen, Spices and season-

ing; also a fragrant plant.

荃薰香 tseuen woo hëang,

an aromatic substance produced in

波弋 p'ho yih country, where

the earth and stones are all fragrant.

Used for 綌 tseuen, fine cloth, also

for 荃 tsenen, an apparatus for

catching fish.

萊 Tsih, To pierce, a thorn, a

prickle.

茨 Tsih, Plants growing bushy.

茨 Tszè, To thatch a house

with coarse grass 茨次 tszè tszè,

a thatched cottage. 茨以生草

tszè è säng ts'haòu, to thatch with

fresh grass. Also a name for a creep-

ing plant, with small leaves, and a

three-corned fruit, that pricks peo-

ple the; tribulus terrestris. 茨

其 tazè ké, a plant on which

horses may be fed. Also to collect, to

accumulate; the name of a hill, and

a surname.

茲 Tse, plants and trees in a-

bundance. Also this 念

茲 nèen tse, think of this. 在

茲 tsae tse, remain here. 茲

席 tse sih, a mat. 負茲 foò

tse, to carry one's mat; is used in

allusion to a prince when sick.

Used for 滋 and 蓀

藟 Urh, Plants in abundance.

藟 芝藟 che urh, a sort of

fungus. 藟亭 urh ting, the name

of a pavilion.

艸 Wang, Plants in general:

also a species of fern or

brake, that grows luxuriantly.

蒨 Wang, The name of a plant.

莫 Woo, The name of a plant.

藎 Yang, As 藎藎 yang

tseuen, the name of a plant.



**苧** Yay, A species of hemp, the bark of which may be made into ropes.

**苧** Yew, The name of a plant.

**茵** Yin, The name of a plant.

**茵** Yin, A double mat in a carriage. **支茵** wān yin, a tiger's skin used as a mat. **乘茵** shing yin, to mount a carriage.

**茵** 陳蒿 yin chin kaou, worm wood. **茵芋** yin yu, the name of a plant. **茵蓐** yin jūh, a mat.

**苧** Yu, The name of a plant.

**苧** Yu, As **茱萸** choo yu, a kind of pepper, growing in pods. **山茱萸** san choo yu, the cornel berry. The name of a place, and a riv. r. **薜萸** pe yu, the name of a plant.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**拮** Chě, Broken, or plaited grass; a mat.

**榦** Che, The seed of the elm.

**蕝** Ché, As **遠蕝** yuén ché, a medicinal herb.

**蕝** Chě, A small leaf.

**蕝** Che, To supply what is wanting.

**葦** Ch'hay, As **葦箭** ch'hay tsēen, the name of a plant; a diuretic.

**蒺** Ch'hin, Affodille; a plant growing on the hills, with a leaf like the scallion: said to be a sudorific.

**荒** Ch'hing, As **荒薜** ch'hing Pei, the name of a plant, prunella: it is reckoned to be very serviceable to women, and tends to increase the semen, hence it is called **益母** yih mod, profit mother plant. The stalk is square, and something like the flax, hence denominated **野天麻** yay'thēen ma: after mid-summer it dries up, hence called **夏枯草** hēā koo ts'haou

**蒨** Ching, A plant; grass.

**蒨** Choo, Coarse grasses or rushes

**蒨** Chūh, A plant, called also **羊蹄** yāng té, rumex.

Read le, as **葦草** le ts'haou, a sort of winter cabbage.

**莊** Ch'wang, Plants growing luxuriantly, plants thriving.

Also severe, rigid, stern: fully adorned; a cottage in a field, a farm house. **莊道** chwang taou, a high road. **莊嚴** chwang yēn, grave, sedate. **莊門** chwang mūn, the name of a door. A surname; one pearl. Read ch'wáng, respectful.

**葵** E, Southernwood.

**葵** Foo, The water lily, before the petals are fallen of. **菱** so foo, the flower of the water lily.

**蒲** Fob, As **菱蒲** tsēth fob, a felicitous plant, spoken of in the days of Yao. The name of a place. Used for **蒲** poo.

葶

Foo, As 葶 葶 kēa foo. a sort of rush or sedge, the blade of which is white, and the bark thin. Also the female hemp plant. Read fow, the name of a plant. Read p. sūn, to starve with hunger. To fade and die, as plants.

若

Foo. Flowers growing luxuriantly.

若

Fow. A surname.

葶

Fung. Buds shooting forth

Gô. As 葶 葶 lô gô. a kind of southernwood : it grows in marshy ground; can be eaten either dressed or raw, and has a pleasant taste.

草

Hân. A kind of grass, with a flexible stalk and small leaves : its flowers open in the spring, and are yellow, with a small spike, in which there are seeds. Both the stalk and leaves are edible. It is commonly called the scrid vegetable.

苔

Hân. Grain forming into the ear; the petals of a flower. Read hân, a flower opening.

莖

Hâng. The stalk of plants. 草莖 ts'haou hâng, the stalk of grass. 紫莖 tze hâng, a purple stem. 特莖 t'ib hâng, especial, single, alone. 臘莖 lē hâng, a loose binding, or wide enclosure. The name of a medicine, and of a hill. Read ying, the name of a plant.

蒂

He. Anemone; a sort of mallows, with a smaller leaf;

its appearance resembles the orchid or golden herb; it is hairy, and the taste is pleasant.

葶

Heaou. Called also 鳥 莖 foo tze, water chestnuts.

莖

Hēn, As 莖 莖 hēn ts'haé, blite, spinage. 赤

莖

tseih hēn, or 紫 莖 tze hēn, red spinage. 莖 陸 hēn

莖

lūh, plants fragile and tender. 馬 齒 莖 mǎ ch'ih hēn, purslain,

莖

long-leaved spinage. Read hwan, smiling. A goat with a small horn.

白 莖

p'ih hēn, white spinage. 莖

莖

Hefh. Grass growing luxuriantly. Read h'ih, angry. Read k'h'ih, as 莖 莖 k'h'ih naou,

莖

afraid. 莖

莖

Heu. The flower of grass. 莖

莖

Hô. As 莖 莖 hó foo keu, marsh mallows. 莖

莖

hó hwa, a general name for mallows. 薄 莖 p'hô hó, pepper-

莖

mint; the stalk and leaves of which are said to be like the clary, but longer. 莖 華 hó hwa, the Egyptian water lily. 莖 橋 hó keau,

莖

the name of a place. Read ko, the name of a river. Read hó, as 負

莖

荷 hó hó, to carry across the shoulders. 荷 蕒 hó kwéi, to carry a basket of grass. Used for 何

莖

hó, and 荷 o. 荷 荷 hó hó, a sound of anger.

莖

Hwan, and Kwan, A kind of grass, of which mats can be made; small rush mats. 莖 莖

莖

hwan tan, mats in general. A sur-

name. 東莞 tung kwan, name of a place in Shan-tung, also in Canton: also of a valley Read hàn, to smile.

**葱** Jin, As 葱冬 jin tung, honey-suckle. 夢隱葱 pang yin jin, a plant like the elary, called also 隱葱. 藏 yin jin chang.

**莖** Käng, The stem of grass; grass.

**薺** Ke, A water plant.

**莢** Këé, The fruit, or seeds of leguminous plants. 莢物 këé wüh, bursa pastoris. 莢莢 ming këé, a felicitous plant, spoken of in the time of Yaou. 莢莢 këé me, a shrub, or small tree, the leaves of which resemble the elm. 莢錢 këé tséén, a description of small coin, light and portable, like elm leaves. 莢陵 këé ling, a certain grave. A surname.

**藹** Këih, Quick, speedy, dapper, clever.

**藹** Keu, Same as 藹

**藹** Keù, A sort of yam; the taro, or arum aquaticum; the name of a country of a city, and a surname.

**莧** Keuen, As 莧明 keuen ming, a plant, used in sacrificing.

**蓀** Keua, A water plant, called also 牛藻 new tsau. The joints are several inches apart, with small fibres, like silk, encircling the plant very beautifully.

The longer ones have 20 or 30 joints. 蒼蓬菜 keun tà ts'haé, white beet.

**莽** Kew, Name of a plant Formerly pronounced p'hua.

**蕙** Ke, The name of a plant.

**菜** K'hew, The fruit of the wild pepper plant, growing in clusters.

**菩** Kùh, The bark of trees; the name of a place

**葭** Lang, A kind of reed, or arundo, growing in marshy places. 藏葭 tsang lang, a kind of grass, very good for cows and horses. 葭若 lang tung, consolida, or cumfrey; wallwort, or bugle; the seeds of which, if eaten, make people act wildly. 葭花

芳 lang hwa kèh, holly-leaved acanthus.

**莅** Lé, To come down, to descend towards 莅衆 lé chung, to come before the people.

**莅** 莅事 lé szé, to approach the management of business. 莅位

lé wei, a place. A position. Read t'eh, the sound heard in a forest.

**莅** 莅任 lé jín, to go to one's seat of government.

**莉** Lé, As 茉莉花 m'le hwa, the jessamines. Read che, a surname. 苦天莉 k'hoò t'héén lé, jacea nigra.

**蔕** Mang, A plant called mother o' pearl: the roots being round and white, like small pearls; the flowers and leaves re-

semble the scallion. Used for 蕪

菜 Mnou, Vegetables.

莓 Mei, The name of a plant, the fruit of which is edible;

called 木莓 mūh mei, and 前

山莓 tsēn san mei. 莓苔

mei t'hae, moss. 莓莓 mei mei,

a beautiful field, fresh and green.

Used for 莓

莫 Mō, The name of a plant

莫 Mō, Not, do not; without.

莫作 mō t'ō, do not do

it. 莫之與 mō che yù, no one

on our side. 莫善於此 mō

shén yā tszé, nothing better than

this. 莫定 mō t'ing, settlement.

求民之莫 kēw mīn che mō,

to seek the tranquillity of the peo-

ple. 謀莫 mōw mō, to scheme.

聖人莫之 shing jīn mō che,

the sages planned it. 丈莫 wāu

mō, force, violence. 侔莫 mow

mō, to labour and encourage effort.

削莫 sēō mō, to scrape. 莫

識 mō t'hēē, to scrape iron. 莫

莫 mō mō, luxuriant, growing

thick and umbrageous. 廣莫

k'wàng mō, large and wide. A sur-

name; the name of a lake. Used for

瘦 mo, 幕 mo, & 膜 mō Read

mō, a sort of sorrel, the stalk of

which is as large as a goose quill, of

a red colour, and giving out at eve-

ry joint a leaf like the willow; it is

provided with hairy prickles, sour,

and when young, can be boiled in-

to soup. Read mīh, still. 莫莫

mīh mīh, quiet, and retired.

萵

Nan, As 萵 e nan, the name of a plant.

拈

Nelh, As 拈 yīh nelh, the name of a plant; grass

growing thick.

菴

N'w, A sort of bean.

菴

Pāng, To come out of the water.

菴

Pe, To prepare. Same as 備 pe.

菴

Pēē, Same as 別 pēē, to divide, to distinguish. A

word employed in writing agreements and indentures, which being cut in two, each individual holds a part. A term for literary composition, used by the Buddhists.

萵

Pei As 萵 pei moo, name of a medicinal herb.

萵

Pīh, Another name for the indigo plant.

萵

Pōō, Fodder for horses and cows, mixed up with straw.

萵

萵

萵 pōōlō, to arrange disordered grass.

萵

Pāh, As 萵 pāh tse, water chestnuts.

萵

Pun, A kind of grass, used for boundaries.

萵

Seu, The name of a plant.

萵

Shaou, A kind of weed. The roots of plants.

萵

Shaou, The name of a plant.

萵

Shay, A surname.

萵

Shāh, Used for 萵 shāh, and 萵 shāh, as 萵 shāh naou, a kind of grass used in sacifying,

or in straining the wine used on such occasions. 荷 欏 shǔh k'hǒ, stopped up from above, Read yew, water plants.

**菴** Shun, The name of a plant.

**莘** Sin, As 細 莘 sè sin, foal's foot, or wild spikenard. A plant growing in marshes, like the Typha, with a leaf like the mustard plant. The name of a place, and a pavilion. 莘 莘 sin sin, numerous, abundant. Long. 莘 尾 sin wei, a long tail. A surname.

**莎** So, As 蒿 莎 haou so, and 候 莎 how so, the name of a plant, the stem and leaves are three-corned, and the roots hairy. A sort of malaxis. 莎 鷄 so ke, cicada. 莎 蔭 so wei, earth hair. Name of a tree, like the 稊 稂 kwang lang, producing meal. 莎 車 so keu, name of a country. Also of a pavilion. Read sha, the name of an insect. Read suy, as 援 莎 nuy suy, to split and rub anything with the hand.

**榮** Sung The name of a plant.

**葵** Suy As 胡 葵 hoo suy, coriander, caraway. 香 葵 hēang suy, ditto.

**菱** Suy, The inside of a flower even and regular. 菱 荻 suy fōo, the name of a plant.

**菰** Sze, The flower of coarse grass.

**蓐** Te. The name of a plant. Plants budding forth.

**菰** T'heau, As 菰 草 t'heau ts'haou, an implement of husbandry. Read teaou, as

菰 子 teaou tsze, a local term for chives.

**荻** T'heih, As 蕭 荻 season t'heih, southernwood. The flower of the bulrush. The name of a place.

**莛** T'hing, The stem of plants. 以 莛 撞 鐘 è t'hing chwang chung, to strike a bell with a cabbage stalk; intimates the using of means unequal to the end. 莛 樞 t'hang ying, the beam of a house.

**莞** Thō, As 活 莞 hwō thō, the name of a plant.

**荳** Thoo, As 荳 蔻 t'hoo hwāng, a fragrant herb.

**荼** Toó, A bitter vegetable; the leaves are like the lettuce, but smaller, on breaking which, a white juice appears; the flowers are yellow, like the chrysanthemum. 荼 茅 toó maou, a flowering rush, to which females are compared for their pliancy. 荼 藋 toó tūh, bitter and poisonous plants; used metaphorically for anything wretched and insupportable. 荼 蓼 tóo lūb, weeds. 檮 荼 kēa toó, the name of a shrub, like that which bears the soap-nut; it puts forth leaves in the winter, which can be used in soup. The modern tea shrub. 荼 僭 toó tēen, to usurp, to assume. 荼 倩 toó tēen, to borrow. 神 荼 shin toó, the name of a god. 荼

壘 toô lûy, two brothers who where skilful in catching devils; their names are written on the doors of houses, to ward off evil influences. Used for 舒 shoo, loose, negligent. Read shay, the name of a plant. Read ts'hae, the name of a two-headed stag. Read yay, the name of a district. A surname. Read yu, slow. Read hoô, the flower of long grass.

荳 Tów, A general name for pulse, beans. 巴荳 pa tów, croton tiglium. 荳蔻 tów k'hóu, nutmegs. 荳蔻花 tów k'hóu hwa, mace.

攀 Tseang, To move, or wave as grass.

節 Tseé, A binding of grass.

苴 Tseéh, To eat grass or vegetables. Read tsò, the name of a place, of a hill and bridge.

菰 Tseu, Grass.

莖 Ts'ho, Tocut off the tops of grass; to chop straw small;

莖荳 ts'ho tòu, chaff and beans.

莖脆 ts'ho tsuy, short and brittle.

莖 Ts'ho, the sound of brushing through the grass.

莖 Tsin, To cover over.

莖 Tsò, The name of a plant.

莖 Tun, A round receptacle for grain.

莖 Wán, As 鉤蒡 kow wán, the name of a plant.

莖 Wán, Trees and plants just shooting forth. Read m'ên, same as 莖

莖 Wang, As 莖草 wang ts'haou, a sort of coarse grass, of the kind of which ropes may be made; it is also used in the bottoms of shoes. Read woo, as 莖 hwuy woo, the dragon-fly. 莖 woo è, the name of a plant.

莖 Yang, The acorus calamus, or sweet flag.

莖 Yay, As 莖菲 gang yay, a certain plant. Read s'ay, the name of a plant, or vegetable.

莖 Yen, The name of a plant.

莖 Yen, The name of a plant. 莖蔓 man yen, interminuable, unbroken, spreading far, like creeping plants.

莖 Yèw, Festuca, or meadow fescue, a weed that injures the grain, in the stalk and leaf it resembles good grain, but it yields no fruit. Some say, phleum, or cat's tail grass. 莖 gô yèw, tares. 莖言 yèw yén, ugly words. 莖倉 yèw tsang, the name of a city. Read sew, sow thistle.

莖 Yih, As 莖葵 yih yu, anything over ripe: also decayed vegetables.

莖 Yin, A kind of garlic, growing in the water.

莖 Yin, Much grass; the name of a pavilion.

莖 Yô, As 莖蒡 yô yô, a kind of pulse.

**筠** Yun, As 筠茭 yun kaou, the edible root of a plant; the shoots of bamboo; the tendrils of an aquatic plant.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**菱** Chǎ, A culinary vegetable.  
**菱** Chan, The name of a plant.  
**菱** Che, Pickled vegetables.  
**菱** The name of a plant.  
**落** Che, As 苔藕 che tsëang, the name of a plant. Plants growing on the surface of stagnant water; duckweed; moss.

**荳** Che, As 知母 che móó, affodille or celandine.  
**菖** Ch'hang, As 菖蒲 ch'hang poo, acorus calamus, or sweet flag. It begins to grow 57 days after the winter solstice, when men commence ploughing. It is said to drive away, and attract centipedes.

**長** Ch'hang, as 菱楚 ch'hang tsòó, a kind of cherry. A surname, and name of a country.

**荳** Ch'he, Grass, herbs.

**業** Chó, or Pó, Same as 華

**抽** Chow, Sow thistle. 抽蔞 chow chow, sanguis orba, or pimperl.

**蔞** Chow, The name of a plant, like the chrysanthemum, with various colours.

**蔞** Chun, Name of a plant. The ancient 春 chun character.

**蔞** Chuy, As 荊華 king chuy, a thorny bush.

**荳** Chuy, Exuberant vegetation: also cardisca, or bígloss; unsoaked hemp. Read hwan, a tough reed, or sedge, which in summer becomes hard and firm; when it first shoots up, it is called 淡 t'han; when grown large, it is denominated 蕪 wan, and when hard, 荳 hwan. Also 荳蘭 hwan lan, tears trickling down. A kind of owl.

**荳** E, As 荳莖 e nan, stag onions.

**荳** Fe, Full of flowers.

**荳** Fe, A kind of flax; to avoid. Read pūh, as 蘆菴 loo pūh, name of a reed. A turnip.

**菲** Fe, A culinary vegetable; a plant growing in marshy grounds, like the carrot; it has purple flowers, and a red root.

**菲** 菲 fe pǒ, poor, thin, sparing. 菲 悵 fe chang, mournful. Used for

**菲** 菲 fe, as 菲履 fe leu, straw shoes. 芳菲 fang fe, exuberant vegetation. 菲菲 fe fe, fragrant.

**菲** 菲 fe tsá, mixed up; sometimes high and sometimes low.

**荳** Foo, A surname.

**荳** Foo, A medicinal herb.

**荳** Fow, As 葦鬱 fow yūh, a fragrant herb.

**荳** Gan, As 荳蘭 gat leu, St. John's wort, or ground

**荳** pine: the stalks of this plant, when old, are used for covering temples, hence the name. The seeds are used

as medicine. 菴蘿 gan lo, name of a fruit. 菴藹 gan kēē, a kind of aloes.

菴 Han, As 菴蒿 han tan, a kind of mallows; variegated like the clouds.

菴

Hēen, Grass, herbs.

菴

Hēō, The noise of calling people; the noise made by blowing into grass.

菴

Heu, The taro, or arum aquaticum.

菴

Heu, *Caucalis*, fennel, or bastard parsley. Also the wild carrot.

菴

Ho, As 蒹葭 ho pūh, a kind of parsnip. Read ko, the name of a marsh. Used for 蒹

蒹

Hoo, A kind of pulse, like grey pease, but larger.

華

Hwa, Accomplished virtue.

華畫 hwa hwa, to lay on colours in the painting of pictures. The blooming of plants; flowers; variegated, elegant. 鉛

華

yen hwa, the flower of lead.

華

首 hwa show, grey-headed.

華

林 hwa lin, the name of a garden. 華陽 hwa yang, the name of a place; and a pool. 華

表

hwa peao, scandal board, established by Yaou. 華蓋 hwahae,

the name of a constellation. Read hwa, as 華山 hwà san, a hill in the west of China. A surname.

The name of a plant, of the bark of which ropes are made. To separate in two, as the parts of a melon or

other fruit. Used for 花 hwa, a flower. 中華 chung hwa, China.

華寡 hwa hēa, the flowery Empire, ditto. 華華世界 hwa hwa shé keaé, the vain world. 華

華公子 hwa hwa kung tszé a dissipated young man. 華船 hwa chuen, a flower boat; a brothel.

莧

Hwan, A goat with a small horn.

莧

Hwang, Empty, and nothing to eat; unripe fruit. Same as 穉 hwang

樂

Hwūh, Hasty, swift; sick.

蒺

Kang, The name of a plant.

蒺

Kang, As 蒺藜 kang ts'haü, the name of a plant

with leaves like the chrysanthemum, having a red stalk and white flowers; the fruit of which is said to remove stupidity. 蒺藜 kang woo, bottle squash.

藁

Kaou, Straw, stubble; left on the ground.

蓉

Kaou, The name of a plant, the fruit of which resembles a melon, and is used for a febrifuge.

Read kew: also the name of a plant.

菅

Kēen, a kind of couch grass, the stalks of which are

smooth, without hair, and the fibres may be used in making ropes, particularly after being soaked and dried in the sun. 編菅 p'hēen kēen, mats made of coarse grass.

野菅

yā kēen, waste wilderness. A surname. Read kwan, the name of a place.



肩荷  
莠  
蕞  
居

K'een, *Malva hortensis*; garden mallows.

Keih, To lay a severe injunction on one's-self.

Keih, Rapid, swift, urgent.

Keu, As 莠蕞 tseu keu, a kind of coarse grass or hemp.

蕞  
菊

Keuen, As 蕞耳 keuen ürh, a kind of fungus.

Keüh, As 菊花 keüh hwa, the chrysanthemum.

野菊 yay keüh, pellitory. 萬壽菊 wán shóu keüh, the marigold.

菊水 keüh shwù, the name of a river. 甘菊 kan keüh, bothphalmum, a sort of camomile.

菊 Kew, As 秦菲 tsin kew, a medicinal herb.

菊 Kew, Weeds intertwined with each other.

其 K'he, The stalk, or stem of pulse; a vegetable like edible ferns. 其草 k'he ts'haòu, a plant like the milfoil or yarrow, which they weave into quivers. 薊

其 hēang k'he, Barbadoes millet. Read kae, as 其木 kae mūh, fire-wood.

范 K'heu, A man's name.

菌 K'heun, A small kind of mushroom, very pleasant to eat, but often injurious. 土菌 t'hoò k'heun, the common mushroom. 朝菌 chaou k'heun, an ephemeral plant, that springs up in morning and dies at night. 菌山 k'heun san, the name of a hill.

菌 k'heun san, the name of a hill.

菇 Koo, As 蔞菇 kwei koo, the royal melon. 山蔞 san taze koo, tulip.

蔞 Koo, as 蔞蔞 koo ts'ang, scirpus; a kind of coarse grass. 草蔞 tsaòu koo, the aga-

草 k'heun ch'hun, abundant and short-lived, like mushrooms. 菌桂 k'heun kwei, a kind of cassia, brought from Cochinchina, round like bamboos. 菌蕪 k'heun heun, fragrant, or savoury herbs. Read keün, as 若菌 jö keün, name of a man.

蔞 K'bin, As 蔞蔞 kaou k'bin, the male southernwood, that has no seeds.

蔞 K'bin, A plant resembling southernwood.

蔞 K'bin, Like the above.

K'hung, Plants hollow within, as grasses.

Kin, As 堇菜 kin ts'haé, *viola nigra*, the violet, or pansy. 山堇菜 san kints'haé, *sanicula*, or *sanicle*. Read kín, *aconitum*, wolf's bane, or monk's bane, supposed to be a cure for the bite of snakes. 蔓生堇菜 man sāng kin ts'haé, trinity, or heart's ease. 赤堇 tseih kin, the name of a hill, from whence tin is procured. 菓 Kò, Fruit, the fruit of plants. 結菓 k'è kò, to bring forth fruit. 菓實 kò shih, fruit; results, consequences. 善菓 shén kò, good fruits. 百菓 pih kò, all kinds of fruit.

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ric, or mushroom. 蕨 陂 koo pe, the name of a place. 牛屎蕨 new se koo, lycoperdium, or puff-balls. Used for 蕨 koo.

蕨 Koo, Grass growing abundantly 蕨亭 koo ting, the name of a place. Also of a bridge. 灰蕨 hui wuy koo, lycoperdium, or puff-balls.

茵 Koo, Grass, herbs.

蓋 Kow, Grass, herbs. 蒺藜 Kūh, To brush. 蒺藜草 kūh ts'haou, a kind of plant, used in fevers and internal obstructions.

葦 Kwae, As 葦草 kwae ts'haou, the name of a plant. Read k'hoo, mixed up, in confusion; slanting, distorted.

菰 Lā, As 菰蓬子 lā ts' tse, a local term for turnips. 菰攪 lā la, the noise of anything falling.

章 Lā, As 章章 chā lā, insects crawling in and out among the grass; the holes of a snake in the grass.

萊 Lāe, As 萊草 lae ts'haou, orach, or golden herb. 萊蕪 lae fūh, a radish. 萊田 lae tēn, a fallow field. 萊窖 lae yay, to clear away the jungle, in order to hunt. 汙萊 woo lae, overgrown with weeds and jungle. 萊夷 lae e, the name of a place, and of a hill. A surname.

荔 Le, The name of a place.

莢 Le; The name of a plant, used for a yellow dye.

蒺藜 Liang, The name of a plant. Read mēn, even, suitable; about to clear up. Read mwan, imperforable.

苙 Lin, The wild poppy, or corn rose; the amber flower. 拂苙 fūh lin, the name of a country, that conquered seventy-two Tartar tribes.

菱 Ling, Trapa bicornis. 菱角 ling kēō, water caltrop. Same as 菱 ling.

藁 Lūh, As 藁薦 lūh jūh, a kind of grass, of which cloth is made. Excrescences on bamboos.

蒼 Lun, As 蒼蒿 yuen lun, the name of a tree. 蒼蒿 lun loo, a fragrant herb.

莓 Mae, The name of a plant, with a fruit like the mulberry. Read mei, the strawberry.

莽 Màng, A dog pursuing a hare among the grass. 草莽 ts'haou mòng, grass & weeds; rustic, clownish. 宿莽 ts'haou mòng, plants that survive the winter. 莽草 mòng ts'haou, plants used in poisoning fish. 莽煙 mòng hwáng, a plant that contains a considerable portion of heat; mats made of it are warm in winter, and on rubbing it fire comes out. 莽筍 mòng ts'ē, bamboos in which the knots are frequent and close together. 莽大 mòng ts', great. 莽莽 mòng mòng, grass and

jungle, deep and thick. 藎莽  
lò mǎng, rough, coarse, unpolish-  
ed. 莽蒼 mǎng tāng, cold; near  
the borders of a country. 古莽  
kǒ mǎng, the name of a country,  
and a surname.

藎 Mǎng, Wolf's tail grass.

萌 Mǎng, The budding forth  
of plants; herbs just spring-  
ing up; to bud, to shoot forth.

萌 mǎng nē, to germinate.

萌 mǎng yā, to put forth buds.

萌兆 mǎng zhāo, incipient  
action. 萌乎不震 mǎng hū  
pū chān, immovable, as the earth.

萌草 mǎng cǎo, to plough  
up grass. A surname 蔭 萌 hēa

mǎng, the name of a place. Used  
for 氓 mǎng, the people: and for  
蔭 mǎn, preserved. Also for 芒

mang, thickly budding. Read mǎng,  
as 蔭 萌 kǒuē mǎng, a sort of fern.

藎 Mǎng, Foul, overgrown  
with weeds.

藎 Mǎh, Grass, herbs.

藎 Mǎh, As 藎 藎 mǎh sūh,  
a plant of easy growth, on  
which cows and horses may be fed.

藎 Mun, As 藎 藎 mun tung,  
the name of a plant.

藎 Ne, Plants that expose their  
roots.

藎 Nē, Grass or herbs. Read  
nēn, the name of a tree.

藎 Nung, To plough; a sur-  
name.

藎 Pǎ, As 藎 藎 pǎ kǒ, a  
felicitous plant. 藎 藎 pǎ

kǎ, unexpanded ferns. 藎 藎  
pǎ kǎ, the same; a plant, the stalk  
of which is hard and short, while  
the roots are edible.

藎 Pǎu, To cover over, as a  
bird sits on an egg; to hatch.

藎 Pǎ, The name of a plant.

藎 Pe, As 藎 藎 pe hēa, a  
medicinal herb. 藎 藎 pe  
le, a kind of fruit. 藎 藎 pe

ma ts'habu, ricinus, the castor oil  
plant. Used for 藎 pe, to cover,  
to obscure. Read pēh, a rain cloak.

藎 Pe, As 藎 藎 pe ma, ri-  
cinus, Palma Christi.

藎 Pei, Grass, weeds; a small  
mat. Read fow, a fragrant  
plant. Read poo, as 藎 藎 poo

te, the linden, or lime tree; origi-  
nally brought from the country of  
Magiddha, in India. 藎 藎

poo te sǎ suy, a Buddhist term,  
intimating sensible of kindness,  
grateful; contracted to 藎 藎

poo sǎ, a benefactor, a god. In the  
Buddhist books 藎 poo, means done,  
finished. 藎 藎 poo te sha,

the leaf used for painting.

藎 P'ih, The name of a plant,  
the leaves of which resem-  
ble silk.

藎 Ping, A plant like the mil-  
foil, that can be used for  
brooms. A man's name. Read

p'ing, unattainable; to cause.

藎 Ping, As 藎 藎 foo ping,  
the lemna, or duckweed; in  
one night it gets several leaves,

underneath which are hairy appendages, which are its roots. 萍 浮南北 ping poo nan pih, the duckweed floats to the north and south. 青萍 tsing ping, name of a sword. Also the name of a place. Used for 萍 ping.

菠 Po, As 菠薐 po ling, spinach, beta malvatica. 菠菜 po ts'haé, winter, or coarse greens. 菠羅密 po lo meih, the jack-fruit. 菠羅麻 po lo ma, hemp aloes.

葦 Pung, Grass growing luxuriantly. 葦葦 pung pung, luxuriant growth. Fruitful, loaded with fruit.

蘆 Püh, As 蘆蘆 loo püh, turnips. Used for 蘆 fuh, the sheath of a sword.

萆 Se, As 萆萆 hoo se, the ears of hemp.

藁 Sëen, Chaff.

藟 Sefh, As 藟藟 sefh ming, bursa pastoris, of a larger kind; wild spikenard. Read sze, as

藟折 han sze, a kind of wheat.

藟 Shá, As 藟蒲 shá poo, a felicitous plant; said to be indicative of the piety and virtue of kings: the leaves are as large as the leaves of a door, which move of themselves, to fan guests at their meals.

茵 Sha, Grass or herbs.

蔞 Shang, The name of a plant.

菇 She, Plants in general.

菽 Shüh, A general term for pulse. 菽菽 chuë shüh, to eat pulse. Read tseou, the same.

菽 Sin, An insect that attacks the heart of grain & kills it.

菽 Sung, As 菽藍 sung ts'haé, brassica, or winter cabbage. 菽菜 sung lan, glass-tum, or woad.

藟 Taóu, Trees or plants fallen down. Read taóu, the name of a plant. Read chö, plants growing large.

蕨 Te, As 蕨蕨 te ne, a plant, which in its roots and stalk, resembles the ginseng; tho' the leaves differ. The root has a sweetish taste. Read ché, as 蕨蕨 ché neih, a smaller kind of duckweed.

葎 Telh, and Heau, As 葎葎 telh keih, the fruit of the water lily.

蓆 Thá, As 蓆蓆 t'há ts'haé, an aquatic vegetable, with a large leaf. Read tá, the lotus leaf covering the water.

藟 T'hàn, Rushes just springing up. 藟藟 t'hàn wan, a small kind of sedge, solid within, the colour is of a greenish white: the inside is red; and it can be used for brooms. 藟藟 lé t'hàn, a broom.

苘 T'han, as 苘苘 han t'han, hibiscus mutabilis, the mallows; variegated like clouds; flowery

**葇** T'hang, As 葇 葇 lang t'hang, cumfrey; wallwort, or bugle. **水葇** shwù lang t'hang, an aquatic plant, resembling the above, having a round shining leaf; it is however poisonous, and persons eating of it become delirious; the antidote is liquorice.

**萄** T'haou, As 葡萄 poo t'haou, the grape. **葡萄酒** poo t'haou tséw, grape wine. **葡萄官** poo t'haou kung, the name of a palace. **葡萄干** poo t'haou kan, raisins.

**恭** T'héen, A sweet vegetable. **恭菜** t'héen ts'haé, a febrifuge. Plants and trees growing high and full.

**蓮** T'hun, A medicinal herb.

**蓀** To, A surname.

**蓀** To, A word found in Buddhists books.

**菜** Tsáé, Edible herbs. **蔬菜** soo tsáé, culinary vegetables.

**黃瓜菜** hwang kwa tsáé, hawkweed. **黃花菜** hwang hwa tsáé, astermarinus condrilla, or wild endive. **火焰菜** ho yen tsáé, beet; pellitory. **菜色** tsáé síh, a hungry appearance, as if a person lived only on vegetables.

**焯菜** chō tsáé, herba cochlearia. **花椰菜** hwa yay tsáé, cauliflower. Used for 菜 tsáé, variegated. **猪母菜** choo moo tsáé, winter greens.

**珍珠菜** chin choo tsáé, fraxinella. **泥胡菜** né hoo tsáé,

gentian, groundsel, or ragwort. **白葉菜** pih yě tsáé, mussenda Chinensis. **白骨菜** pih kwüh tsáé, celandine. **筆頭菜** peih t'how tsáé, hippuris, horse tail.

**生菜** sāng tsáé, lettuce. **小巢菜** seaou tsaou tsáé, lentils. **鷓鴣菜** chay koo tsáé, coral-lina. **干骨菜** tséen kwüh tsáé, salicaria. **紫菜** tsze tsáé, agar-agar. **甜菜** téen tsáé, beet. **椰菜** yay tsáé, cabbage. **銀條菜** yin teau tsáé, goat's beard.

**葶** Tsang, As 葶 葶 tsang ling, grass in confusion.

**蔞** Tse, Plants growing luxuriantly. **葉蔞** yě tse, leaves abundant. **蔞蔞** tse tse, clouds moving about; a servant exerting himself to the utmost; ornaments not suited to each other. **蔞且敬** tse tsèy k'ing, careful.

**落** Tseau, Grass or herbs. Read chaou, a kind of medicine.

**蔞** Tsè, As 蔞 蔞 hing tsè, an edible aquatic plant; it grows plentifully in the water, and throws out leaves at the end of the stalks. Read sè, the feathers used for adorning a coffin.

**葎** Tseu, As 葎 葎 tseu kaé, a vegetable resembling scallions. Read tsou, as 葎 葎 tsou koo, an edible melon growing on low grounds.

**菹** Tseu, pickled vegetables; melons and such like salted entire. Read tsèy, grass growing

in marshes. 放之菹 fāng che tséay, drive them into the morass. The name of a place.

**藎** Tsow, grass, herbs growing abundantly, a kind of soaked hemp. 藎矢 tsow shè, a good arrow. 蒲藎 poo tsow, arrows made of willow. 藎蓐 tsow jūh, a mattress. 藎餘 tsow yu, superabundance. Read tsou, an eagle's nest; an ery. Read tswan, wood collected for a funeral. 藎塗 tswan too, to surround a coffin with poles, plastered over.

**萃** Tsúy, Grass like, resembling grass. 苦萃 k'hoo tsúy, the name of a plant, called also 藎冬 kwan tung. 萃聚 tsúy tseu, collected together. 羣萃 keun tsúy, to flock together. Read ts'húy, as 萃藎 ts'húy ts'haé, the rustling of garments. Used for 倅 tsūh, an assistant.

**藎** Tung, As 藎風 tung fung, the name of a plant, and a vegetable.

**刺** Tszé, A thorn, a prickle. To pierce, to stab; used also metaphorically.

**藎** Tsze, An uncultivated field; a field left one year without cultivation. A field just brought under cultivation, and cleared of its weeds. 藎熟之地 taze shūh che té, land already brought under cultivation. The name of a river, and of a country. Also a surname. Read tsue, 藎害 tsze haé, the calamity. Read tazé, dead trees

still standing erect. A wheel getting into a rut: anything planted or set up. 石藎 shíh taze, a pillar set up. Read tazé, to split, to rend. Used for 藎 taze.

**藎** Wan, Trees and plants grown into wilderness. Foul, overgrown with weeds.

**藎** Wang, As 藎草 wang ts'haou, a kind of grass, resembling wheat; the seeds can be used for food: it grows in fields overflowed with water.

**藎** Wé, A plant the seeds of which are said to possess all the five tastes. Same as 藎藎 ch'he choo.

**藎** Wei, Drooping, rotten, decayed. 藎木 wei mūh, decayed wood. 藎絕 wei tseué, decayed, exterminated. 病藎 ping wei, sick, diseased. Read wei, as 藎藎 wei juy, knot grass. Also shrivelled up; contracted. The name of a place.

**藎** Yay, The name of a tree, of the bark of which ropes can be made.

**藎** Yih, Bushy, jungle.

**藎** Yu, As 藎藎 tsou yu, a kind of scallion.

**藎** Yu, drooping, decayed, dead. 藎葉 yu yé, decayed leaves. 藎藎 yen yu, decayed, destroyed; rotten vegetables.

**藎** Yuen, as 藎藎 tsze yuen, heathen-wound plant; the root is red and tough. 藎藎 yuen

mow, luxuriantly; flourishing Used for 苑 yuen.

**苑** Yuen, The name of a plant. Read keuen, slender.

**菁** Yüh, Grass, herbs.

## NINE STROKES.

**菹** Cha, A kind of thorny mal- lows, growing in water. Read tsò, culinary vegetables.

**蒼** Cha, Plants floating on the top of water. Duck weed.

**菵** Chae, As 菵 chae hoo, the plant called mouse ears.

**莠** Chang, The name of a plant, the branches of which are

straight, and the leaves opposite to each other. Read yang, the name of

a plant. Read t'hang, as 儻 t'hang tang, not proceeding regularly

**莖** Che, Plants growing large.

**莖** Che, The name of a plant.

**莖** Ch'hîh, As 莖 ch'hîh le, the name of a plant.

**莖** Ch'hun, the name of a plant; to push forth; plants shoot-

ing up in the spring. Mixed.

**莖** Chüh, Curled up.

**莖** Chin, Winter cabbage. **莖** k'hoo chin, sorrel. The

name of a hill, and a surname.

**莖** Chö, A kind of ginger.

**莖** Choó, Clear, manifest. **莖** ch'ang choó, splendidly

displayed. **莖** peau choó, to

inscribe in a book. **莖** choó ling, to set forth an order. **莖** 恩

choó sze, to think on. **莖** ch'hoó choó, to accumulate, to store

up. **莖** sze gnó yu choó, wait for me between the door

and the screen. **莖** choó wei, a mansion, a station. **莖** peau choó

the place in which a person should stand at court. Read choó, as **莖**

**莖** choó yung, the year under certain circumstances. A medicinal

herb, said to possess the five tastes. Read chö, to cover over, to put on.

**莖** chö mûh ke, to put on wooden shoes. **莖** chö e, to

put on clothes. **莖** wan chö, to stuff with cotton. **莖** show

chö, to lay up, to store up (as vice.) **莖** foo chö, to be joined or at-

tached to. **莖** chö mēén, to stick to the face. **莖** too chö, to

be settled in one place, & not to lead a nomadic life. **莖** yu chö,

met with. **莖** ná chö, appre- hended. **莖** chö shih, really

truly. Vulgarly written. **莖** chö. **莖** Chöw, To bundle up, to wrap

round. **莖** Foo, As 莖 foo yu, flowery.

**莖** Fów, As 王 莖 wáng fów, the royal melon. The

name of a hill, and of a place. Read pei, grass.

**莖** Füh, A pernicious weed. **莖** fih foo, a plant

with a large leaf, and a white flower, with edible roots about the size of a

man's finger. **莖** foo keun, a rush with a red flower.

**葢** Fun, As **葢** 葢 fun wun, full, and flourishing. **藪** 藪 fūh fun, fragrance. Read pun, as **覆** 葢 fūh pun, a raspberry.

The batus, or bramble berry.

**葑** Fung, As **葑** 葑 fung tsang, a turnip, or rape. **葑** 葑

**田** fung tēn, a turnip field. **種** 種

**葑** ehung fung, to sow turnips.

**葑** Gan, Wild herbs.

**葑** Gan, As **葑** 葑 gan leu, St. John's wort.

**葑** Gō, As **葑** 葑 hwa gō, the corolla of a flower.

**葑** Han, A plant resembling milkfoil with a whitish green flower. Read hae, as **葑** 葑 hae fūh, the name of a plant.

**葑** Haou, To manure ground with the decayed leaves of trees and plants. Read maou, overgrown with weeds.

**葑** Hēang, Vegetable soup.

**葑** Heih, A man's name.

**葑** Heuen, A plant, said to dissipate grief, called also **葑** 葑 lūh tsung, stag's onions.

It is said that if pregnant women carry it about they will bear a son, hence it is called **葑** 葑 é nán.

**葑** Heun, Strong smelling vegetables, such as onions, garlic, scallions, rue, asafoetida, &c. which are said to have the property of keeping away sleep. Such vegetables are also used for driving away noxious influences. **葑** 葑

shīh heun, to eat strong-smelling vegetables, which those who fast are forbidden to do, because they render the breath foul.

**葑** Hō, Grass or herbs.

**葑** Hoo, Grass growing abundantly.

**葑** Hoo, As **葑** 葑 hoo kwa, a gourd. **葑** 葑 hoo loo, a calabash, or bottle gourd. **葑** 葑

**葑** hoo loo pa, Greek hayseed;

Greek valerian? **葑** 葑 hoo swan,

a large kind of garlic. **葑** 葑

tsze hoo, mouse ear. **葑** 葑

suy, coriander.

**葑** Hoo, Grass in abundance.

**葑** How, The name of a plant.

**葑** How, The green stuff produced on the surface of water

**葑** Hung, Polygonum. **葑** 葑 shwù hung, polygonum

amphibium.

**葑** Hing, A plant growing in the water, that impedes the sailing of boats.

**葑** Hwang, As **葑** 葑 hwang yung, flowers blooming.

**葑** 葑 hwang hwang, luxuriant.

**葑** 葑 hwang ts'haé, a plant, resembling garlic; growing near the water's edge.

**葑** Joo, The bark of the mulberry tree.

**葑** Jow, As **葑** 葑 hēang jow ts'haé, the storax, or

Benjamin tree **葑** 葑 shīh hēang, storax. Read jew, as **葑** 葑



jew jang, vegetables not cut up.

**蕈** Juen, Boletus, the fungi growing on trees, called wood ears.

**莧** Juy, Plants growing up; small herbs just springing forth.

**葎** Këa, The rush before it flowers; a sedge. **葎葎** këa fao, a sedge, the inside of which is white and the bark thin. **葎笛** këa chüh, a pipe or reed, for playing on. The name of a river. Used for **葎** këa. Read hëa, the leaves of the mallows.

**薊** Keae, The thistle: also to cut. **薊柘** keae pih, a kind of thorn, yielding a white flower, and a red berry: the eating of it is said to keep off cold. **薊薊** tae keae, thorns.

**蔞** Këang, Wild plants.

**蔞** Këang, Culinary vegetables.

**蔞** Këen, A kind of hemp, eaten by sword-cutlers before they commence their operations. The name of a hill.

**蔞** Këen, Culinary vegetables. **飯蔞** fân këen, rice and vegetables.

**蔞** Këen, Crafty, ingenious, perverse.

**蔞** Keu, As **蔞子** keu ting, the name of a plant.

**蔞** Keu, An instrument made of willow wood, for scooping up rice.

**蕈** K'hëä, As **蕈蕈** pà k'hëä, unexpanded ferns.

**蕈** K'heuen, Commencing from small beginnings.

**蕈** K'hin, Wild chives, used for a dye.

**蕈** K'ho, The sea onion. **蕈** k'ho täng, a sort of

thick rattan or reed, growing near the sea-shore, several inches in circumference; used for walking-sticks, basket-work, and for ropes on ship board: also for making mats. The young and tender plant is used for a vegetable, and equals asparagus. The Penang lawyer.

**葵** K'hwei, As **葵葵** mën k'hwei, mallows. **葵** hwang shüh k'hwei, hibiscus

ocro. **葵** shüh k'hwei, malva hortensis. **白葵** pih shüh k'hwei, candy tuft, or white mal-

lows. **冬葵** tung k'hwei, malva crispa. **兔葵** t'hoó k'hwei, anemone. **兒葵** urh k'hwei, ditto.

**棉葵** kin k'hwei, malva sylvestris. **向日葵** hëang jih k'hwei,

the sun-flower. **照葵** chaóu k'hwei, ditto: it means also to defend, because the sun-flower turns

its flower and leaves towards the sun, lest that luminary should shine upon its roots. **葵** k'hwei

k'hwei, solanum nigrum; nightshade. **洋葵** yang k'hwei, holly-

leaved geranium. **終葵** chung k'hwei, a sceptre, shaped like a

spindle. The name of a country, and a place. **山葵** san k'hwei,

wild cresses. Used for 溪 k' hwei.

**葛** kō. A creeping plant. **葛** kō hy, plants that entwine themselves about others. **瓜**

**葛** kwe kō. the tendrils of a melon; posterity, descendants. **葛**

**草** kō ts'haou, the plant of which grass cloth is made; a kind of flax.

**膠葛** meau kō, galloping about; to drive a horse. The name of a country, a river, & a surname.

**括** Kwā, As 獲 括 pā kwā, a felicitous plant.

**蔽** Kwae, The name of a plant.

**華** Kwae, The name of a plant.

**軌** Kwei, A fragrant herb.

**莉蒿** Lā, As 莉蒿 lā kaou, the name of a plant.

**蘭** Lan, Grass acted upon by the wind. Read fung, name of a plant. To water plants.

**藎** Lēn, The name of a plant.

**苳** tsēn 'lēn, green and flourishing.

**葳** Leūh, A creeping plant, the tendrils of which are provided with small thorns, useful for restraining people from trespassing.

**落** Lō. To fall. **零落** ling lō, the fall of the leaf; that which falls casually. **落始** lō chā,

to offer sacrifices when a building is newly finished. **落鐘** lō chung,

to dedicate a bell by smearing it with blood. **村落** ts'han lō, a village residence. **聚落** tséu lō,

a gathering; people assembling in a

place to dwell. **虎落** hò lō, a fence, or railing surrounding an enclosure. **落廢** lō fēi, to set aside,

to abolish. **落落** lō lō, unable to enter; not easily pressed in. **牢**

**落** laou lō, a prison, an enclosure.

**陸落** lūh lō, to decline in succession. **拓落** ch'ih lō, ill-paired,

unsuited. **錯落** tsō lō, to advance leisurely. **大荒落** tá hwang lō,

the year under certain circumstances. **下落** hēá lō, a place of shelter. **着落** chō lō, a residence.

**落** kéang lō, to descend. **落來** lō laē, to come down. **落地獄**

**落** lō té yūh, to go to hell. **北落** p'ih lō, the name of a constellation.

**落山** lō san, the name of a hill.

**落花生** lō hwa sāng, nasturtium hyemale. **土落** t'hou lō, the name of a plant. **角落** kēō lō, a

kind of pepper, with a single stalk.

**榲落** hoo lō, a kind of tough wood, good for making bowls. Used for **落** lō, and **路** loo.

**蒟** Loo, A small kind of southernwood.

**苳** Maou, Grass, herbs. Read mūh, as **苳** mūh sēn, plants.

**苳** Me, As **苳** 春草 me ch'hun ts'haou, a species of eupatorium.

**苳** Meau, A plant with a small stalk.

**苳** Mēē, Dimness of sight.

**苳** Mei, As **苳** 蒼 cha mei, a medicinal plant.

藁  
葦  
菜  
萑  
蒲

Mow, Small plants growing bushy.

Mow, The name of a culinary vegetable.

Nae, The name of a plant.

Read nã, a thorny vegetable.

Nân, Plants growing long and slender. Read nân, the name of a plant.

菲  
葵  
莚  
葆

Pae, The name of a plant.

Pan, Menial service.

Pang, A carpenter's marking line.

Paou, plants growing bushy; mulberry and other trees budding forth, after being lopped off. A covering, a shade. A cloth for carrying a child in, fastened to the nurse's back. Even, level; to store up, to conceal. 旅葆 leù paou, a kind of wild vegetable, the seeds of which are edible. 葆大 paou tá, to admire, and magnify. Used for 寶 paou, and 堡 paou. Read paou, broad.

蓼

Pe, Southernwood.

蘼

Pëen, As 蘼纒 pëen leu, the name of a plant.

蒲

Pëen, As 蒲竹 pëen chüh, a kind of bamboo, with small green leaves, spreading itself over the ground; and at every joint throwing out a white flower.

蕭 pëen heüh, centinodia, or knot grass; polygonum. Read pëän, as 蕭萐 pëän tsëen, trees and plants waving in the wind.

葩  
蓼  
勃

P'ha, A flower. 紅葩 hung p'ha, a red flower.

Pö, To clear away weeds.

Pö, As 蓼勃 pang pö, the stamen of a flower. 蓼

ung pö, a fragrant smell. 蓼蕭 pö tee, water chestnuts. 馬勃 mã pö, wolf's bane.

蓬  
葡

Pö, The roots of trees and plants.

Poo, As 葡萄 poo taou, the grape. 葡萄酒 pon taou tsëw, grape wine. Read pei, to prepare.

菽

San, A good crop of rice.

蕙

Se, Afraid, terrified, thrown off one's guard; bashful.

色蕙

sib se, a disturbed countenance.

稍

Sëang, As 青葙 tsing t'ëang, amaranthus. 青葙子 tsing sëang tszë, the seeds of the amaranth, which the Chinese believe have the effect of making old people look young.

蓊

Seaou, As 蓊樛 seaou san, trees and plants growing luxuriantly. Also 蓊蕭 seaou seaou, plants deprived of their leaves, and appearing like bare sticks. Read seaou, as 蓊蓼 seaou san, to pick up twigs and branches. 蓊蘼 seaou t'heou, a medicinal herb.

莫  
葩

Seun, A man's name.

Shay, The name of a plant.

茵

Shê, Dung. manure.

莫

Shê, Grass, herbs. 莫母

草

shê mò ts'haò, affo-

dille, or celandine.

施

She, As 麥施草 keuen

she ts'haò, the name of a

plant, which does not die after its

pith is extracted. A kind of pulse.

甚

Shin, The fruit of the mul-

berry tree, after eating which

owls are said to lose their hoarse

screeching voice.

述

Shüh, Grass, herbs.

蒼

Sing, The name of a plant.

藿

Sò, The name of a plant.

菱

Suy, A kind of ginger, that

Read so, the name of a village.

Read tseun, large.

蒂

Te, The tendrils of a plant.

Same as 蒂

遛

Teaon, A stoppage, or im-

pediment.

蓐

Téen, A plant called stag's

tongue, which shoots up in

the spring, and has a small tongue-

like leaf. Read hwò, as 獨蓐

lüh hwò, panacea, or all-heal.

T'í.ò, Leaves falling down.

T'hoo, A fragrant plant.

T'hwau, A mushroom.

T'hih. As 電葵 paou

t'hih, a kind of turnip, with

a red flower, and a large root.

葶

Ting, As 葶蘆 ting leih,

pamaritum, paronychia, or

whitlow grass. 苦葶蘆 k'hoo

ting leih, wild senna. Read ting, a

poisonous herb. 葶藶 ting ning,

an herb used in poisoning fish.

蔓

Tsá, The name of a plant,

and of a culinary vegetable.

栽

Tsae, To plant, also grass,

herbs.

葬

Taang, To bury. 葬埋

tsang maé, to inter.

箭

Tséén, Wild strawberries.

A kind of birch used in ma-

king brooms. Read tséén, plantago.

津

Tséén, plants growing luxu-

riantly; flourishing.

葺

Tseih, To repair to co-

ver over, to thatch. 葺

牆 tseih tséang, to thatch a wall.

葺屋 tseih ūh, to new-roof a

house 葺累 tseih luy, oft repea-

ted like the scales of a fish.

藁

Tseuen, As 羊藿 yang

tseuen, the name of a plant;

a kind of chrysanthemum, with a

purple flower.

夢

Tseun, Leathern breeches

for hunting.

菽

Tsew, Achilles millefolium,

milfoil yarrow: also a kind

of artemisia, or southern wood. 白

菽 pih tsew, trefoil. Used for

楸 tsew, a certain tree. The name

of a place.

葱

Ts'hung, An onion. The

name of a sword. A green

colour. The name of a hill. The

wind or air having a vent: a thorough

draft. 蔥靈 ts'hung ling, a baggage waggon.

薊 Ts'ih, As 薊子 ts'ih tszé, a kind of wolf'sbane. Read shih, plants. A man's name.

蔴 Ts'ō As 蔴茹 ts'ō joó, a black kind of taro or yam.

Read shih, a certain edible vegetable

蔴 Tsoó, The arum aquaticum; to borrow. Read tsoo, as

蔴蔴 tsoó koo, the name of a plant.

蔴 Tsow, A bird's nest.

蔴 Tsung, Small, a small twig. 折蔴筍之 chetsung

t'hae che, to break off, a twig to beat a child. 蔴薺 tsung tee, the name of a plant. A plant used in dyeing.

董 Tung, as 董督 t'ung t'ü, correct; to correct, to set in order. Firm, solid, deeply hidden

to rise up. 振董 chin t'ung, to strike with both hands. The root of the water lily. 董蔴 t'ung k'au, the roots of a plant resembling the angelica. The name of a pavilion; a marsh and a surname. 董董 t'ung t'ung, short, as short hair.

萬 Wán, insects. 萬蓋 wán k'au, bees; also a myriad.

萬國 wán kwó, 10,000 states.

萬舞 wán wó, a kind of posture making. The name of a district and a surname. 萬萬不可 wán wán p'ü k'ho, you must not on any account do it. 萬好 wán hao, very good. 萬福 wán fú, many blessings. 萬壽菊 wán shóu

菊, marygold. 萬年松 wán nién sung, lycopodium.

蕘 Wan, A man's name

葦 Wei, The name of a plant

葦 Wei, A large sedge, or rush.

蘆葦 loó wei, a reed. The name of a hill. 葦車 wei keu, a rush carriage.

葦 Wei, The name of a plant. 石葦 shih wei, hart's tongue.

葦 Wei, As 葦蕀 wei juy, knot grass: also full, abundant.

蒿 Wo, As 蒿芭 wo keu, cichory, succory; wild endive, lettuce, salad. 蒿菜 wo ts'haé, a poisonous herb, which no animal will touch.

蕘 Yang, A surname.

蕘 Yaou, As 蕘蕘 yaou yaou, grass, herbs. 秀蕘 saw yaou, the flower of grass. 蕘 ts'haou yaou, grass flourish-ing. Read yaou, distant views.

葉 Yě, A leaf. 花葉 hwa yě, flowers and leaves. 皺

葉 jaou yě, cauliflower. In some few places applied exclusively to mulberry leaves. 淡竹葉 tan

ch'ü yě, commelina. An age. 中

葉 chung yě, the middle age. To collect, to assemble; a book; a sur-

name. 書葉 shoo yě, the leaf of a book. 後山葉 how san yě, fallopia nervosa. 香葉 h'ang yě,

geranium; crane's bill. Used for

藹 yě. Read shě, the name of a district.

苳 Yē, As 蔓苳 man yē, spreading, as creeping plants

Yew. The name of a plant.

Yew. The name of a plant.

Yin, As 莛蘄 yin chin, wormwood.

Ying, The chrysanthemum.

Yō, The leaves of the angelica. Read tēh, to entwine around, and bind about.

萬 Yū, Herbs, grass; the name of a tree; a surname. Read keu, an instrument for drawing a true circle for the wheels of a carriage; a pair of compasses.

Yu, As 茱萸 choo yu, a kind of pepper.

Yū, As 百蘄 pih yū, the name of a plant.

Yuen, A cock's comb.

Yuen, As 矮蕪 wei yuen, faded, decayed, rotten.

Yun, As 葢葢 fun yun, full, abundant; warm, genial.

## TEN STROKES.

蔞 Ch'hoò, A plant, the leaf of which is like the sorrel, but smaller and white, with a yellow spot in the centre. 蔞蔞 chow ch'hoò, sanguis orba; some say, pimpernel.

蓄 Ch'hūh. To collect together, to accumulate. 蓄聚 ch'hūh tseú, to store up against the winter. 蓄力 ch'hūh lēh, to re-

serve one's strength. 蒹葭 pāen ch'hūh, centinodia; polygonum, or knot grass.

蕒 Chin, A plant resembling the taro or arum aquaticum, but the root is not edible. A kind of duckweed.

蒸 Ching, To break off the middle stalk of hemp, for firewood; small twigs for burning.

薪 sin ching, fire-wood. 蒸衆 ching ching, numerous. 蒸民 ching mīn, the people, the multitude

蒸丘 ching k'hew, the name of a place. Used for 蒸 ching, the winter sacrifice. Read ching, vapours ascending upwards. 溫蒸 wan ching, steam, hot vapour.

蒞 Ching, Pickled vegetables.

蒞蒞 Foo, As 蒞蒞 foo shoo, the name of a plant, of which fishes are fond.

蔞 Fun, As 蔞蔞 fun wun, collected together; vegetables heated by being heaped up. Rich.

蔞 Fun, The name of a plant.

蔞 Gān, The name of a plant, which comes from the south.

蔞 Hāng, As 蔞山 hāng shan, a medicinal herb.

蔞 Haou, To pull up the weeds in a field, to weed.

蔞 Haou, The male southernwood, without seeds.

蔞 teing haou, southernwood.

蔞 lin haou, amber flower; cyanus, blue-bottle; wild poppy, or

corn rose. 黃花蒿 hwang hwa haou, ambrosia; yellow southern-wood, abrotanum tenuifolium. 馬先蒿 mà sēn haou, filago, or catweed; masterwort. 塘蒿 tang haou, - celery. 角蒿 kēō haou, cock's-comb. 蕉蒿 keun haou, vapours or steam arising. 蒿耗 haou haou, to injure, to destroy. 蒿目 haou mūh, the eyes full of dust. The name of a place, and a surname.

葵 He, Plants, herbs Read hē, grass for making shoes.

薺 Hēā, As 薺 薺 ning hēā, clarum, or basil.

薺 Hēen, As 薺 芋 bēen tēen, a kind of grass.

薺 Hwa, Confusedly mixed together. Read kwae, distorted

薺 Hwān, The name of a plant; a sort of mushrooms. 薺

薺 hwān yō, a certain antidote for poison.

薺 Hwang, Name of a plant.

薺 Hwō, The name of a plant. Read yō, a foot measure.

薺 Jō, As 薺 蒲 jō pōō, a sort of rush, of which mats

may be made: they take the white part of the plant that enters the mud, just above the roots. 薺 薺 keū jō, the name of a culinary vegetable. Read nēō, as 薺 薺 nēō yō, pulse.

薺 Joo, As 薺 薺 ke joo, a kind of edible grass, like parslay, the seeds of which are large,

and attach themselves to people's clothes.

薺 Jūh, Old grass, springing up again; a frame for silk-worms. 薺 yin jūh, a mat, or mattress. 薺 薺 mà jūh, the straw for a horse's bed. 薺 厚 jūh hów, thick, substantial. 薺 收 jūh show, to gather in the first fruits of harvest. The name of a country

薺 Jung, As 薺 薺 pung jung, grass or plants in confusion. Read juen, green stuff on the surface of water.

接 Juy, A species of ginger.

蓋 Kaé, To cover, to thatch. 薺 蓋 shen kaé, a covering, roof, or thatch. 薺 蓋 yēn kaé, to cover over, to screen. 薺

薺 kaé k'hēen, to screen a fault.

薺 蓋 fūh kaé, to overspread.

薺 車 蓋 keu kaé, the covering, or hood of a carriage. The auxiliary

verb, to be. 謂 天 蓋 高 wēi t'hēen kaé kaou, it is said of heaven, that it is high. Sometimes

used for the illative particle *for*, as

蓋 爲 此 也 kaé wēi tszē yā, for it is on this account. Read hō,

as 薺 蓋 pōō hō, a mat covering. Used for 薺 hō, why not? as 薺

言 子 之 志 hō yēn tszē chē, why do you not speak of your

intention? Read kē, the name of a place, and a surname.

薺 Kāng, The stalk of the taro, or arum aquaticum.

薺 Ké, The name of a plant.

**薺** Kēen, A rush not yet in flower; some say, a kind of aquatic grass, with a hard seed, on which oxen fatten, & become strong.

**蒟** Keù, A fruit 蒟醬 keù tséang, long pepper, thus called when small and green; it is a creeper, and the fruit is two or three inches long; when young it is preserved in sugar, and eaten. 蒟 蒟 keù jō, the name of a culinary vegetable; a sort of yam.

**藎** Keuē, As 藎蓋 keuē fun, a kind of bramble.

**藎** Keun, A felicitous plant, whose growth is indicative of the rise of good kings.

**藎** K'hé, A sort of edible fern, growing in the water. Read yae, dried vegetables.

**藎** K'hēē, The name of a plant.

**藎** K'heih, A piece of a winter melon.

**藎** K'hung. As 藎翳 k'hung k'heung, a fragrant plant. See under 藎 k'hung.

**藎** K'hwaē, A kind of couch grass; used for making door mats. The name of a place, and a surname.

**藎** Ko, As 藎母 ko mob, the name of a plant. The bark of a certain tree.

**藎** Kow, Accumulated grass.

**藎** Kūh, A kind of grass that yields a black flower but no seed; those who eat of it are said also to have no children.

**藎** Kūng, Trees & plants growing bushy.

**藎** Kung, As 藎草 kung piug, the name of a plant.

**藎** Kwan, The name of a plant.

**藎** Kwei, The name of a plant.

**藎** Lang, A poisonous herb; it is however supposed to promote longevity, & to cure the cholic.

**藎** Lang, The name of a canal, or water course.

**藎** Lang, As 藎節 tang lang, rice not coming to perfection

**藎** Le, A kind of pulse, that may be eaten.

**藎** Leih, Wild garlick. Read heih, as 藎蒿 poo heih,

a yellow substance found between the joints of the sedge.

**藎** Leih, Plants and shrubs growing far apart. Vulgarly used for 藎 swan, garlick.

**藎** Leih, A kind of weed floating on the surface of water.

**藎** Lew, A certain culinary vegetable.

**藎** Lew, A fragrant herb. 藎

**藎** Lew e, a medicinal plant

**藎** Lō, The fruit of shrubs and plants. 果 藎 kò lō, fruit

in general. The former refers to the fruit of trees, and the latter to the produce of small plants. Some say that the former refers to fruits that have kernels, and the other to those which have none. Others again think that the difference consists in fruits above and below the ground.



**薤** Mang, Grass, or herbs. Read hō, name of a place.  
**蓬** Me, As 莢蓬 kēē me, the name of a plant, the fruit of which is like that of the elm, and growing in pairs, one opposite the other. 蓬蓬香 me tēē hēang, rosemary.

**莢** Ming, As 莢莢 ming hēē, a felicitous plant, spoken of in the time of Yaou, which every month is said to have brought forth a leaf daily, until full moon, when it lost a leaf daily till the end of the moon. 思莢子 sze ming tszē, the name of a bitter medicine, which when boiled yields a froth. Read meih, as 荇莢 seih meih, yams and melons.

**蒙** Mung, A sort of moss, growing on trees. 唐蒙 tâng mung, the name of a culinary vegetable. 大蒙 tá mung, a medicine. 蒙者 mung chày, the young and ignorant; the weak and inexperienced. 蒙稚 mung che, youth. 訓蒙 hein mung, to instruct youth. 欺蒙 k'he mung, to deceive. 蒙裏 mung kò, to wrap up. 蒙死 mung sè, to rush on death. The name of a district, a hill, a river, and a door. 蒙恩 mung gán, to receive favours. 多蒙 to mung, very much obliged. 蒙古 mung kò, the Mungko Tartars.

**蔞** Nā, A fragrant plant, with leaves like the palm, but smaller. 蔞子 nā tszē, the wild

areca-nut. 芥蔞 keāē nā, a kind of incense.

**薤** Nāē, The name of a plant.  
**蔞** Nēē, A kind of garlick, growing in the water.  
**蔞** Pang, As 蔞蔞 pang yin jin pang, a plant resembling clary. Read pàng, as 牛蔞子 new pàng tszē, the name of a medicine. One says, it is a pernicious fruit, resembling the grape, with an outside shell like the chesnut. The taste is bitter, but not poisonous.

**蓓** Pei, As 蓓蓓 pei luy, flowers just opening. 黃蓓 hwang pei, name of a plant.  
**蓓** Phō, As 蓓蓓 phō tseu, a kind of mint.

**薄** Ping, Plants floating on the surface of water; duckweed.  
**蒲** Poo, As 樗蒲 heih poo, a vulgar kind of sport, used by swineherds and slaves. 蒲葦 poo wei, a reed.

**蒲** Poo, A rush, or sedge, which can be made into mats; typha, reed mace, or cat's-tail. 蒲席 poo seih, a straw mat. 深蒲 shin poo, deep among the flags. 蒲鞭 poo pēn, a rush whip. 蒲蓆 poo keaou, lemma, or duckweed. 蒲壁 poo peih, a badge of office, borne by a baron, which was like a plate adorned with rushes. A round straw cottage. 蒲公英 poo kung ying, taraxacum, or dandelion. The name of a place, a river, an altar, and a

surname. Used for the preceding character, and 匍 poo. Read pō. as 蒲古 pō kō, the name of a place. Read pō, as 蒲萄 pō tāu, grape.

蕨 Pwan, The name of a plant.

薺 Sē, The name of a plant.

薺 Selh, As 薺薺 fei selh, a kind of carrot.

薺 Selh, Wide and numerous; large and wide, as garments. To collect together; to assist; the way overgrown with weeds and jungle; a mat.

蓀 Seu, The name of a plant; the sugar-cane.

藟 Shá, A kind of pepper.

蒔 Shé, To erect, to set up; to transplant. 蒔樹 shé shō, to set up a pole, or plant a tree. 蒔田 shé tēn, to replant a field. Read shé, as 蒔蘿 shé lá, anise, or dill. 蒔蘿子 shé lá tszē, anise seed.

著 She, Achilles millefolium, yarrow. 著草 she ts'haou, the milfoil plant, the stalks of which were formerly used in divination; and by the women for hair-pins.

蒨 Shén, As 鬼蒨 kwei shén, the name of a plant.

藟 Shoo, Grass, herbs.

藟 Shun, Marsh mallows.

藟 So, As 藟藟 so po, plants and trees growing luxuri-

antly. Reversed, the words mean the roots of plants.

藟 Sō, The name of a plant. 藟玄胡藟 heuen hoo sō, hart wort, birch wood; aristolochia.

蒨 Sō, As 蒨藟 sō chō, wall wort, or wild elder.

藟 So, Grass garments, for keeping off the rain. 藟笠 so lesh, a rain cloak and hat.

藟 chen so, to cover in, or thatch over. Read ts'huy, rain garments. Read sui, flowers hanging pendent.

蒐 Sow, A coarse kind of grass; some call it earth's blood, or madder; a substance used in dyeing.

萆 Sow, As 萆菜 sow kew, a kind of pepper, growing in clusters.

藟 San, A fragrant herb, like the sweet flag.

藟 Swán, As 小藟 seáu swán, garlic. 卵藟 lwán swán, a bulb of garlic.

藟 hoo swán, a large kind of garlic.

銀藟 yin swán, an ornament to an ancient toilette. 山藟 san swán, bear's garlic, or leek vine.

藟 Sze, A plant found on the surface of the ocean, the fruit of which is like barley, called spontaneous corn.

藟 Tsaou, As 藟藟 tsaou hoo, grass seeds.

藟 Tēn, A man's name; also the name of a plant.

**葛** T'há, Name of a plant, of which cloth may be made.

**蔣** T'han, An onion. Read nan, the name of a plant.

**蔞** T'hang, As 蔞蒙 t'hang mung, the name of a culinary vegetable.

**薇** T'heih, Grass dried up and scorched.

**茨** Too, A plant, called also tiger's staff, bitter staff, speckled staff, &c. it resembles the polygonum, but is a little larger, and is provided with small thorns: it yields a red dye.

**蒺** Tseih, As 蒺藜 tseih le, tribulus terrestris. Called also 蒺藜 tseih le, from the sharpness of its thorns, and the ease with which people get pricked by them.

**菁** Tseih, The name of a plant.

**蔕** Tsew, The grains left after making wine.

**蒼** Ts'hang, Green, the colour of grass; azure. 蒼天 ts'hang t'hên, the azure heavens.

**水蒼玉** shwily ts'hang yüh, aquamarine. 蒼蒼 ts'hang

ts'hang, luxuriant, growing abundantly: also old. 蒼頭 ts'hang t'hôw, private soldiers; so called from their wearing green headkerchiefs or caps. 蒼黃 ts'hang hwáng, hastily, hurried. 蒼蠅

ts'hang ying, the common housefly. A surname. Read ts'hang, as

**華蒼** mâng ts'hang, cold; the

appearance of one who lives near the borders. 蒼卒 ts'hang ts'zh, alarmed, like frightened cattle. 蒼

耳 ts'hang erh, leppa minor. Used for 倉 trang

**蒨** Ts'hên, Luxuriant. herbage. 蒨蒨 ts'hên ts'hên, fine grain. Also fresh and new,

bright and clear: the name of a tree. Used for 茜 ts'eer, madder. 蒨 蒨 lan ts'hên, indigo.

**藪** Ts'ih, To feed horses with corn, mixed up with chopped grass. Read sh, to whisper.

**蓁** Tein, Abundant herbage, or foliage. Collected together in great numbers; the name of a river. Read ts'hin, to wear something on the head. Trees growing bushy.

**蓐** Tso, As 蓐拜 tso p'ei, to lose one's self-command in paying compliments; to bow awkwardly.

**藪** Tso, The fruit or seeds of the bursa pastoris.

**藪** Tsoo, The ozme of a plant.

**藪** Ts'ou, Edible vegetables.

**藪** Ts'ou, Hemp or coarses grass, used in sacrifice. Also the name of a plant resembling the couch grass, the roots of which are edible. One says, a plant also called *earth brinjal*, the leaves of which lie flat on the ground as they grow; it is also edible, and used for food in seasons of scarcity.

葦  
蔞  
蔞

Tsze, Culinary vegetables.

Tây, herbs or plants.

Ung, As 蔞 蔞 ung tae, a shrub with small stalks and bushy leaves. Read ung, as 蔞 ung ūh, plants and trees growing luxuriantly. The name of a plant used for a yellow dye. Read wang, to revive.

薇  
蒿

We, a contraction of 薇 we.

Woo, As 蒿 蒿 wóo gow, milfoil or yarrow. 蒿 頭 wóo t'how, wolf's bane, monk's bane

藁  
蔞

Yaou, Grassy.

Yaou, The name of a plant, supposed to spring up from the carcases of females. The leaves of the sedge.

蔞

Yew, Grass, herbs. The name of a plant

藁

Yih, As 藁 藁 yih ná, the name of a plant. Plants growing thick together.

藁

Yin, The name of an edible vegetable. Green like grass

原

Yuen, Stalks and leaves spread about. Read tseuen, woody. The name of a plant.

菟

Yuen, As 棘 菟 keh yuen, a bramble. Having distant views.

藟

Yuh, Wild scallions.

蓉

Yung, As 芙蓉 foo yung. Hibiscus mutabilis. 木 芙蓉 m'uh foo yung, a larger kind.

葦

Chá, As 葦 葦 chá lá, insects crawling in and out among the grass. The rustling of a snake among the grass.

藁

Chae, A mushroom.

藁

Chang, grass, herbs.

藁

Chaou, As 藁 藁 chaou m'ih, the name of a plant.

藁

Cháy, As 甘蔗 kan chay, the sugarcane. 諸 蔗 ch'oo chay, ditto.

藁

Ch'hüh, pernicious weeds; bula pathum; lapathum galeni, or acutum. Rumex, or dock.

藁

Ch'hüh, a small kind of thistle.

藁

Chin, As 茵 蔯 yin chin, worm-wood.

藁

Chin, An aquatic plant; sorrel.

藁

Chung, As 蔞 蔞 chung kwei, alsine. Some say anagallis, or pimpernel.

藁

E, To plant trees. 藁 之 藁 藁 e che jin sh'ih, plant it with clary and pulse. Used for 藁 e.

藁

E, Grain flourishing.

藁

E, As 藁 藁 we e, drooping and withering, as plants

藁

Foo, Grass, herbs.

藁

Gaou, Herbs, plants. 藁 藁 gaou saou, a plant.

藁

Hán, As 蔞 蔞 hán ts'had, a vegetable with a bitter and acrid taste.

許

Hèu, As 虎 許 hòu hèu, the-dead nettle, used in medicine.

蘆

Hoo, As 荻 蘆 hwan boo, rushes or reeds

薏

Hów, or k'hów, As 薏 薏 tów k'hów, the nutmeg

薏

薏 薏花 tów k'hów hwa, mace.

白薏

薏 pih tów k'hów, cardamums.

薏

Hüh, As 石 薏 shih hüh, a medicinal plant.

薏

Ké, Grass growing abundantly; to arrive at, to come.

猶

懼 不 薏 yew k'eu püh ké, it is still to be feared that they will not come. Read he, the name of a country.

薏

K'è, As 蓀 薏 pá k'è, the name of a plant.

薏

K'è, the name of a plant.

薏

Keun, A kind of pulse, called also wild stags beans.

薏

K'hé, The name of a plant; of which horses eat they become tame.

強

K'héang, the name of a plant. Read k'héang, as 薏 茛 k'héang shüh, the tuberose.

薏

K'héw, As 白 薏 pih k'héw, the name of a plant, which if well manured, will yield a constant increase.

薏

K'hew, As 烏 薏 woo k'hew, a local term for rushes

Read gow, the prickly elm. Used for 薏. Read yu, grass, or herbs.

Used for 胸 heu, to brood, to hatch.

薏

King, The name of a plant.

薏

King, A sort of flax. Same as 苧

薏

Kwán, To throw up earth about the roots of plants.

薏

Kweí, A cap or head-dress of black cloth, for putting up the hair, without a hair-pin.

薏

Kwó, A kind of melon also 薏 薏 kwó leu, an ulcer or cancer on the breast, it is greenish and spotted, attended with fever and ague.

薏

Leaou, An acrid vegetable; the seeds of which fly about.

小薏

leaou leaou, polygonum aquaticum. Also the name of a country, a river, a pavilion, and a surname. Read leaou, as 蓐 蓐 leaou leaou, to search. Read lüh, long and large. Read lew, as 糾 蓐 kew lew, to drag along.

蓮

Léén, The fruit of the water lily. 蓮 實 léén shih, the seed chamber of do. 荷 蓮 hó léén, the water lily. 蓮 花 léén hwa, the lotus. 金 銀 蓮

花 kin yin léén hwa, yellow water lily. 百 子 蓮 pih tszè léén, agapanthus. 荷 葉 蓮 ho yé léén, nasturtium, or Indian cress.

蓮 馨 花 léén hing hwa, primrose. Read léén, as 蓮 勺 léén ch'ó, the name of a city. Read s'è, the name of a plant.

薏

Léth, To commence; seeds beginning to germinate; plants budding forth.

薏

Léth, To commence; seeds beginning to germinate; plants budding forth.

菱

Ling, As 菱 菱 ling k'he, the trapa bicornis, or water caltrop. Those with three corners are called 菱 k'he, and those with two, 菱 ling. The name of a lake.

藟

Lo, A basket for carrying earth. 盈 藟 ying lo, a basket full.

藎

Lò, As 藎 藎 lò tsò, a kind of coarse grass for making shoes.

藎

Low, As 藎 藎 low haou, name of a plant, the leaves of which are like the artemisia, the roots send forth buds in the beginning of the year; the stalks are perfectly white, and pleasant to the taste.

藎

low yé, the betel leaf.

藎

low shih, a chamber to which pregnant women repaired in the 7th month of conception, in order to commence a course of uteral education. 女 藎 藎 nèu low tsáé, lychnis, or bachelor's buttons.

藎

kan low tsáé, cardianthemum. The name of a place. Read loo, the name of a plant. Read lew, the ornaments of a hearse.

藎

lew tséé, the ornaments of a coffin.

藎

Lów, As 藎 藎 lów loo, a medicinal plant, called also wild magnolia; its seeds form in chambers, something like hemp, but smaller. Carduus niger, or Romish thistle.

藎

Lüh, As 藎 藎 lüh té, name of a plant. 藎 藎 lüh tsung, a kind of onion. 藎 藎 lüh ló, garments made of coarse cloth.

藎

Lüh, As 藎 藎 chang lüh, a kind of grass.

藎

Maou, A sort of fungus, called curled ears. Trees budding forth after being lopped.

藎

Me, As 藎 藎 me gaou, a culinary vegetable.

藎

Mée, The eye wearied, and dull. 藎 藎 mée jên, dispirited and downcast. To scrape; small, insignificant; no, not; without, destitute of.

藎

不 藎 püh mée, not to reject anything. The name of a place. Used for 藎 mée, and

藎

mel.

藎

Melh, The root of the water lily; the white part of the stalk which enters the mud.

藎

Melh, The name of a plant.

藎

Pè, As 藎 藎 pè owan, a kind of rush, of which mats can be made. It is fine and small, like hairs.

藎

Peaou, A kind of betony, with a yellow flower.

藎

藎 藎 peaou k'hwa too, a kind of rush. Read p'heaou, herbs growing luxuriantly.

藎

藎 落 p'heaou ló, falling to decay. Read peaou, the ears of grain looking yellow.

藎

Pei, As 藎 藎 hwang pei, the name of a plant.

藎

Pei, Grass, herbs.

藎

Peih, Pulse. 藎 藎 peih kwán, rumex, or dock; some say, sorrel.

藎

藎 藎 peih pò, long pepper. 藎 藎 peih tsing kēo, cubeba. Also a bramble.

藎

藎 藎 peih tsing kēo, cubeba. Also a bramble.

門 peih mûn, a wicket gate.

蔔 Pih, As 蘿蔔 lo pih, turnips, rape. 薊 薊 chen

pih, the name of a flower.

蓼 Po, As 蓼 蓼 po so, plants and trees growing luxuriantly. 蓼 蘭 po ho, peppermint.

脯 Poo, Dried fish; the breast of a wild fowl.

部 Pow, A luxuriant plant. 部 覆 pow fûh, a screen

to keep off the glare of light. Read p'how a small mat. Read poo, as

薊 薊 shoo poo, the name of a plant, of which fishes are fond. A period of 72 years; the excess of the intercalary months constitutes one period.

蓬 Pung, A plant growing among grass, which stands up without support. Flows in confusion; disorderly. 蓬 蓬 pang peng, luxuriant foliage. The name of a star, a district, and a surname.

徒 tî, The name of a plant. Read se, five fold. 離 蓀 le se, unable to fly.

葍 Sây, As 葍 葍 sây sê, the flower of the taro or arum aquaticum. 葍 葍 sây haou, a description of southernwood, with planting leaves. Read yay, to accumulate. Read too, an ear of corn.

蓼 Sên, As 蓼 蓼 pên sên, trees and plants waving in the wind.

蓼 Sêh, As 蓼 蓼 sêh yin, an aquatic plant; a sort of grass growing in the water.

旋 Seuen, The name of a plant. 旋 旋 seuen fûh, a kind of convolvulus.

蔞 Shang, As 蔞 蔞 shang teih, a plant like the orchid, or golden herb. 蔞 蔞 shang low, a kind of southernwood. Read chang, grass or herbs. 蔞 蔞 chang lûh, a kind of grass.

梢 Shau, The small roots of the water lily. Read sô, as 梢 梢 sô chû, trees without branches or leaves.

藪 Shê, A fragrant herb. 藪 藪 shê shê, sweet smelling Shin, A kind of rush, of which mats may be made, as so deep.

蓀 Shoo, The name of a plant.

蓀 Shun, As 蓀 蓀 shun ts'had, marsh mallows; the tender stalks are picked in summer and eaten. The part that is beneath the mud is 瑰 蓀 kwei shun: also rushes growing thick. Read twan, plants growing bushy.

葍 Shun, A plant, also called cow's lip grass

蓀 Shwang, the name of a plant

蓀 Sin, Same as 蓀 sin: also branches wide apart. Read sên, hanging down. 蓀 蓀 sên sây, large and wide. 蓀 蓀 sên sên, snake root. 白 蓀 pih sên, overhanging. Read sên, rushes just springing up. 天 南 蓀 t'ien nan sên, columbina.

**蔬** Soo, As 蔬菜 soo ts'haé, a general term for culinary vegetables. 嘉蔬 kēa soo, rice. 蔬蔬 keu soo, a kind of mushroom. 蔬食 soo sīh, a dinner of herbs. Used for 蔬 soo, and 疎 Read sò, a grain of rice.

**速** Sūh, As 蔬速 lūh sūh, a medicinal herb. **菰** Sūh, As 苜蓿 mūh sūh, a kind of clover.

**藪** Sūh, A general name for culinary vegetables. 其藪 維何 kē sūh wei hô, what vegetable does he eat? 肴藪 heaou sūh, to eat vegetables. 藪藪 sūh sūh, poor, mean. The wind blowing and whistling along. Read sow, also vegetables.

**萑** Suy, The flowers of plants hanging down; fading.

**萑** Suy, The name of a plant. 萑王 tsēen wang suy, a plant like the orach, of which brooms may be made.

**瓠** Sze, As 瓠瓜 sze kwa, a kind of melon.

**蒂** Tè. The stalk of a fruit, that which connects the fruit with the tree; the stem of a melon. Read tsé, the roots of plants. Used for 蒂 tsé.

**篠** Teaou, A bamboo utensil, used in husbandry. Read t'heaou, grain shooting forth.

**藪** Teaou, As 藪藪 teaou hoo, the seed of a certain plant used for food.

**藪** Teaou, the name of a plant.

Teaou, A parasite.

**藪** Tēh, As 蓀蓀 teaou tēh, a bamboo basket. Read t'heaou, the ear of corn. Read sew, to speak.

**蒺** T'han, As 蒺蒺 lan t'han, pickled melons.

**蒺** T'heih, A dry air; which dries every thing up. Read tseao, a hill dried up, without vegetation.

**蒺** T'hō, The name of a plant. Same as 蒺

T'hung, A medicinal herb.

**蒺** Tsan, A large pipe, with two holes, and short.

**蒺** Tsang, As 蒺藂 kwān tsang, the name of a plant.

Tsaon, Grass, herbs.

Tsēang, The name of a plant

**蒺** Tsang, As 蒺藂 koo tsang, a kind of squash. The name of a hill, a river, and a surname.

**蒺** Tsé, Plaited grass, used as a screen for a door.

Teēn, To colour paper.

**蒺** Tsēn, Grass used for wrapping up anything. Read tsēn, to cut off. 蒺去不義 tsēn k'heü pūh é, to cut off the wicked. Read tsēn, as 蒺 蒺 tsēn tsēu, wheat in the ear.



**莠** Tseih, Grass growing plentifully; rushes shooting up. Read nē, grass not coming up. Read keih, the autumnal chrysanthemum.

**蕨** Tseih, Grass, herbs.  
**蔡** T'haé, Grass, straw; the border of a grass plat. A tortoise kept by a certain prince, so called because it was brought from the **蔡** Ts'haé country. The name of a hill, a country, and a surname. Read ts'hā, to examine. Read sā, to let go.

**菖** Ts'heih, The name of a plant; a kind of basil.  
**造** Ts'how, The roots of plants intertwined; grassy.  
**蘆** Tso, As **菖蘆** lo tso, a kind of grass, of which they make shoes. Read cha, a sort of chrysanthemum. Read tsoo, plants decayed and dead.

**簇** Tsüh, As **蠶簇** tsan tsüh, a frame used in rearing silkworms, for them to make their cocoons in; a nest; to collect. Read ts'how, as **太簇** t'haé ts'how, the name of one of the notes in music. Used for **簫**

**莠** Tsung, As **莠莠** fung tsung, grassy. Also the name of a plant. Read ts'hung, as **肉莠蓉** jüh ts'hung yung, cynomorium, or choke weed. Read sung, as **莠莠** chung sung, striving to enter together.

**蕨** Tsung, Mushrooms.

**蘭** Wan, A surname.

**蔓** Wán, As **蔓草** wán ts'haó, a creeping plant, of which cloth is made. **蔓延** wán yén, to creep, as a plant, and spread far. **蔓蔓** wán wán, wide spread. **瓜蔓** kwa wán, the tendrils of a melon. **蔓陀蘿花** wán to lô hwa, the stramonium. **蔓生薑菜** wán sāng kin ts'haé, herba clavellata, herba trinitatis; trinity, or heart's ease. **蔓菁** wán ts'hiung, turnips. **蔓荊子** wán king tszò, capers. A surname. Read mwán, long branches.

**蔚** Wei, Male southernwood. **蔚莠** chung wei, cardiac, or bugloss. **蔚蔚** wei wei, plants and trees growing luxuriantly. **文蔚** wán wei, deep and close grains, or veins in wood. Read wüh, the name of a district.

**蒿** Yen, Plants drooping and dying, decayed vegetables; anything not fresh; corrupt, stinking food. Read yén, rotten plants.

**蔞** Yéw, The name of a plant. **蔞** Yin, As **黃蔞瓜** yin t'hoó kwa, a kind of melon, resembling the earth melon; called also the royal melon.

**蔭** Yín, Trees and plants overshadowing the ground. **樹蔭** shoó ching yín, trees forming a shadow. **日蔭** jüh yín, the shadow of the sun. **視蔭** shí yín, to observe the shadow. **蔭翳** yín e, to screen, to shade. **蔭**

蔭 pé yín, to overshadow, to protect. Also written 陰 yin and 音

蓐 Yu, A local name for clary.

TWELVE STROKES.

莖  
朝  
蓁  
蓁

Chang, Herbs, grass.

Chau, A surname

Chen, Grass for making mourning mats.

Ch'hén, To command, to order. 以 蓁 陳 事 é ch'hén chin szé, to give commands regarding the affairs of the army. To explain; to prepare.

猪

Choo, As 蓐 猪 ch'oo joo, a sort of grass, the seeds of which attach themselves to people's clothes. 蓐 猪 ch'he ch'oo, a plant, the seeds of which are said to possess the five tastes.

蓐  
蓐  
蓐

Chuen, Wild beasts running among the grass.

é, Dried water lily seeds; the female hemp plant.

Fan, Luxuriant herbage.

蓐 蓐 fan woo, overgrown with plants. 蓐 滋 fan tse, to grow, and increase. 蓐 蓐 maou fan, a kind of taro, or arum aquaticum. The name of a bird. Used for 蓐 fan, to environ, to surround. 蓐 樂 fan yó, to shut up music. 蓐 蓐 p'he, the name of a place.

蓐  
蓐

Fei, Grieved, mournful.

Fei, Plants, herbs; anything suddenly seen.

蓐  
蓐

Foo, Flowers and leaves spread about.

Foó, As 蓐 蓐 fūh foó, a plant, with a large leaf and white flower; the roots of which are edible.

蓐  
蓐

Fūh, As 蓐 蓐 seuen fūh, a sort of convolvulus. 蓐 蓐 fūh pun, a raspberry, or brambleberry.

蓐

Fun, Plants and trees full of fruit. 蓐 蓐 fun shín, very fruitful. 蓐 蓐 fun yé, fruitful and exuberant. 蓐 蓐 fun tszé, hemp seeds. 蓐 蓐 fun tsá, a mixture of fragrant plants. The string of a bow.

蓐

Gae, To cover over; pure; small.

蓐

Gan, Fertile, exuberant.

蓐

Han, as 蓐 蓐 han tséang, corbel.

蓐

Héang, A plant resembling the mallows.

蓐

Heau, The roots of a yellow reed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for thirst.

蓐

Hó, Name of a vegetable.

蓐

Hoo, The name of a plant.

蓐

Hwuy, A fragrant plant, with several flowers on one stalk, growing in marshy grounds.

蓐

Jaou, Grass used for fuel; turf. 蓐 花 jaou hwa, a medicinal plant. 蓐 蓐 neau, as

蓐 蓐

蓐 蓐 jang neau, a turnip.

蕮

Jen, Wild beans.

Joo, To stick, to adhere; to paste. 蕮 蕮 joo leu, grasses, herbs.

蓀

Jow, The name of a plant; a sort of sweet basil.

蕮

Juen, A sort of red cabbage.

蓀

Juy, Plants and trees growing luxuriantly; the central part of a flower. 王 蓀 yüh juy, the name of a plant. 石 蓀 shih juy, lichen. Read tseuen, flowers collected together; a bouquet. Read tselh, sweet flag.

蕮

Juy, The flowers of plants and trees hanging down.

冠 蕮 kwan juy, a cap or headkerchief made of black cloth, with the ends hanging down. 蕮 賓 juy pin, one of the notes in music, so called from its softness, and from its running into the following note.

姜 蕮 wei juy, knot grass. 蕮 桠 juy yě, onions, or rest harrow. Also a sort of flag, or banner.

蓀

Kaou, A sort of flax, of which grass cloth is made.

蕮

Ke, A kind of sedge.

蕮

Ke, A small kind of grass, or herbs.

蕮

Kä, The name of a plant.

蕮

Keaou, A medicinal plant; a large kind of reed, with a bitter root. 蕮 麥 keaou mih, buck wheat. 蕮 蕮 poo keaou, lamna, or duckweed.

結 蘭

Kë, The name of a plant.

Këen, A species of epiden-drum; one says, a water lily. According to others, it grows on a vine, and is supported by other trees: the fruit is like a pear, red as a cock's-comb; it is edible, and the seeds resemble fish scales. A surname. Read hëen, the name of a plant.

蕮

Keih, As 蕮 蕮 tëen keih, a thorny creeper, with a small leaf. 蕮 蕮 keih yuen, the name of a plant.

蕮

Keih, As 太 蕮 tá keih, the name of a medicine.

蕮

Keuë, Edible ferns: when they first come up, and have no leaves, they can be eaten. They are also called 蕮 pelh, from a supposed resemblance to the foot of a tortoise. 蕮 蕮 keuë kwän, water caltrops.

蕮

Keuh, As 蕮 蕮 keuh ts'hae, a sort of cummin.

蕮

K'he, As 蕮 車 k'he keu, a fragrant herb. Read yä, a sort of fern, growing in the water.

蕮

K'heu, As 荷 芙 蕮 ho foo k'heu, the water lily.

石 蕮

shih k'heu, a green substance, hard and light, and floating about on the water, in the direction of the wind.

蕮

K'hin, The name of a plant, the root of which can be used for various implements. A thorny tree, like the coir palm, the

stalks of which contain a kind of meal.

**藟** K'hoó, A kind of scallion.

**藟** K'hwan, As 藟冬 k'hwan tung, the name of a plant, with a red purple flower, growing in the water.

**藟** K'hweí, A straw basket. **荷藟** ho k'hweí, to carry a basket of straw. The name of a hill. Read k'hwaé, a kind of red spinage. A surname. Used for 占

**藟** Laóu, To weed the ground. Read laóu, wild beans.

**藟** Le, As 藟藟 tselh le, tribulus terrestris; a plant that flourishes in drought. **藟蘆** le loo, bellebore. A surname.

**藟** Leaou, The name of a plant.

**藟** Lin, The name of a plant, like the solid bamboo.

**藟** Loo, As 藟落 fan loo, alsine; chickweed, or mouse ear: some say, pimpermel. Also a name for liquorice.

**藟** Lung, A man's name.

**藟** Luy, A vegetable, like the mugwort.

**藟** Maó, Bitter lettuce. **水苦藟** shwü k'hoó maó, the name of a medicine.

**藟** Mow, A poisonous herb.

**藟** Ning, As 藟藟 ning hëä, a sort of clay. **藟藟** ting ning, a plant used for poisoning fish.

**藟** Paóu, Wild, run to waste; the name of a vegetable.

**蔽** Pé, Small plants, or herbs; to cover over, to shade, to conceal. **蔽罪** pé tsü, to screen a fault. To make appear small. **一言以蔽之** yih yén è pé che, one expression will suit them all. **蔽面** pé mēén, to veil the face. To decide; to cut off; a species of gaming; the name of a place. Read fūh, as **蔽車** fūh keu, a covered chariot, for keeping out the wind and dust. Read peíh, luxuriant growth. Read pēē, to distinguish; to strike; to rub.

**蓼** Peaou, Name of a plant.

**蓼** Pō, Bushy; a screen.

**蓼** Pow, As 蓼藟 pow tsow, pickled vegetables.

**蓼** Pung, As 蓼藟 pung jung, plants growing in confusion; jungle.

**蓼** St, The whistling of wind through the trees.

**蓼** Sán, The name of a plant.

**蓼** Saou, As 蓼藟 gaou saou, a plant, of which brooms may be made.

**蓼** Séang, The name of a plant.

**蓼** Seaou, A sort of mugwort. **蓼藟** tselh seaou, a kind of milfoil. **蓼藟** seaou seaou, the neighing of a horse. **蓼然** seaou jén, troubled, disturbed. **蓼條** seaou teacou, lonely and still. Used for **蓼** seaou, respectful. **蓼斧** seaou foó, a hatchet, or knife for cutting grass. The name of a

country, a pass, and a surname.

**蒿** Seih, Plantago; buck's horn, or dog's teeth plant.

**蒨** Seu, A plant, resembling the sorrel, with a small leaf, and of a sour taste. Also the turnip.

**藤** Shing, As 芭藤 keu shing, sesamum. **榼藤** hō shing tszè, faba purgativa. **常春藤** chang ch'hun shing, climbing ivy.

**苣** Shoo, As 苣苣 shoo poo, a plant, of which fishes are fond. **蕈** Shūn, The mushroom, a plant of ephemeral growth. Used for anything short & transitory.

**蕤** Sih, As 蕤蕤 sih sih, the noise of wind whistling through the trees; or the sound of walking amongst grass.

**蕤** Sin, The name of a plant; plants growing luxuriantly.

**蔞** Sow, A sort of white sediment.

**蔞** Suy, A production like the mushroom; a fungus growing on melons.

**蕝** Sze, A plant growing in the water, the flowers of which may be eaten.

**蔞** Sze, As 蔞蔞 t'hoō sze, a medicinal plant, growing in water; the leaves of which are like chives.

**蔞** T'ang, As 金蔞 kin t'ang, the name of a plant.

**藟** Te, Grass, herbs. Read t'hae, to clear away weeds.

**藟** Te, As 藟失 te shih, a sort of tares, or foul weeds that spread over the ground.

**藟** T'èa, Paronychia, or whitlow grass; said to resemble the mustard plant.

**藟** T'han, A sort of affodile, or celandine; the leaves are said to resemble those of scallions. It is also applied to a plant like flying hairs, found in the sea.

**蕩** T'hang, As 蕩蕩 t'hang t'hang, great, magnificent; also the overturning of laws and regulations. **蕩排** t'hang 'pae, to clear away filth. **生蕩** sang t'hang, things moving, and vegetation bursting forth. **放蕩** fang t'hang, dissolute, extravagant. **播蕩** po t'hang, scattered about. A surname. Read t'ang, as 蕩水 t'ang shwü, running water. **佚蕩** yih t'ang, slow and leisurely. Read t'h'ang, the name of a place, and of a river. Easy.

**藜** T'haou, the name of a plant. Same as 藜.

**藜** Too, The name of a plant.

**藜** Tean, To cut down grass.

**藜** T'seou, As 芭蕉 pa t'seou, the plantain; also called 芭蕉 pa ts'ay, and 甘蕉 kan t'seou, the stem may be separated into fibres, and spun into thread, and wove into cloth, called 蕉葛 t'seou k'ò, the plantain grass-cloth. **鉄蕉** ts'è t'seou, date palm. Used for 蕉 t'seou,

black. 水蕉花 shwdy' tseon hwa, canna Indica, or Indian shot. Read ts'heou, grass and straws. fire-wood 覆之以蕉 fūh che è ts'heou, covered it with fuel. Used for 顧 tseon.

**藻**

Tseén, grassy, herbaceous.

**蓍**

Tseih, As 蓍 tseih pei, grass, or herbage.

**藁**

Tseuë, As 茅藁 maou tseuë, a bundle of coarse grass placed upright, and used for sprinkling wine. Used for 藁 tseuë, to collect together. Used also for 纂 tseuen, to compose. Read tsuy, bog shoes. Small.

**蕈**

Tsin, A mushroom; name of a river. Used for 蕈

**蕒**

Tsun, As 莽蕒 pun tsun, bushy plants; jungle. To collect together.

**藎**

Tsuy, Grass, herbs. Read tsuy, plants budding forth.

**藎**

Tsuy, small. 藎 陋 tsuy lóu, insignificant. 藎 芮 tsuy juy, to collect together; the name of a place.

**蕒**

Tsze, As 蕒菜 tsze ts'haë, agaragar, or sea weed

**藎**

Tun, The name of a plant. Read t'huy, luxuriant vegetation.

**藎**

Tung, As 藎藎 täng tung, a sort of rush that may be made into shoes or ropes; some say the roots of the water lily.

**藎**

Wei, Grass, herbs; the name of a place, and a surname.

于藎 yu wei, the name of a song. Read hwa, artful language. Read k'hwaë, deceitful. Read wo, the name of a plant.

**藎**

Wei, and Tsü, the flower of the 藍蓼 lan leau, a blue kind of thistle. 莎藎 so wei, earth's hair. The flowers of trees and plants budding forth; the stalk of a fruit.

**藎**

Woo, As 藎穢 woo wei, overgrown with weeds. 藎

**藎**

茂 woo mow, fertile, luxuriant.

**藎**

通 藎 poo woo, to abscond. Plants in general; the name of a place, and of a lake. 藎菁 woo ts'hing, turnips.

**藎**

Ya, grain not coming to seed

**藎**

Yew, Herbs growing by the water side; a stinking plant.

**藎**

Rotten wood; the name of a place.

**藎**

Yih, As 藎蒨 yih nü, close-set, near together; the name of a plant.

**藎**

Yu, As 藎藎 yu selh, plantago: also flowery.

**藎**

Yuen, The name of a plant.

**藎**

The Chinese say, wherever this plant grows there are no fish.

**藎**

Yun, As 藎藎 yun tae, the name of a plant of easy growth, which sends out more branches, the more is it cut. 藎香

**藎**

yun hëang, rue.

# THIRTEEN STROKES.

**藎**

Chang, As 藎 chang, the name of a vegetable.

**藎**

Che, Pickled vegetables

**華** Ch'hih, As 華葛 ch'hih kó, a kind of flax.

**藕** Ching, As 巨藕 keu ching, a medicinal herb.

Same as 蔞 ching, sesamum.

**蔞** Chún, A bundle of straw.

**薏** E, As 苡薏 é é, the seeds of the water lily 苡薏

名 é é jin, Job's tears. 苡薏

米 é é mè, pearl barley, sago. 苡薏

茨 é tze, the name of a plant. 苡薏

薏 k'hoé é, feverfew.

**薷** E, A kind of basil, but red.

**薮** Foo, As 薮茭 foo tze, a kind of water chestnut.

**輦** Fúh, A royal chariot, adorned with feathers.

**藎** Fúh, The name of a plant.

**藎** Fun, As 青藎 tsing fun, a sort of malaxis.

**藎** Gae, As 藎藎 gae tuy, herbs and plants growing luxuriantly. 藎障

gae chang, overgrown and obscure. 藎藎 yen gae, a fragrant odour.

**藎** Gaeu, The tendril of a melon, or the ear of grain.

**藎** Haeu, A kind of malaxis.

**藎** Haeu, To pull up weeds, to weed.

**藎** Hèa, flowers and leaves; the water lily. Read k'èa, rush-

as not yet in flower.

**藎** Hèa, Chives; a sort of scallions: the name of a green, or

root.

**薊** Hēang, The smell of grain: fragrant. Name of a place.

Used for 香 hēang.

**薊** Hèih, As 的薊 t'èih h'èih, the seeds of the water lily.

**薊** Hó, As 薊蘭 po hó, mint.

**薊** Hung, The long ear of herbaceous plants; flourishing.

The name of a vegetable that continues green, when all other vegetables are frozen up; the winter cabbage. A local term for the budding of trees and plants.

**薊** Hung, The death of a prince or nobleman; to depart this life, to decess. Read hūng, all, rapid, hasty.

**藎** Hwa, As 藎驢 hwa low, the name of a horse.

**藎** Hwuy, The name of a plant; a bad kind of yam.

**藎** Hwuy, decayed vegetables.

**藎** Kan, same as 藎 kan, a stalk, or stem.

**藎** Ké, A thistle; carduus benedictus. 大藎 ta ké, a large

kind of thistle. 紫藎 tze ké, salvia or sage. The name of a place, and surname.

**藎** Keae, As 藎荏 keae how, a kind of water chestnut. 藎

寶葉 keae paóu yé, fallopia nervosa. 草藎 pe keae, a medicinal herb.

**藎** Kéang, Ginger; same as 藎 kéang.

**藎** Kéan, A disease of melons.

藪

Keth, Grass, herbs.

藓

Keun, A small kind of mushroom.

薜

Kew, Plants intertwined together.

藁

K'haon, Dried fish. Used for 藁

藿

K'hen, A vegetable, like basil. Read keú, as 苦藿

藿

k'hoo keú, endive.

藿

K'heung, Plants curled, or crumpled together.

藿

K'hin, The name of a plant.

藿

K'ho, Grass, herbs; large; hungry.

藿

King, A species of rattan.

藿

Koo, As 龍藿 lung koo, polygonum.

藿

Kow, As 药芙 kow yaou, the name of a plant.

藿

Läng, As 菠薐 po läng, spinach. 三薐 san läng,

藿

reed grass, sparganium.

藿

Léen, As 葉藿 kéen léen, a rush not yet in flower; several feet high. 三藿 san

藿

léen, a plant, three or four inches long, the root has a thick rind of a light yellow colour; if preserved in sugar it is pleasant to the taste. Ginger.

藿

Léen, As 白藿 pih léen, a medicinal plant. Read

藿

héen, as 薜藿 he héen, a medicinal plant. Read yén, wild scal-

藿

lions, growing in the water. Read

藿

héen, a bitter acrid taste. Read

k'héen, a very sweet taste.

藿

Ling, Plants drooping, and shedding their leaves. 草

藿

tsau ling, herba leporina; melilot. Used for 苓 ling, a kind

藿

of fungus.

藿

Lüh, As 藿 蕨 lüh süh, grass, herbs.

藿

Luy, As 蓓蕾 pei luy, flowers bursting open; just

藿

beginning to bloom.

藿

Mëe, As 費蠛 mëe mung, to jump about. Also small.

藿

Used for 費 mëe, a man's name.

藿

Méen, As 藨藨 mëen mëen, grassy.

藿

Mow, Plants, herbs.

藿

Nung, As 蓬藿 tung hung, the flower of the sedge

藿

Pe, As 薜荔 pe le, a fragrant herb. Read pih, a

藿

medicine, called also 當歸 tang kwei. Also wild hemp. Read p'ho,

藿

cracked, like an earthenware vessel.

藿

Pih, As 藨藨 pih loo, a pillar built in a wall.

藿

Pin, A kind of rattan.

藿

Pö, The plants and trees in a wood not confusedly mixed.

藿

林薄 lin pö, bushy plants, jungle. 帷薄 wei pö, a screen, a

藿

door blind. 織薄 chih pö, to weave door blinds. 厚薄 hów pö,

藿

thick and thin. 薄禮 pö lè, poor presents. 薄待 pö t'haé, to treat

藿

shabbily. 薄視 pö shé, to view lightly. 命薄 ming pö, a bad

藿

fortune. 薄地 pö t'è, barren



ground. A little; carelessly; any how; light, and vain; to doubt, to feel suspicious of. 薄努 pō noó, to urge forward. 薄蕒 pō wéi, overgrown with weeds. 薄集 pō tséih, to gather, to assemble. 外薄四海 wáé pō szé haé, a-broad he overspread the four seas. The name of a river, a pavilion, and a surname 薄荷 pō hō, peppermint. Used for 毫 pō, the name of a place. Read p'hō, the sound of driving rapidly along. Read p'fū, a pillar in a walk. Read poo, the name of a place.

**蔞** Pūh, As 蔞蘭 pūh ho, peppermint.

**薩** Sā, As 菩薩 poo sā, a divinity; one who extensively diffuses blessings, and possesses universal knowledge. A Buddhist expression. Also a surname.

**蕒** Saou, The name of a plant. Same as 蔞

**薛** Eé, As 薛莎 sēē so, a kind of malaxie. The name of a country, and a surname.

**蕒** Seuen, The name of a plant. Same as 蔞

**蔞** Shūh, As 蔞葵 shūh kwei, malva hortensis; garden mallows. Used for 蔞

**蔞** Sīh, An acrid vegetable, growing in the water. The name of a river, and a surname.

Used for 野蔞薇 yā sīh wei, cistus. 東蔞子 tang sīh tsé, an edible seed.

**蔞** Sin, As 人蔞 jīn sin, ginseng. There are 5 kinds, called 人蔞 jīn sin, 元蔞 yuen sīh, 沙蔞 sha sin, 丹蔞 tan sin, and 苦蔞 k'hoé sin. Also read shen, a funeral mat. Commonly written 蔞

**薪** Sin, Fire-wood, fuel; large trees cut up for burning. 車薪 keu sin, a cart load of fire-wood. 薪草 sin ts'habu, grass, pasture. 采薪 ts'haé sin, the ghost of a criminal who has died in a jail.

**蔞** Sun, As 蔞蕒 sun woo, a sort of sorrel, with small leaves; sour, but edible.

**蔞** Sze, The purple violet; budding forth. Used for 蔞 sē, free and easy.

**蔞** See. The name of a plant.

**蔞** Tan, The name of a plant; creeping plants spreading over the ground.

**蔞** Tan, As 蔞棘 tan kéih, the name of a thorny tree.

**蔞** tan pelh, the name of a very fragrant flower, mentioned in the books of Buddha.

**蔞** Tan, A sort of box.

**蔞** Tang, The name of a plant.

**蔞** Tēn, As 蔞蔞 tēn t'hang, the name of a plant.

**蔞** Thā, A kind of plantain. 蕉蔞 teou chā, the plantain.

**塘** Thang, As 蕒 蕒 t'ien t'hang, a plant, called also 莖 莖 woo e.

**蕒** Thang, As 蕒 蕒 ch'uh t'hang, a plant, also called horse-tail grass.

**薙** T'he, To root out grass, to eradicate weeds. 燒 薙 ch'au t'he, to burn up the grass that has been cut down. To shave a child's head. Read che, as 莘 薙 s'ia che, magnolia purpurea.

**藤** Th'ê, The name of a plant; the straw in shoes.

**蓆** T'how, A round boister made of straw; a mat to sit on, made of plaited straw. 地 蓆 ts'how, pimpernel.

**蓆** Ting, As 蓆 蓆 ting tung, a sort of rush, that can be used for making shoes or ropes.

**藜** Tsan, Grass used in making mats.

**薦** Ts'ên, A kind of grass, of which deer and wild animals are fond; to advance. 殷 薦 yin ts'ên, to introduce to one's notice. 薦 羞 之事 ts'ên sew che ts'ê, a table laid out before and after eating. 無 牲 之 薦 woô c'ang che ts'ên, to offer a sacrifice without a victim. Used for 縉 ts'ing.

**藪** T'êh, The name of a vegetable, the leaf of which resembles buck wheat, while it grows in marshy places. The name of a bird.

**藪** Tsuen, As 藪 藪 foo tsuen, name of a vegetable.

**藪** T'êh, As 水 藪 草 shw'ay t'êh ts'haô, an aquatic plant.

**蓀** Tsin, Trees growing bushy.

**蓀** Taze, Much grass; evil weeds; tribulus terrestris; the name of a place. 花 蓀 kaw taze, the name of a plant.

**藟** Tun, The name of a plant.

**藟** Wân, An aquatic plant. 藟 藟 wân ts'haô, a culinary vegetable. To collect, to accumulate; accustomed to, familiar.

**藟** Wân, A kind of reed or sedge. Read lwân, as 藟 子 lwân ts'ê, the root of a small kind of garlic.

**薇** Wei, A small kind of mint.

**白 薇** p'ih wei, swallow-wort. 薇 蕪 wei woô, the name of a plant.

**紫 薇** tsze wei, a purple flower. 藜 薇 ts'ang wei, the cinnamon rose. Read ma'ê, name of a plant, growing by the water side. 薇 銜 ma'ê han, a medicinal herb.

**藟** Wei, As 藟 藟 hung wei, a species of leek. 藟 藟 wei wei, clouds rising up. 藟 藟 e wei, to screen, to hide. 藟 藟 loo wei, aloss.

**藪** Wei, As 藪 藪 wei woo, overgrown with weeds. 藪 藪 to'ê wei, a road stopped up with jungle. 藪 生 wei s'ang, weeds springing up. 藪 行 wei hing, to do anything badly.

**楊** Yang, The name of a plant.

**孽** Yě, A superfluity; the stump of a tree left in the ground.

Used metaphorically for the evil consequences of crimes.

**蕷** Yu, As 薯蕷 shoo yu, a potatoe.

**蔽** Yu, An imperial park, or garden. A frame work of bamboos in a pool, for the purpose of breeding fish.

**蕸** Yü, As 嬰蕸 ying yü, the name of a plant.

**薺** Yung, Resembling grass, collected together. Name of a plant; the leaves of which are like the mallows, but smaller, and good for burns. 薺菜 yung tsae, water greens.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**藜** Ch'hä, As 藜草 ch'hä ts'haou, a poisonous plant, used for killing fish. 草藜 ts'haou ch'hä, grass and straws. Read ts'buy, ground overgrown with weeds.

**藋** Ch'hang, Grass growing luxuriantly.

**藟** Ch'hoo, As 藟藟 chow ch'hoo, an onion.

**藎** Chin, As 藎蘆 yin chin, worm-wood.

**藎** Chin, As 藎藎 lěe chin, the name of a plant, called by the southern people 'earth fir'; or 'load flower'.

**藟** Chow, As 藟藟 chow ch'hoo, onions or leeks.

**藎** E, Luxuriant. 藎藎 e, growing profusely.

**藎** Fä, As 藎藎 k'hēn fä, the name of a plant.

**藎** Füh, The name of a plant.

**藎** Heon, Grassy, herbaceous; grain over-ripe. Read haon, to shrink up with heat. Read hih, dry wood.

**藎** Hēn, The name of a plant; a kind of vegetable.

**藎** Heun, A fragrant herb, used in divinations, to expel noxious influences. 藎陸 heun lü, a kind of incense, brought from the

大秦 Tā-tsin country. 藎炙 heun cha, to storch, to cauterise.

Used for 獫狁 heun, a tribe of Tartars. Also for 黥 heun, merit.

**藎** Joo, The boletus; a fungus growing on trees, called 'wood ears'. 大香藎 tá häng joo, wild basil, or horse thyme.

**藎** Kän, The stalk of grain. Read kän, grass, herbs.

**藎** Kaou, Rotten wood; straw. 藎席 kaou sīh, a straw

mat. 藎本 kaou pùn, the name of a medicine; perhaps, apium graveolens. 空藎 k'hung kaou, empty straw. 草藎 ts'haou kaou, a rough draft of a document.

**藎** Ke, The name of a plant.

**藎** Kēa, The name of a plant.

**藎** Kēd, The name of a plant.

**藎** Kēn, As 藎藎 kēn fä, the name of a plant.

**蕞** K'he, As 紫蕞 tse k'he, a sort of edible fern.

**藕** K'heih, As 藕車香 k'heih keu h'ang, a kind of incense.

**蕒** K'heung, As 蕒蕒 foo k'heung, a kind of rush, with a red flower.

**蕒** Kin, As 蕒蕒 kin tung, a kind of rush.

**藪** K'uh, The name of a medicinal plant.

**藪** Kwei, As 鉤藪姑 k'ow kwei koo, the name of a plant called also the royal melon.

**藍** Lan, A plant, used in dyeing blue. 藍菁 lan ts'heen, indigo. The Chinese speak of three kinds, viz 蓼藍 leaou lan, which dyes a green colour; 大藍 tá lan, which resembles the mustard plant and dyes an azure colour; 靛藍 kwei lan, which produces a blue colour. 紅藍 h'ung lan, the name of a people. 過藍 g'lan tsae, scandulaca, choke-weed. Also pickled melons. 藍蛇 lan sh'ay, a snake, the head of which is poisonous, but the tail furnishes the antidote. 竊藍 ts'hep lan, a green-coloured bird. A mirror; to exhibit, as in a mirror; the name of a place, and a hill. 伽藍 k'ea lan, a foreign term, intimating a multitude of gardens. A surname. Used for 襤 lan, ragged.

**藍** 二藍 ér lan, navy blue. 藍蓮 lan léon, lilac.

**藪** Lan, A plant, which can be used as a broom; to water plants. 苗藪 tse mung, the stump of a tree shooting up again.

**藪** Mwan, Herbs, plants. 藪, As 藪藪 ts'ang nang, grass growing in confusion. 藪藪 tse nang, apias-trum, or balm gentle: a plant of which bees are fond. 石藪 sh'ih tse nang, a mineral.

**藪** Pe, The name of a plant.

**藪** Lét, Trees and plants growing wide apart.

**藪** Lin, Amber flower.

**藪** Ling, The name of a plant.

**藪** Loo, As 藪會 loo hway, albes.

**藪** Lüh, As 藪菌 Nih kwán, a mushroom.

**藪** Mae, To store up, to conceal. 藪藏 mae tsang, to bury. Read le, as 望藪 leih le, to stop up. Read hwae, the name of a plant. Read wei, filthy.

**藐** Meaou, Small, little; contemptible. 藐視 meaou shé, to look upon with contempt.

**藐** 人 meaou jin, to despise people. 藐遠 meaou yuen, distant.

**藐** 好 meaou haou, good-looking. Gradually; extensive. Read mō, as 藐花草 mō tse ts'haou, a plant used for dyeing purple. 藐藐 mō mō, handsome. Unable to enter; impenetrable.

**夢** Mung, A plant, which can be used as a broom; to water plants. 苗夢 tse mung, the stump of a tree shooting up again.

**藪** Mwan, Herbs, plants. 藪, As 藪藪 ts'ang nang, grass growing in confusion. 藪藪 tse nang, apias-trum, or balm gentle: a plant of which bees are fond. 石藪 sh'ih tse nang, a mineral.

**藪** Pe, The name of a plant.

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**蔞** Pénou, Duckweed, so called in Canton and Fo-kéen.  
**蔞** Pén, Broad flat beans.  
**蔞** P'hó, As 蔞 蔞 p'hó t'hó, to fall, as leaves or plants.  
**蔞** Ping, Plants growing luxuriantly.  
**蔞** Shaou, Grass growing long.  
**蔞** Shóó, As 蔞 蔞 shóó yú, a potatoe. 和 蔞 蔞 hō lan shóó, the European potatoe.  
**蔞** 蔞 shā shóó, the sweet potatoe. Used for 蔞 chay, sugarcane.  
**蔞** Swan, The name of a plant. 蔞 蔞 swan tséang, sorrel.  
**蔞** Sze, The name of a village.  
**蔞** T'hā, As 蔞 蔞 lā t'hā, a local term for turnip.  
**蔞** T'hae, As 蔞 蔞 yun t'hae, the name of a plant, of easy growth; a culinary vegetable.  
**蔞** T'hang, As 蔞 蔞 lang t'hang, a poisonous herb.  
**蔞** T'heaou, As 蔞 蔞 le t'heaou, a kind of orach, or golden herb. 蔞 蔞 kin t'heaou, a species of violet. 蔞 蔞 t'heaou, léang, a sort of millet. Read chō, as 蔞 蔞 sō chē, wall-wort, or wild elder. Read tsf, as 蔞 蔞 hwy tsf, the name of a vegetable.  
**蔞** T'huy, As 蔞 蔞 t'huy t'huy, exuberant, fertile.  
**蔞** gaet'huy, luxuriant foliage.  
**蔞** Tsā, The name of a vegetable.  
**蔞** Tsā, To clear away weeds.

**藏** Tsāng, To conceal; to store up, to accumulate. 藏 匿 tsāng neth, to hide, to secret. Read tsang, as 藏 蔞 tsang lang, a kind of grass, growing in marshy grounds, and good for cattle. 藏 蔞 tsang shén, good. Used for 藏 tsang, viscera. 西 藏 Se tsang, Tibet.  
**蔞** Tsaou, Duckweed. Same as 蔞.  
**蔞** Tse, Bursa pastoria. 蔞 蔞 tse nang, apiastrum, balm gentle, or mint. Read tse, as 采 蔞 tse tse, the title of a section of the book of odes. 碎 米 蔞 tsúy mè tse, nasturtium aquaticum, water cress. Used for 蔞.  
**藉** Tséay, Rushes used in sacrifices. 蔞 藉 tsaou tséay, a mat or tray, on which gems were placed when presented in sacrifice. 蔞 藉 wán tséay, the silken threads attached to a gem. To borrow, to call in the aid of another, and depend on his assistance. 藉 兵 tséay ping, to borrow soldiers. 醞 藉 wán tséay, polite and agreeable; liberal in the extreme. 慰 藉 wei tséay, to console. 藉 故 tséay kó, to make a pretext. 依 藉 e tséay, a dependance. To crunch with the teeth. Read tsf, as 狼 藉 lang tsf, wasteful, extravagant; scattered and in confusion. 藉 藉 tsf tsf, unrestricted talk. 藉 田 tsf tén, fields in which the people's labour is borrowed to cultivate the public

portion, the proceeds of which go to government. 其藉于成周 ke tseih yu ching chow, they paid tribute to the Chow dynasty. 藉繩 tseih shin, to be led by a string. 藉陷 tseih t'haou, to tread under foot. 藉偃 tseih yen, a great officer of the Tsin dynasty.

**截** Tsè, As 草截 ts'ot tsè, the name of a plant; to regulate

**漸** Tsén, Wheat in ear.

**蓋** Tsin, as 蓋草 tsin ts'haou, the name of a plant used in dyeing yellow; to advance. 蓋臣 tsin chin, to promote an officer. 蓋餘 tsin yü, a remnant; unextinguishable.

**精** Tsing, As 黃精 hwang tsing, the narcissus. 蕪精 woo tsing, the turnip.

**端** Twan, The name of a plant.

**蘭** Urh, Flowers blooming.

**藎** Wei, Grass, herbs; a surname. Read yuén, as 蓮 yuén ché, a medicinal herb.

**藎** Yaou, As 藎苳 yaou yih, the wild peach.

**葵** Ying, As 葵萎 ying wei, a medicinal herb.

**蕒** Yu, As 氣蕒 k'heih yu, a fragrant herb. Read yü, as 藎 yuó yü, a potatoe.

**藎** Read yá, foreign turnips. Read séu, agreeable, as wine, &c. A surname.

**藎** Yuen, As 藎尾 yuen wei, the name of a plant.

**藎** Yung, Plants curling up. Polygonum, or knotgrass.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**藎** Cha As 藎藎 luy cha, not in the middle, uneven.

**藎** Chan, As 藎藎 han chan, damp.

**藎** Chay, Same as 藎 chay, sugarcane.

**藎** Ch'hé, As 馬藎草 mà ch'hé ts'haou, purslain; long leaved spinage.

**藎** Chin, Red yams.

**藎** E, Boiled pepper.

**藎** é, Ability. 能藎 náng é, talent. 手藎 shòu é, handicraft. 藎祖 é tsò, the accomplished ancestor.

**藎** é, the six polite arts, viz. ceremony, music, archery, horsemanship, writing, and arithmetic. 藎準 é chung, a measure, or rule.

The target in archery. 藎貢 é k'hung, to distinguish the different kinds of tribute. 無藎 woó é, without measure; a surname. Used for 藎 é, to plant; as 樹藎 shòu é woo küh, to plant the five kinds of grain.

**藎** Fân, The name of a plant.

**藎** Fân, A hedge. 藎籬 fân lè, a fence. 觸藎 ch'it fân, to run against the hedge. 圃藎 fôo fân, a garden hedge. 藎域 fân yih, the border of a territory. 藎屏 fân ping, a screen. 車藎 keu fân, the blind of a cart.

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age. 芡 藩 chin fan, asfodille, or celandine.

範 Fan, A plan, a rule, a pattern.

蓆 Fei, A mat rolled up.

藪 Foo, As 花藪 hwa foo, the corolla of a flower; a general term for flowers.

藋 Foo, As 地藋 té foo, the name of a plant, called 'duck's tongue' and 'slobber clothes'. Flower: it is frequently used for beacons.

藕 Gow, The roots of the water lily; a name applied to the water lily, because its leaves and flowers grow opposite each other. The Chinese say that the water lily grows in conformity with the moons, k when an intercalary moon occurs, it puts forth an additional joint; the name of a place. 藕節 gow téé, the joints of the water lily roots.

藋 Heaou, The name of a plant. Read keaou, a kind of leek.

藋 Héén, The violet; to cut off the stalks of grass. Read kéén, the name of a plant.

藋 Heih, As 龍藋 lung heih, the name of a plant.

藋 Hing, As 蕒蕒 hing heu, a culinary vegetable of easy growth, called also 芸薹 yun t'aa, rue.

藋 Hó, A sort of edible fern, growing in the water.

藋 Hwa, A sort of mint. Same as 蕉 peau.

藋 K'heung, As 芎藭 kung k'heung, a fragrant plant, resembling tall grass.

藋 La, As 藋藋 la cha, not in the middle, uneven.

藋 直 la tséay, clay not fully worked up.

藋 Lang, As 蘭若 lang tang, tumbrey, wall-wort, or bugle. 蘭花芳 lang hwa leik, holly-leaved acanthus.

藋 Lé, Atraphaxis, orach, or golden herb; a sort of reed, the leaves and stalk of which may be boiled and eaten: the older stems may also be used for walking sticks.

藋 杖 lé cháng, a cane. 配 藋 pei lé, to spread abroad. 藋 蘿 lé low, bellebore. 藋 藋 heuen lé, the name of a gem. 山 藋 豆 tan lé tów, cicerculz, or chichea.

藋 Lèé, Plants waving in the wind.

藋 Let, As 茹 藋 joé lét, indigo plant: some say madder.

藋 Leu, As 巷 藋 yen leu, chamolipays; ground pine. St. John's wort. 藋 茹 leu joé, esula latifolia; tythymalus, or sea lettuce; called also wolf's milk, and milk thistle.

藋 Léw, The name of a plant. Read léw, as 藋 弋 léw yih, the name of a plant. 藋 莅 léw le, the voice of a multitude.

藋 Loé, Grass used for tying up bundles.

**苗** Lúy, As 葛藟 kě lù, the name of a plant, with leaves like the mugwort. It is said to be like a large squash or melon; and to spread itself along the ground.  
**蓬蒿** fung lù, a plant resembling flax. 藟 藤 luy ting, a kind of rattan; the name of a hill.

**夢** Māng, As 夢 夢 mǎng tǎng, just waking up from sleep.

**蓐** Māng, Tiles lying one over the other.

**蓐** Min, The name of a plant.

**蓐** Mo, As 蓐 訶 me kē, the name of a plant. 蘿 蓐 lo mo, a parasite that creeps up fir trees.

**蓐** Nāng, As 牂 蓐 sāng nāng, a plant which may be twisted into ropes.

**蓐** Pe, Grass, herbs. Read p'hé, the ornament of a bell stand in the shape of a cow's tail; a cow's tail held by pasture makers.

**蓐** Peaou, A kind of mint; also a sort of couch grass, used for making mats, or shoes. Read p'heou, as 蓐 莓 p'heou mei, a raspberry, or hramberry.

**蓐** Sēay, As 澤 蓐 tēh sēay, a medicinal plant.

**蓐** Sēh As 芊 蓐 new sēh, byssop.

**蓐** Shin, The name of a plant.

**蓐** Shwuy, A vessel made of grass.

**藟** Sow, A large marsh, or swampy ground in which birds and beasts may be fed. Thick and fat, because such swamps produce much for the benefit of mankind. Read sow, a measure of 16 pecks. 藟 藟 low sow, a vessel or basket, or carrying things on the head. Read ts'hóu, as 蜂 藟 fung ts'hóu, to swarm as bees; carriages collecting together in one place.

**藟** Sūh, The male species of couch grass; a kind of white grass.

**藟** Sūh, Water plantago, called also cow's lip. 藟 斷 hūi twán, dead nettle.

**藟** Szé, Grass, herbs.

**藟** Tan, As 蓐 棘 tan kēh, the name of a plant.

**藟** Te, The name of a plant.

**藟** To, As 羊 蓐 yang te, bula pathum; lapathum galeni, or acutum. Rumex or dock.

**藟** Tē To take the stones and stalks away from dates and plums.

**藟** T'han, Moss, whether collected on rocks, or on the surface of water. A marine vegetable resembling hairs. Read yin, water agitated.

**藟** T'hang, A general term for creeping plants.

**藟** T'huy, As 牛 蓐 new t'huy, a kind of grass, about a foot high, with a square stem, and



long pointed leaves. It produces ears, and between each ear, a reddish flower; the infusion of it is drinkable.

**藜** Tsân, To cut down the trees of a wood. Read tsên, grass used for wrapping up things.

**藜** Wei, As 藜 藜 chung wei, cardiaca, or bugloss.

**藜** Yé, The stump of a tree in the ground.

**藜** Yew, The name of a culinary vegetable.

**藜** Yô, Medicinal herbs: also any substance, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, that is

useful for the cure of diseases. **藥** 材 yô tsâ, medicines, drugs. **藥** 書 yô shoo, medical books. **藥** 方 yô fang, a medical prescription.

**藥** 店 yô téen, an apothecary's shop. **食藥** shíh yô, to take medicine. **良藥** lêang yô, good physic.

**藥** 局 yô keuh, a dispensary. **芍藥** chhō yô, rosa benedicta, or black rose. **阿煎** 藥 o tsên yô, catechu. Small

poony. **救藥** kéw yô, to heal, to cure. A surname. Read shô, as

**芍藥** chhō shô, hot. **心灼** 藥 sin chhō shô, the heart burning. Read lëô, as

**芍藥** yô lëô, a compound of various kinds of meat: the five tastes blended together. **乃傷藥** taou shang yô, cotyledon serrata. Read haou, to

heal. Used for **藥** yu, a fence.

**藜** Yué, A vegetable like parsley, or water cresses, grow-

ing on the banks of streams.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**藜**

Chen, The name of a plant.

**藜**

Chih, As 藜 藜 chih sây, plantago.

**藜**

Choo, Sugarcane. Read shoo, as 藜 藜 shoo yu, potatoes; esculent roots.

**藜**

Choo, As 藜 藜 choo shoo, plants, herbs. Read

**藜**

cha, as 藜 藜 cha na, plants in confusion; jungle. Read chao, a plant that possesses all the 5 tastes.

**藜**

Fan, As 藜 藜 chin fan, affodille, or celandine.

**藜**

Gae, As 藜 藜 yeu gae, trees growing luxurantly.

**藜**

yew gae, unbrageous. 藜 藜 gae gae, an abundant supply, as of skilful officers. A surname. Read yae, plants growing in confusion.

**藜**

Han, To blossom, to open as a flower.

**藜**

Häng, A fragrant plant, like the mallows, but yielding a pleasant smell. **杜衡** t'hou häng, a plant resembling the water chestnut, but fragrant. **微衡** wei häng, the name of a plant.

**藜**

Heäou, The root of a tree; the shoots of bamboo. Read

**藜**

keäou, the roots of the water lily.

**藜**

Hô, The leaves of pulse, or beans, on which cattle may be fed. Large beans. **藜香** hó häng, mint. **藜藜** hô ná, a fragrant plant. **淫羊藜** yin yang

hō. epimedium. Read suy, plants flowering and expanding.

**藪** Hō, As 藪菜 hō ts'haé, an edible aquatic vegetable

**榮** Juy, Plants hanging down; the external part of a flower.

**薑** Kēang, Ginger. **不撤** 薑食 pūh chē kēang

shih, Confucius never ate a meal without ginger. **茺** 薑 tze kēang.

young ginger. **山** 薑 san kēang, wild ginger; the flowers of which

are placed between the leaves, which flowers produce ears, like wheat,

with a red seed. **薑** 黃 kēang hwāng, turmeric.

**薊** Kēén, As 薊草 kēén ts'habu, the name of a plant, the roots of which people chew, in order to cure the sore throat.

**藿** Keu, The boletus, or fungus, growing on trees.

**藎** Keung, A gauze robe over embroidered clothes.

**蕲** K'he, A plant, resembling fennel, or bastard parsley.

A horse's bridle; to seek for, as 蕲生 k'he sāng, to seek for life.

The name of a place, and a surname. Read k'hin, as 山 蕲 san

k'hin, the name of a plant, called also 當歸 tang kwei. Read ke,

the name of a district.

**藺** K'heuh, As 藺蘆花 k'heuh chin hwa, a greenish yellow flower.

**藪** Kūh, As 藪草 kūh ts'habu, a medicinal plant.

**賴** Lae, As 萍賴 ping lae, a kind of duckweed. Shady, umbrageous.

**療** Laou, A species of dried plum; to burn grass.

**遼** Lzaou, Plants and trees that have their branches and leaves wide apart; thin foliage.

**蔞** Leih, As 蔞蔞 ting leih, paronychia or whitlow grass.

**蔞** 苦蔞 k'hoé ting leih, wild senna.

**蘭** Lin, Mat grass; the name of a place, and a surname.

**馬** 蘭 mā lin, fleur de lis, or iris.

**蘆** Loò, As 蘆蔞 loò fūh, the root of the bursa pastoris.

**蘆** 草 loò wei, a reed or rush, before it has flowered. **藜** 蘆 le

loò, hellebore. **蘆** 薈 loò hwty, aloes. **漏** 蘆 lóu loò, cactus. The

name of a city, and a river; also of a pass. **胡** 蘆 hoo loò, bottle

gourd. **胡** 蘆巴 hoo loò pa, fennegreek, or Greek boyseed.

**藪** Low, As 藪藪 kwō low, an earth melon.

**藎** Mang, To encourage, to urge, to exhort.

**藎** Māng, A plant of which brooms may be made.

**藎** Māng, Tiles on the top of a house.

**藎** Mē, An eye without a pupil.

**藎** Now, Herbs, grass.

**藎** Pū, A large kind of duckweed, in which four leaves

are joined together round a centre, in the form of 田 tiên character.

They produce a white flower in the 5th moba, hence called 白蘋

蘋

萍

藹

蔞

蔞

Ping, Trees and plants growing luxuriantly.

Po, A kind of white south-ernwood.

San, Grain growing long.

Saou, Clothes of fine grass, worn by husbandmen.

Ssen, A sort of culinary vegetable; a species of scallion. Read tsên, name of a plant.

In the west of China there is a species of weed, spreading over the wastes, called 蔞麻 tsên ma, wild hemp, the branches or leaves of which, coming in contact with people, occasion ulcers of an inveterate kind.

蔞

蔞

Seun, The name of a plant.

Soo, A sort of clary, with a sweet pungent taste, like cinnamon.

紫蔞 tsze soo, sweet basil.

蔞芥 soo keaó, a species of mustard.

蔞木 soo mûh, sa-

pan wood. 流蔞 lew soo, bent

feathers used as ornaments to the walls of a palace. To revive; cheer-

ful, happy. 後來其蔞 hów

taé ké soo, when our prince comes we shall revive. 勃然乃蔞

pûh jên naé soo, he suddenly re-

vived. 蔞取 soo ts'heú, to take.

蔞蔞 soo soo, agitated; rapid breathing. 姑蔞 koo soo, an al-

tar. Also the name of a pavilion,

and a surname. 蔞合香 soo hó hëang, storax. Read soó, to come in contact with.

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蔞

Suy, As 莎蔞 so suy, earth hair.

Té, A surname.

T'hang, As 蔞蔞 t'hang lô, a creeping plant.

T'hó, Plants or trees withering & falling to the ground.

蔞稿 t'hó kaou, dry and withered.

殞蔞 yun t'hó, to fade and decay.

紫蔞 tze t'hó, a rush, whose leaves have not yet opened.

A plant, with a stem like the mallows, & leaves like the almond tree.

蔞 T'hóu, The name of a plant.

T'haih, As 蔞活 t'haih hwó, panacea, or all-heal, master-wort.

蔞 Tsaou, Duckweed; a plant growing at the bottom of water, and floating on the top. It is variegated with streaks, hence used metaphorically for literature.

盛蔞 shing tsaou, numerous accomplishments.

鳬蔞之士 foo tsaou che szé, gratified scholars, as ducks are delighted with duckweed.

蔞井 tsaou tsing, a board in front of the eaves of a house.

蔞藉 tsaou tséay, a mat on which to present a gem.

海蔞 haé tsaou, conferva. A surname.

蔞 Tsaou, Name of a plant, like the burea pastoris.

蔞 Tséen, The name of a plant.

蔞

蔞

蕁

Tsin, The lime or linden tree.

蕁

Tsō, As 蕁 蕁 tsō ke, the name of a poisonous plant.

蕁

Tsze, The name of a plant; plants collected together.

蕁

Tuy, As 斗 蕁 new tuy, a kind of grass, about a foot high, with lanceolated leaves.

蕁

Wan, To collect, to assemble together. 蕁 結 wān

蕁

kē, bound together; the mind hampered. 蕁 蕁 wān tsau, collected together, like duckweed. 束

蕁

sō wān, a bundle of grass tied together for a torch. Used for 怨

蕁

yuen, displeased; and for 宛 yuen, and 纒 wān. Read yun, as 蕁

蕁

yun lun, ripples. Read wūh, to collect.

蕁

Woo, To oppose. 蕁 夢

蕁

woo mung, a perverse dream

蕁

立 woo lef, to stand up against. Read gō, the corolla of a flower.

蕁

Yen, Culinary vegetables.

蕁

Ying, The chrysanthemum.

蕁

Yu, A small house built over a pool, into which birds

蕁

may enter and be caught. The name of a place.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

蕁

Chih, As 羊 蕁 蕁 yang

蕁

chūh, the name of a poisonous plant, the fruit of which

蕁

resembles the water chestnut; called also yellow cock's-comb, and tiger flower.

蕁

Chō, As 蕁 蕁 sō chō, wall-wort, or wild elder.

蕁

Chow, A felicitous plant, called also 蕁 蕁 pā kwā.

蕁

E, As 蕁 蕁 e hwuy, plants growing luxuriantly;

蕁

the name of a plant.

蕁

E, Luxuriant herbage.

蕁

Fān, White southernwood,

蕁

which in spring is fragrant, and when boiled is pleasant to the

蕁

taste; in autumn it may be pickled for winter use. A decoction of it

蕁

thrown over the eggs of silk-worms makes them come out the sooner.

蕁

蕁 蕁 fān leu, alsine, chickweed, or mouse ear; some say, a

蕁

nagallis, or pianpernel. 蕁 蕁

蕁

hwang fān leu, centimorbia.

蕁

Han, As 白 蕁 pih han, the name of a plant.

蕁

Jang, As 蕁 蕁 jang ho, the name of a plant, the stem

蕁

and leaves of which resemble those of the ginger; while the root is fragrant, and makes an excellent

蕁

preserve. It is also good for the worms.

蕁

Jenē, The name of a plant. Same as 蕁 wān, a surname

蕁

Ké, The name of a plant.

蕁

Ke, As 蕁 蕁 ke joo, a kind of grass, the seeds of which

蕁

stick to people's clothes.

蕁

Kūē, As 蕁 蕁 so kēē, wild saffron.

蕁

Kēen, The name of a plant.

菊  
蘄

Keüh, The chrysanthemum.  
Same as 菊 keüh.

K'hëen, Plants, herbs.

蘧  
蔬

K'heu, As 蘧麥 k'heu mih, a kind of wheat.

蔬 k'heu soo, a kind of mushroom.  
The name of a place, a pavilion, and a surname. Read keu, the name of a plant. Read keü, appearing in reality.

蘧  
歸

K'heu, As 蘧蘧 mae k'heu, endive.

歸 K'hwei, A large kind of wild saffron; the mallows; the fruit of the bursa pastoris. Read bwuy, a man's name.

藟  
藟

Kow, A species of bertram

藟  
藟

Kow, The name of a plant.

藟  
藟

Lan, Pickled melons; clear water.

蘭  
蘭

Lân, As 蘭草 lân ts'haou, eupatorium.

蘭花 lân hwa, the epidendrum.

木蘭 mûh lân, ditto.

馬蘭 ma lân, iris, or fleur de lis.

煙蘭 yen lân, ditto.

日光蘭 jih kwang lân, daffodil (white).

雀舌蘭 tsëo shë lân, malaxis.

朱蘭 choo lân, chloranthus inconspicuus.

雞爪蘭 ke jaü lân, ditto.

紫蘭 tsze lân, bletia hyacintha.

紫蘿蘭 tsze lo lân, violet.

風蘭 fung lân, the air plant.

吊蘭 teau lân, ditto.

劍蘭 k'ên lân, the acorus calamus, or sweet flag.

春風蘭 ch'fun fung lân, the brassica alba.

鈴蘭 ling lân, the

May-flower. 白朱蘭 p'ih choo lân, chloranthus monasticis.

樹蘭 chang shoó lân, crinum Asiaticum.

銀蘭 yin lân, veratrum album, or white hellebore.

玉蘭 yüh lân, magnolia Yulan.

玉葉蘭 yüh yë lân, cymbidium.

三葉蘭 san yë lân, the

aglaia odorata.

藟  
藟

Lëen, A creeping plant.

白藟 p'ih lëen, the name

of a medicinal plant.

烏藟 莓 woo lëen mei, blackberries.

藟  
藟

Ling, A plant called great

bitterness, applied by way of

contrast to liquorice; also mush-

rooms. Used for 藟 ling.

藟  
藟

Loo, As 藟 藟 he loo,

the name of a plant.

藟 fan loo, alsine, chickweed, or

mousse ear.

黃藟 藟 hwang fan loo, centimorbis; nummularia.

龍  
龍

Lung, Polygonum amphi-

binum.

紅龍 古 hung lung koò, the name of a plant.

蒙龍 mung lung, covered over with

jungle; overgrown with weeds.

龍葛 lung kô, a kind of flax: the

name of a place. Read lung, as

龍 藟 lung tsung, collected to-

gether.

龍 茸 lung jung, gathered

together.

藟  
藟

Me, The name of a plant.

藟  
藟

Me, As 藟 藟 me woo, the

name of a plant, resembling

the fennel, or bastard parsley, the

board of a kind of tall grass growing

in water; also overgrown with weeds

**蘗** Nēē, The stump of a tree, shooting forth again. **蘗** 生 nēē cāng, to sprout out again.

A surname.

**蘗** Ph, A certain yellow wood, used in dyeing.

**蘗** Sēen, As **苔蘗** t'hae sēen, moss, growing on tiles and walls.

**蘗** Sēen, Wild scallions.

**蘗** Suy, As **蘗草** suy ts'haou, a kind of plant.

**蘗** T'hung, Good; Read t'how, the ear of corn coming out.

**蘗** Tsàn, Acorus calamus, or sweet flag.

**蘗** Tēang, As **蘗藤** tēang mei, a kind of rose. Used for **蔞** sh, as **蔞蔞** shā sh, a kind of pepper.

**蘗** Tsoc, pickled fish.

**蘗** Wei, & Ho, Flowers blooming. **蘗** 榻 wei t'hā, a bed of roses. The ancient form of **花** hwa.

**蘗** Yaou, Plants growing abundantly: luxuriant vegetation.

**蘗** Yih, The roots of the water lily growing.

**蘗** Yin, As **蔞蔞** yin jin, a sort of edible fern. **蔞**

**蔞** pang yin jin, a plant like the clary.

**蔞** Ying, As **蔞蔞** ying geou, a creeping plant, which in leaves and fruit resembles the grape vine, but smaller.

**蔞** Yō, Onta.

**蔞** Yūh, Luxuriant. **蔞** 蔞 foo yūh, flowers blooming.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**蔞** Chih, A plant, the leaf of which resembles sorrel, but a little smaller and whitish, while the pith is yellow; the flower is sometimes red & sometimes white; the seeds are about the size of pearls either red or black. **蔞** k'hoé chih, nightshade, mandrake.

**蔞** Fūh, As **蔞蔞** woo fūh, the name of a plant.

**蔞** Fung, The flower or seed of turnip: the turnip itself.

Used for **蔞** sung, brassica.

**蔞** Go, As **蔞蔞** tze go, a sort of red cockle or muscle.

**蔞** Hēā, Hemp stalks. Read keae, clean straw.

**蔞** Hēē, A flower suddenly opening.

**蔞** Hwà, Yellow flowers; flowers and leaves. Read hwuy, fruit.

**蔞** Keu, The name of a plant. Same as **蔞** keu.

**蔞** Keūh, A large kind of epidendrum, with small leaves, and a reddish purple flower.

**蔞** K'heou, As **蔞蔞** lēen k'heou, name of a plant, the seeds of which lie in layers opposite each other. **蔞** sēau lēen k'heou, hypericum, St. John's wort.

**蔞** Kweī, The name of a plant.

**蘆** Le, The name of a plant; called also 夫須 foo tseu. Used for 菜 lac.

**藟** Lù, A small kind of rush, used for making shoes and ropes. The name of a country.

**藟** Shaou, To burr. Same as 藟 shaou.

**藟** Shwang, The name of a plant.

**藟** Tsá, A door blind.

**藟** Tsung, Plant growing bushy. A bush.

**藟** Tung, As 藟 藟 tung tung, the sound of a drum.

**藟** Wei, Trees & plant sprouting out after being plucked.

NINETEEN STROKES.

**藟** Chüh, As 羊 藟 藟 yang chüh chüh, a poisonous plant, called also yellow cock's comb and tiger's flower.

**藟** Hwae, As 藟 香 hwae khang, anise.

**藟** Hwae, As 土 藟 t'hoò hwae, a plant growing in marshy places.

**藟** Jen, Grass, herbs.

**藟** Ké, A plant used as a poison for dogs. 苦如藟 k'hoò joó ké, as bitter as the Ké plant.

**藟** Kéen, The name of a plant.

**藟** K'wei, The name of a culinary vegetable.

**藟** Ho, The name of an aquatic plant, growing by the water side, with leaves like the bamboo.

**藟** Le, To join or depend on, as plants and trees depend on the earth for their support. Used for 藟 me. Also written 藟 le, and 藟 le.

**藟** Le, As 江 藟 khang le, angelica; a kind of tare growing in the rice fields. 藟 藟 fan le, a hedge, a fence.

**藟** Leih, An aquatic plant.

**藟** Lô, As 女 藟 neü lô, moss attached to fir trees.

**藟** 松 藟 sùng lô, ditto. 藟 藟 gold, a kind of southernwood, growing in marshy grounds, and has a pleasant taste. 胡 藟 藟 hoo lô püh, carrot, or parsnip. 藟 藟 lô püh, the turnip radish. 山 藟

藟 san lô püh, herba apostemata.

藟 藟 le lô, hellebore. 藟 藟

藟 lô k'hin, basil royal. 藟 藟 man to lô, stramonium.

藟 po lô ma, hemp aloes. 藟 藟 she lô, anise, or dill. 藟 藟

藟 tsên pên lô, China pink. 藟 藟

藟 taze lô lan, violet. 藟 藟

藟 yay hoo lô püh, hemlock, or hellebore. 藟 藟 choo lô, the

name of a place. 藟 藟 tsên chun lô, early pink.

**藟** Lây, As 山 藟 san lây, a creeping plant resembling flax. 藟 藟 hòò lây, the same, provided with hairs and thorns: called also the long-lived rattan.

**藟** Me, As 藟 藟 tsang me, a rose. 藟 藟 me woo, luxuriant.

**薺** Mun, As 薺冬 mun tung, a kind of flower. Read wel, the name of plant.

**蠶** Nēē, Monsters among animals. Used for 孽 nēē.

**識** Shīh, As 苦識 k'hoō shīh, a sort of ginseng; the flowers are yellow, and the seed-pod is like a horn, with two or three small bean-like seeds: the root is bitter.

**薺** Tāng As 薺薺 lāng tāng just getting up from sleep.

**薺** Tāng mǎng, the eyes dim. The name of a hill.

**薺** Tēen, The head or bulbous root of a plant.

**薺** Tsān, To throw anything into the water. 薺筆 tsān pēh, to dip one's pen in the ink.

**薺** Tsan, Male hemp. Read tseuē, plants growing luxuriantly.

**薺** Tsan, As 薺菜 tsan ts'hmé, a plant growing in shady places, with a square stalk & a white flower. The joints are disposed opposite to one another.

**薺** Tse, A plant which possesses a compound of various tastes.

**薺** Yaou, The name of a plant.

**薺** Ying, The chrysanthemum.

# TWENTY STROKES.

**薺** Loo, As 薺薺 fan loo, albine, or chickweed.

**薺** Now, Herbs, plant.

**薺** Tang, The name of a plant.

**薺** Tsēen, The name of a plant.

**薺** Wel, The blossoms of trees and plants budding forth.

**薺** Wō, As 薺子 wō tszè, the name of a vegetable.

## TWENTY-ONE STROKES.

**薺** Gih, Small plants of different colours.

**薺** Han, The name of a plant.

**薺** Heaou, A fragrant plant: angelica.

**薺** Hoo, As 神護 shin hoo, the name of a plant.

**薺** Keuen, A rush or sedge just coming up.

**薺** Le, A red plant.

**薺** Luy, Creeping plants. 薺

**薺** Luy le, a basket for carrying earth.

**薺** Tse, A culinary vegetable, a kind of leek.

## TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

**薺** Hae, The brine of salt meat: pickle.

**薺** Nāng, Herbaceous, grassy.

## TWENTY-THREE STROKES.

**薺** Chuen, The stem of wheat, wheat straw.

**薺** Fung, A sort of bamboo.

**薺** Lwan, A kind of marsh mallows.



蕩

Yò, The ripple occasioned by the wind blowing over water.

TWENTY-FOUR STROKES.

釐

Jang, A sort of clary.

蕈

Kan, The name of a plant.

Read k'ung, pearl barley.

Ling, Dry mint: one says, a vegetable like mallows.

Mwan, The name of a plant.

TWENTY-FIVE & MORE STROKES.

薔

Mun, A kind of winter rose; a red kind of grain or millet.

Nang, Luxuriant herbage.

P'è, A sort of edible fern, newly sprung up, without

leaves.

蘇

Sung, A fragrant plant.

Tsoo, Straw shoes.

Yèw, The name of a plant; grain with four ears.

Yèw, A garden.

Yü, A fragrant plant.

THE 141st RADICAL.

虎 Hoò.

𧇧

Hoò, The stripes of a tiger, the crooked form of which the character is supposed to resemble, or like a tiger striding over its prey.

虎

Hò, A tiger, a ravenous beast, the king of the forest.

風從虎 f'ung ts'ung hò, the wind follows the tiger. The Chinese

think that after 1000 years, the tiger loses its teeth and gets horns.

老虎 làu hò, a tiger. A surname.

老虎耳 làu hò èrh, saxifraga sarmentosa.

老虎鬚 làu hò seu, ajuga; bugle.

虎州 hò chow, the name of a district. The name of a torrent, and a hill. Also a vessel for convenience.

A urinal. Used for 琥 hò.

虎

Heu, To roar, as a tiger.

虐

Ně, To oppress.

虐

paou ně, to tyrannize over

大虐

tá ně, great calamity.

殘虐

tsan ně, cruelty, inhumanity.

虐民

ně mìn, to oppress the people.

慮

P'elh, Sorrowful.

虎

Sze, As 委虎 wei sze,

上虎

a tiger with horns.

下虎

sháng sze, the name of a pavilion.

虎

hěa sze, the name of a terrace.

虎

szé ke, the name of a place.

虎

Read te, the name of a district.

虎

Read chae, as 此虎

虎

tze chae, uneven.

虎

Gae, Looking like a tiger, tiger-like.

虎

Heaou, The roar of a tiger.

虎

hsaou hò, a roaring tiger.

虎

heau nó, roaring and tearing. One says, a lion,

虎

K'h'een, The firm step of a tiger.

虎

度國 k'h'een koó, firm, determined.

虎

敬度 k'h'een, respectful, reverential.

虎

pi-ones. A block of wood; kindness;

虎

small, few; to kill; to take by force.

Covered, exist; a surname; the name of a place.

**劇** Neth. Like a tiger; a sound, a noise.

## FIVE STROKES.

**處** Ch'hoò, As **處居** ch'hoò heu, to dwell, to stay in a place **處留** ch'hoò léw, to stop, to remain, to settle, to reside; to return home. **各有所處** kô yêw sò ch'hoò, each one has some place to revert to. **處分** ch'hoò fan, to distinguish. **處制** ch'hoò ché, to regulate. **處治** ch'hoò ché, to set to rights. A surname, and the name of a district. Read ch'hoò, a place. **三處** san ch'hoò, the three places, viz. the desert, the court, and the market. **無處不到** wò ch'hoò pūh taeu, no place to which he did not go. **居處** keu ch'hoò, a dwelling-place. Read keù, a man's name. Used for **杆** ch'hoò, a pestle. Vulgarly written **処**

**處** E. A tiger breathing.

**處** Fth. Like a tiger. Anciently used for **伏** fūh, & **處**

**處** Hēa. A tiger.

**處** Hēa. To escort, as a prisoner; to lay hold of; to beat. Used for **押** hēa, a cage for wild beasts.

**處** Hoo, As **處摩** haou hoo, to rear. **處摩** woo hoo, alas! well-a-day! The name of a river. Read hoo, a man's name. Read heu, the root of a uger. Used

for **乎** hoò. Read hing, fragrant.

**處** Loo. A vessel for containing boiled rice; a pan: the stripes on a tiger's back.

**處** Yih, Tiger-like.

## SIX STROKES.

**虛** Heu, As **空虛** k'hung heu, empty, void, vacant.

**六虛** lūh heu, the six vacant places. **虛心** heu sin, an humble mind. Remiss. **狐虛** koo heu, supernumerary hours to fill up the numbers of the day, in astronomical calculations: also one of the days of the week. A surname. **虛**

**無** lwa woò, emptiness: also the name of a hill. Read k'heu, a large mound; a collection of 144 families. The name of a country, and a river.

**虜** Loo, As **虜掠** loo lēc, to take, to seize, to take prisoner; to take alive. The name of a place.

**彪** Meih, A white tiger.

**號** Yin, The voice of a tiger.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**彪** Chung. The red and black streaks on a tiger's back.

**號** Haou, To cry out aloud.

**呼號** hoo haou, to bawl.

**號** haou naou, to make an uproar. **號** haou t'haou, to cry

and sob. **鷄號** ke haou, the crowing of a cock. Read haou, as

**名號** ming haou, a name, a mark. **同號** t'ang haou, of the same name, a name sake. **美號**

mei haóu, an elegant appellation.

字號 tszé haóu, a mark, a designation. 國號 kwó haóu, the designation of the reigning monarch.

廟號 meáú haóu, the title given to a deceased monarch, when sacrificed to in the ancestral temple.

號令 haóu ling, an order, a command. 號召 haóu cháú, to summon. Vulgarly written 号

盧 He, An ancient earthenware vessel. 於盧 yu he, alas! well-a-day!

廬 Hē, Accustomed, familiar. Same as 狎

號 K'han, A sort of white tiger. Read han, the voice of a tiger; an angry tiger.

彪 Koo, To breathe.

饒 Ling, A small kind of tiger, found in the south.

彪 Mēh, A white tiger.

號 Nā, A tiger walking along.

彪 Tso, A tiger neither pliant nor trust-worthy; a live tiger

虞 Yu, As 驕虞 tsoo yu, a white tiger, with black streaks, and a tail longer than his body; it is said to be a benevolent

beast, eating only that which dies of itself. Also to measure 無虞 woó yu, immeasurable

不虞 pūh yu, not to be reckoned upon.

安虞 gan yu, to pacify, to give repose 貳虞 fūh yu, double-minded and deceitful 虞備 yu

pei, prepared; to provide against.

驕虞 hwan yu, cheerful, happy.

虞樂 yu ló, well-pleased.

To aid; to expect; to select; to possess; to give undivided attention to; to consider; to fathom. The name of an office, a district, and a surname. Used for 吳 and 吾

## EIGHT STROKES.

廬 Hoo, Not yet seen.

號 Keáou, The voice of a tiger.

K'heú, As 號虞 fei k'heú, a celestial animal, with a stag's head, and a dragon's body.

The support or frame on which a bell is hung, so called because it is adorned with the figures of such animals. The upright posts of such a frame. 立萬石之虞 lēh

wán shíh che k'heú, to set up a frame capable of sustaining a bell weighing 10,000 peculs, or cwt.

廬 Loo, An earthenware vessel. Same as 鑪 loo.

彪 Mēh, A white tiger.

彪 Tsòò, Great. Read tsòò, to go.

## NINE STROKES.

虞 Gan, A very powerful male tiger.

號 K'ih, The print of a tiger's footstep; the name of a country, and a surname.

號 Paóu, To attack violently; to oppress; to be furious, and savage.

虞 Yué, A sleeping tiger.

## TEN STROKES.

𧇖 Chan, A cat. 𧇖 貓 chan  
maou, a tiger losing its hair.  
𧇗 Che, To put out to use.  
Read k'ih; name of a country.  
𧇘 Ch'hoo, A place.

𧇙 Chow, A tame tiger.  
𧇚 Gaou, As 𧇚 𧇚 gaou  
keau, uneasy, dissatisfied.  
𧇛 Ke, A refractory wild beast,  
kept from moving.

𧇜 Kēang, The tiger species.  
𧇝 K'han, A species of white  
tiger.

𧇞 Koo, To breathe, or snort  
Pan, The streaks on a ti-  
ger's back.

𧇟 Shūh, A tiger retreating to  
the forest.

𧇠 T'ho, As 𧇠 𧇠 woot'ho,  
a tiger.

𧇡 Tsou, To go.

𧇢 Yen, An angry tiger.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

𧇣 Gan, A very powerful male  
tiger.

𧇤 Hung, Fire; to burn.

𧇥 K'hwei, The breath injured;  
shortness of breath; to pant,  
broken, cracked; an eclipse. 月

滿則 𧇦 yuē mwan ts'ih k'hwei,  
the moon is eclipsed at the full. 吃

𧇧 k'heih k'hwei, to swallow  
down an injury. 損 𧇨 sūn k'hwei,  
an injury. Read he, as 𧇩 𧇩 fūh

he, the ancient method of writing  
the name of 𧇩 𧇩 fūh he.

𧇪 Pēen, The marks on a tiger;  
a man's name.

𧇫 Te, To sleep.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𧇬 Haou, A soldier's helmet.

𧇭 Keu, A stand for a bell.  
Read y'ih, a man's name.

𧇮 Tsō, Tiger-like.

𧇯 Tsōb, Coarse, wide open.  
Read tsou, to go.

𧇰 Woo, As 𧇰 𧇰 woo too,  
a local term for a tiger.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

𧇱 Hēen, The voice of a tiger.

𧇲 S'ih, A tiger alarmed. Read  
k'ē, the roar of a tiger.

𧇳 Ts'eh, A tiger frightened.  
Read k'eh, alarmed. Also  
the common house-fly.

𧇴 Yin, The noise of two tigers  
fighting; the breath coming  
out of the mouth.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

𧇵 Keih, Alarmed, frightened.

𧇶 K'ih, The roar of a tiger.

## FIFTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

𧇷 K'ih, The roar of a tiger;  
the noise of a tiger seizing  
anything.

𧇸 K'ih, The voice of a tiger.

𧇹 Leu, Flesh minced small.

𧇺 Ch'ao, A vessel, a utensil.

𧈧  
𧈧

Shūh, A black tiger.

T'háng, A black tiger.

# THE 142ND RADICAL.

虫 Hwuy.

虫

Hwuy, A general term for coleopterous, crustaceous, and testaceous insects. Small animals, whether creeping, hairy, naked, having crusts or shells, are all called 虫 hwuy.

虻

Yě, The hum of insects.

## TWO STROKES.

虻

Ke, As 密虻 mēih ke, the name of an insect.

蚪

K'hew, A young dragon with horns. 蚪龍 k'hew lung, dragons in general. Read keaou, as 螺蚪 leaou keaou, writhing like a snake.

匿

Nēih, The disease of worms; the name of an insect.

虱

Sih, a louse. 跳虱 t'heaou sih, a flea. 木虱 mūh sih, a bug. 狗虱 kòw sih, a dog tick.

𧈧

Tsáng, Same as 打 tsáng, the sound of felling timber.

𧈧

tsáng k'hae, a large red-spotted ant. Read ting, as 𧈧 𧈧 ting king, the dragon-fly. Read ch'hung, a solen.

𧈧

Tesou, Contracted from 𧈧 tesou : also 𧈧 𧈧 ché, a species of dragon, that delights in dangerous places.

𧈧

Che, The name of an insect; to slight, to despise.

𧈧

Chen, Insects crawling a-long.

𧈧

Chih, As 𧈧 𧈧 chih mih, a kind of locust. Read tsih, as 𧈧 𧈧 tsih mang, a species of cicada, or broad locust. Used for 𧈧 tsih, a sea qualru, or medusa.

𧈧

Chow, The name of a marine animal, resembling the human form.

𧈧

Han, A red insect, found in wells. Read kan, insects attacking anything. To offend. 白

𧈧

虹 𧈧 日 pih hung kan jhi, a white vapour obscured the sun.

𧈧

Heu, As 𧈧 𧈧 fou heu, a local term for an ear-wig.

虹

Hung, A white halo, or vapour, near the sun; a rainbow. 季春虹始見 kwéi chun hung ché kéén, in the end of spring the rainbow begins to appear.

𧈧

宛 虹 wan hung, a dragon. 虹

草 hung ts'haou, the name of a plant, the flowers of which are white like a vapour. 流彩 虹 léw

ts'haé hung, the name of a sword. Read 'héang, in confusion. To be

involved in litigations; to confound. Read kéang, a vapour on a hill,

like a vapkin. The name of a district. Read hung, as 虹 洞 hung

t'hung, connected together; an uninterrupted series,

𧈧

Hwuy, As 𧈧 𧈧 sháy hwuy, a serpent. 𧈧 𧈧

fūh hwù, an adder, three inches in circumference, with a head as large as a man's thumb. 王虺 wang hwù, a large serpent. 水虺 shwù hwù, a water snake, which after 500 years turn into a dragon. A surname, and a man's name 虺 hwù hwù, a noise like thunder. 虺隤 hwù hwuy, sick, fagged, jaded Used for 虺 hwuy, a double-headed snake.

虺 Keuh, A mouse. Same as 鼯

虻 Máng, A flying insect that bites people. 虻 虻 fei mang a gad-fly. Same as 蠚

螭 Máng, Same as above; also a species of bird with one eye and one wing, two of which when joined together are able to fly.

螭 T'hfh, Same as 螭 t'hfh, an insect that eats the blades of corn.

好 Tsze, As 好 好 tsze fang, an insect injurious to grain.

虻 Wūh, A red spotted lizard.

## FOUR STROKES.

蚩 Che, The name of an insect; stupid, unconscious. 蚩

民 che min, the ignorant mob. 蚩

尤 che yew, the name of a mau, and a constellation 蚩 侮 che wō, to insult, to despise as ignorant. 蚩 驢 che yae, doltish, foolish. 蚩 蚩 che che, honest, blunt, plain-meaning. A surname.

蚩 Che, An insect; same as the above.

蛆 Ch'hè, An insect stretching itself out, and moving along.

蚩 Ch'hfh, As 蚩 蚩 ch'hfh hwō, geometrical worms

蚩 Ch' hung, Insects eating any thing.

蚩 E, As 蚩 蚩 e wei, the oniscus, or sowbug; the woodlouse. Same as 蚩

蚩 Fang, As 蚩 蚩 tsze fang, an insect injurious to grain; they are gregarious, and said to be endowed with a considerable degree of instinct.

蚩 Foo, The name of an insect. 蚩 蚩 keu foo, another name for the praying mantis.

蚩 Foo, As 蚩 蚩 tsing foo, an insect found in the water. 蚩 蚩 foo shen, a species of cicada; the Chinese suppose that if money be rubbed with the eggs of this insect it will return to its original owner.

蚩 Foo, A small insect with a yellow shell fond of eating melons.

蚩 Fow, As 蚩 江 fow keang, a small kind of crab, with 12 feet.

蚩 Fun, A field rat. Same as 蚩 fun, also a man's name; and the name of a place

蚩 Fun, A man's name: same as above.

蚩 Gfh, A black caterpillar, as big as one's finger.

蚩 Hāng, The name of an insect

**蛭** Hapg, A kind of silk-worm that feeds on milfoil. Read hang, a large shell fish.

**虱** He, The name of an insect.

**蚌** H'pa, The name of an insect. **紅螺蚌** hung le h'pa, a red kind of shell fish.

**青** Heuen, A small insect: one says, empty.

**池** Hwuy, As **倦** hwuy hwuy, fagged, jaded. Same as **倦** hwuy.

**蚺** Jen, As **蟒蛇** jen shây, a large snake that may be eaten; it has a round tail, is without scales, and is adorned with variegated streaks. The fangs are five or six inches long, and the gall is considered a cure for consumption. A surname. Read t'h'een, as **蟒蛇** t'h'een fan, a beast lolling out its tongue.

**蚋** Juë, A gnat. Same as **蚋**

**蚺** Keae, As **蛤蚧** kô keae, a red spotted lizard, with a toad's head, small scales, and long tail; it is generally found in the south, inhabiting old houses, and large trees. The Gecko **蝗蚺** hw'ing keae, the name of a pool. Used for **疥**

**蚺** Keuë, As **蜚蚺** to keuë, a species of cicada. **蚺** e keuë, the name of an insect. a species of dragon.

**蚺** Keun, A large kind of glow-worm.

**夷** Keun, Insects flying into the fire

**蚊** K'he, As **蚊蚊** k'he k'he, insects crawling along, any living creature moving along. **長蚊** chang k'he, an insect with a small body and long legs.

**蚺** K'he, A kind of striped frog. Also a ground beetle.

**蚺** K'he, As **強蚺** këang k'he, a kind of house-fly, fond of rubbing itself. **蚺父** k'he foó, a praying mantis.

**蚺** K'hin, Insects moving along in succession or winding about. Read k'h'een, the claws of a crab.

**蚣** Kung, As **蜈蚣** woo kung a centipede, for the bite of which the Chinese recommend a plaster of garlic. They say that the centipede is very much afraid of the spider, because if the latter eject its poison upon the former it rots and falls to pieces. **地蜈蚣** te woo kung, the name of a plant, good for boils and ulcers. Used for **蜈** sung, and **蚣** sung. Read chung, the name of an insect.

**蚺** M'een, As **蚺蚺** m'een keuë, a kind of cicada. Same as **蚺** m'een.

**蚺** M'een, A species of cicada, or broad locust.

**蚺** M'uh, As **蚺蚺** t'hing m'uh, a species of lizard.

**蚺** N'uh, As **蚺蚺** n'uh ue, an ear-wig.

**蚌** Pang, As 蚌蛤 pang kô, a fresh-water bivalve, broad and thin; the shell can be ground into a powder. It is supposed to contain pearls, which increase or diminish in size according to the age of the moon.

**蚍** Pe As 蚍蚋 pe foo, a large ant. Read p'he, as 蒺藜 show p'he, the name of a plant, like the chrysanthemum, of a purple colour

**𧈧** Peaou, Silk-worms just come out.

**𧈧** Peaou, Meaning not known.

**𧈧** P'ha, A tortoise, broad in the middle, and tapering at both ends.

**𧈧** T'haé, As 蚋阿 t'haé o, the name of an insect.

**蚕** T'hèen, As 蠶 t'hèen kēen, a kind of worm, resembling the silk-worm.

**𧈧** T'hung, Ornamented, a red colour. Same as 彤 tung. Used for 𧈧 t'hung, a red worm.

**蚪** Tòw, As 蝌蚪 k'ho tòw, a tadpole.

**蚤** Tsaou, A flea. 土乾生蚤 t'hoò kan sāng tsau, when the ground is dry fleas are produced. 蚤噬 tsaou yaou, a flea bite. Used for 早 tsaou, early 蚤起 tsaou k'hé, early in the morning. Also used for 爪 jaou, to scratch, as 不蚤髻 p'uh jaou jèu, do not scratch your

beard. Also the nails, and to pare the nails.

**蚋** Tsèè, The name of an insect: to teach the young.

**蚋** Tseih, Another name for a cricket.

**𧈧** Tsze, As 龍虻 lung tsze, cantharides, or Spanish fly.

**蚊** Wān, A moschetto, produced from damp ground.

**蚊蚋** wān jué, moschettoes and gnats.

**蚊蚋** wān tsèè, the name of a fruit, like the mespilus Japonicus.

**𧈧** Wang, As 𧈧𧈧 wang sun, a kind of cricket.

**𧈧** Yew, As 蚺虺 che yew, the name of an ancient prince. Read hwuy, the tapeworm.

**𧈧** Yih, As 蜚刺 yih tsze, the name of a stinging insect.

**𧈧** yih yih, insects.

**𧈧** Yin, As 蚯蚓 keu yin, the earth worm. The Chinese imagine that it makes a noise

in the ground, and therefore call it the singing girl 寒蚓 hān jin,

a worm resembling the silk worm.

**山蚓** san yin, a snake, about the size of a worm provided with scales, and having its head and tail alike.

**𧈧** Yué, As 𧈧𧈧 pang yuè, a small kind of crab.

**𧈧** Yuen, As 𧈧𧈧 yung yuen, a mountain lizard.

**𧈧** Yuo, The name of an insect; a silk worm in the 4th month, when it begins to spin.



FIVE STROKES.

𧈧

Chā, As 麥蜚 m'ch chā, a small kind of cicada.

𧈨

Chā, A small insect, with a speckled body.

𧈩

Che, Ants' eggs, the young of the ant. 蟻醢 che hae, pickled ant eggs. Read ch'he, as 蠶 蟻 lung ch'he, the name of an animal, like a pig with horns.

𧈪

Chob, Name of an insect.

𧈫

Chob, A wood worm; the carpenter beetle.

𧈬

Chuē, An insect. 蜘蛛 chuē mow, a spider. Read k'heūh, as 結 蛛 keūh k'heūh, caterpillars on trees.

𧈭

Fan, The name of an insect.

𧈮

Foo, As 蝮 蛇 foo shay, a snake with transverse scales across its belly, by means of which it moves along. 蜎 贏 foo lo, a snail.

𧈯

Han, A salt-water cockle, a clam; the shell is round and thick, with lateral and concentric ribs. 蜎 蛤 han kō, cockles & mussels. Read kan, a small murex.

𧈰

Hēen, As 馬 蛭 m'heēn, a sort of millepede, which if divided in two, will go off separate ways. It is in shape like a worm, of a dark purple colour, and is generally met with asleep on its side, and curled up into a ring, hence it is called 刀 還 taou hwan, the sword ring. 紫 蛭 tse hēen, a sort of red cockle..

𧈱

Heuē, Name of an insect.

𧈲

Ho, As 蜥 蜥 ho lung, a mountain lizard. Read k'ho, as 蝮 蜥 shang k'ho, the name of an insect.

𧈳

Jen, As 蝮 蛇 jen shay, a large snake.

𧈴

Jen, As 蝮 蜥 jen sze, a hairy caterpillar, the contact with which produces inflammation.

𧈵

Jung, Small insects crawling along.

𧈶

Kēa, Insects in the rice; weevils.

𧈷

Keung, Same as 蝮 鬘 kung, an ear-wig.

𧈸

K'heu, A millepede. Same as 馬 蛭

𧈹

K'heū, As 蝮 蝮 k'heū foo, a toad.

𧈺

K'hew, As 蚯 蚓 k'hew yin, an earth worm; so called from its drawing itself up into a bump, and then stretching itself out again.

𧈻

Koo, As 蝮 蝮 low koo, the gryllotalpa, or mole-tricket: it is said to dwell in the earth; it has short wings and four legs: the male animal makes a loud noise and flies about, but the female having a large belly and small wings seldom cries or flies. 蝮 姑 huay koo, a local term for the cicada; when born in spring it dies in summer, and when born in summer it dies in autumn, so that it is said

not to know spring and autumn.

**狗** Kow, As **狗犬** kow keuen, a kind of dog found

in the north, that eats people. Read **狗** keu, as **狗蜂** keu sēang, a large ant

**蚱** Leih, As **蚱蜢** he leih, a kind of locust.

**蛉** Ling, As **蜻蛉** tsing ling, the dragon-fly, **螟**

**蛉** ming ling, an insect found on the mulberry tree.

**蚤** Mow, An insect that eats the roots of plants

**蛄** Ne, As **蛄蛄** nūh ne, an earwig.

**蛆** Nō, As **薑蛆** jō nō, pain; to give pain. Read **蛆** chēē, to sting, as a scorpion.

**蚤** Noó, As **水蚤** shwáy noó, the name of an insect.

**蝗** Pe, The name of an insect.

**蝥** Pū, A coleopterous insect, of a green colour, and as large as a bean, that makes a noise with its wings.

**蚋** Pēh, A black bee.

**蟹** Pih, An animal like a crab, with four feet.

**蚌** Ping, As **蚌蚌** mow ping, a kind of crab. **蚌蟹** ping wei, a kind of beetle, the wing cases of which were anciently taken to ornament the hilts of swords.

**蛭** Ping, A book worm, or moth, very destructive to books and clothes. Read **蛭** pāng, a cockle.

**蝻** Po, A toad. **蝻蝻** kəp, a kind of wood louse

**蝻** Poó, As **蝻蝻** soó poó, a kind of muscle.

**蛇** Shāy, a snake; there are several kinds, according as they

are found in the water, grass, trees, or earth. **蛇蛻** shāy t'ho

kūh, snakes cast their skin. **蛇**

**以** shāy é yèn t'hing, snakes hear with their eyes. **委**

**蛇** wei shāy, a mud eel. **天蛇** t'hēen shāy, the name of a constellation.

**蛇丘** shāy k'hew, the name of a place. A surname. Read

**蛇** é, as **委蛇** wei é, sauntering along, strolling about. Read t'he, the, and yay.

**蛭** Shih, As **蛭蛭** shih lang, the praying mantis.

**蚤** Shoo, As **蚤蚤** chun shoo, a locust.

**蝥** Teau, As **蝥蝥** teau laou, a mountain lizard.

**蛛** Tē, As **王蛛** wang tē t'hang, a burrowing spider.

**蛭** T'hae, A black tortoise : also the pearl oyster.

**蛋** T'han, As **蛋** t'han man, the name of a tribe of barbarians. **雞蛋** ke t'han, a

fowl's egg. **鴨蛋** yā t'han, a duck egg; the name of a place.

**蛭** T'hēen, The house lizard.

**蛭** Tih, The poisonous sting of a serpent. Read t'hae, a local term for the boa constrictor.

**蛆**

Tseu, As 蠅蛆 tseih tseu, a centipede, said to be able to eat the brains of snakes, while snakes eat frogs, and frogs eat centipedes, showing, as the Chinese think, the course of retribution. Read ts'heu, flyblows in meat, and the maggots produced thereby. **水蛆** shwü ts'heu, an insect found in the rivers of the south, about an inch long, and of a black colour. **雪蛆** seué ts'heu, insects produced in the snow.

**蚱**

Ts'ih, As 蚱蜢 ts'ih shen, the broad locust, coming out in the 7th month. **蚱蜢** ts'ih máng, a grasshopper. Read cha, and used for 解.

**螢**

Tsze, A species of broad locust. **螢鼠** tsze shob, a kind of flying squirrel, with a rat's tail; it is supposed to be indicative of drought.

**蚊**

Wán, A moschetto.

**蚰**

Yew, As 蚰蜒 yew t'hing, the earwig; a sort of centipede, with angular legs: it is of a yellow colour, and smaller than the common centipede. Read chüh, as 馬蚰 ma chüh, a millepede.

**蚺**

Yew, As 蚺蛇 yew mew, the writhing of a serpent or dragon. **蚺蛻** yew yué, a small kind of bee.

**蚺**

Yué, As 蟻蚺 keen yué, a kind of muscic.

**蚺**

Yü, As 蟻蚺 ch'ih yü, the name of an insect.

## SIX STROKES.

**蝱**

Che, The name of an insect.

**蝱**

Ch'ih, As 水蝱 shwü ch'ih, a leech. **吞蝱生疾** t'hun tseih sāng ch'ih, to swallow a leech and become ill. There are different kind of leeches, according as they are found among mud, stones, and grass. **飛蝱** fei ch'ih, a flying leech, with four wings. A surname.

**蛇**

Ch'há, A sea blubber; a species of medusa, or urtica marina: it is in shape like a sheep's stomach, has no eyes, and is led about by prawns. Some represent it as like a conical broad-brimmed hat, floating about on the top of the water. Called also **水母** shwü mod, water mother.

**蛛**

Choo, As 蜘蛛 che ch'oo, a spider. **聖人師蜘蛛立網** sh'ing jin sze che choo leh wáng kò, the sages learnt of spiders to make nets. **蜘蛛集而百事喜** che choo tseih ūh p'ih szé hē, when spiders collect together, all things go well.

**蚋**

E, As 蚋蟻 e wei, the oniscus, or wood louse. **蟻**

**蚋**

k'hang e, the dragon-fly.

**蜩**

E, As 蜩螗 t'hang e, a species of locust. **蜩螗** pe e, the name of a wild fowl.

**蚋**

E, The name of an insect.

**皇**

Fow, As 皇螋 fow chung, a grasshopper, or locust.

**蛭** Fōw, A sleeping or torpid silk-worm.

**蜥** Gō, An animal of the lizard kind, ten cubits long; an alligator, a crocodile. Also written **鱉**

**蜃** Hēen, As **馬蜃** ma hēen, a large kind of glow-worm.

**蜚** Hing, The name of an insect

**蠚** Hō, A sting.

**蠚** Hō, A poisonous sting.

**蜎** How, A large ant.

**蛭** Hwuy, The tape-worm.

**蛭** Read hwúy, an earth worm.

**蜚** Joo, The name of an insect.

**蜃** Kae, The name of an insect.

**蛟** Keau, A species of crocodile; the Chinese imagine

it to be like a snake with four legs, and a slender neck, which is provided with a white main. They are thought to be several fathoms in length, and 2500 lbs. weight. **蛟**

**羊** keou yāng, a kind of sheep, without horns.

**蜚** Keuen, As **蜚** keuen whūh, a spider, also a centipede. **蜚** keuen le, a small

long-legged spider.

**蜚** K'hē, A kind of fly. Read kē, as **蜚** kē kow, a small kind of cicada. Read yē, a black and red locust.

**蜚** K'hēen, As **蜚** ying k'hēen, a fire-fly. Also an insect fond of eating melons.

**蛭** K'heih, As **蛭** k'heih kwūh, a beetle found in

wood. **蛭** k'heih kēang, aleochara, or tumble dung **蛭** tsaou k'heih, an insect, about an inch or two long, with crab's eggs in its belly.

**蛭** K'heung, As **蛭** k'heung k'heung, a fabulous animal, which is supposed to go many miles at a leap. There is said to be another animal, called **蜃** keuē, which collects liquorice for the former, on which account the **蛭** k'heung takes it on its back when pursued, and enables it to escape. **蛭** k'heung k'heung also means to feel concerned about any one. **蜃** k'heung, a locust. **蛭** k'heung t'hō, the cast skin of the cicada. Read keung, a kind of millepede.

**蛭** K'heih, As **蛭** k'heih shen, a worm, or snake writhing and wriggling along.

**蛭** K'hwō, A tadpole. **蛭** k'hwō joo, a slug, or snail without a shell. Read kwō, as **蛭** kwō low, the gryllotalpa, or mole-cricket. Read hwō, as **蛭** hwō tung, the tadpole. Read shē, a species of cicada.

**蛭** Kih, As **蛭** kih, a scutigera, or earwig. **蛭** t'hoō kih, the mole-cricket.

**蛭** Kō, As **蛭** pang kō, a cockle, or muscle; a kind of tellina. **蛭** kwei kō, another species of muscle. **蛭** wā kō,

a muscle, with a variegated or ribbed shell; the cardium. 山蛤 san kō, a large kind of toad, of a yellow colour, found in rocks. 蟾蛤 hēa kō, the name of an animal. 蛤魚 kō yū, a frog, so called on account of its croaking. 蛤子 kō tazē, ditto. 蛤蜊 kō keā, a species of lizard; the gecko. 蛤蚧 kō lé, a limpet.

𧈧 Koo, The name of an insect.

𧈧 Kung, A cricket, they are very fond of fighting.

𧈧 Kwān, a general term for insects. 𧈧蟲 kwān chung, insects in general. 𧈧衆 kwān chung, numerous.

𧈧 Kwang, A large prawn.

𧈧 Kwei, A crab, with 6 feet; a species of monkey. A fabulous animal, like a white tortoise, supposed to be able to live in fire.

𧈧 Le, A kind of clam, or muscle.

𧈧 Lēē, As 蜻蛉 tsing lēē, a cricket.

𧈧 Leūh, Name of an insect

𧈧 Mang, As 蝼蛄 mang low, the mole-cricket.

𧈧 Mīh, As 蚱蜢 chīh mīh, a kind of locust.

𧈧 Mow, As 螳螂 yew mow, a large kind of crab, supposed to be very strong, and able to contend with tigers 螳螂 tīng mow, the praying-mantis.

𧈧 Ne, A bait for angling

𧈧 P'hae, As 蟻 mung p'hae, a sort of midge.

𧈧 Seūē, A sort of sea cricket.

𧈧 Seun, The name of an insect. Read tsung, as 蜚蠊 k'hēē tsung, a species of cicada.

𧈧 Shē, As 蟪蛄 shē keūē, a species of cicada. 𧈧 𧈧 taou shē, a species of dragon, that

delights in dangerous places.

𧈧 Shīh, As 蟋蟀 shīh mīh, the name of an insect, called also the fairy mouse.

𧈧 Sung, Name of an insect.

𧈧 T'bung, Insects in general.

𧈧 Tsze, As 毛戴 maou tsze, a hairy caterpillar, the contact with which occasions inflammation.

𧈧 Tze, An insect like a spider.

𧈧 Wa, As 青蛙 tsing wa, a frog, very common in pools

and marshes, they are green on the back, with a pointed mouth, and a small belly. 金線蛙 kin sēn

wa, a frog with a yellow stripe down the back. 蛙與蝦蟆羣

𧈧 wa yū hēa moō keun toó, the different kinds of frogs fought together. Also wanton, as 蛙聲 wa

shing, wanton sounds. Read k'hwa, a sting. Used for 奎

𧈧 Wang, As 螭螂 wang lēang, a sprite, or elf in

shape like an infant, of a dark red colour, with red eyes, long ears,

and flowing hair. It is fond of

imitating the human voice, and misleading people.

**蜚** Yan, The name of an insect. Same as **蜚**

**蚋** Yaou, The name of an insect

**蜎** Yih, As **蜎蜎** yih yih, insects crawling along, a bee.

**蜎** Yin, The name of an insect.

**蜎** Yu, As **蜎蜎** shüh yu, a spider. Read shoo as **蠓** 蠓 keh shoo, a sort of millepede.

**蚤** Yung, The name of a coleopterous insect.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**蠕** Che, Insects without feet; worms.

**蜚** Chě, The sting of an insect. **江蜚** kēang chě, a monstrous kind of crab.

**壁** Che, An ant.

**蜚** Ch'hay As **蜚蜚** ch'hay gaou, a large kind of mytilus.

**蜚** Chin, to move, to be in motion. Read shin, a large muscle.

**蜚** Choo, As **蟾蜍** chen choo, a toad, with red spots underneath its belly: they are frequently found beneath people's dwellings; they are large, with a number of protuberances on their backs; they move but slowly, and cannot jump very far. They have also no creak. Read yu, as **蟾蜍** tih yu, a spider.

**蜚** Fob, A small crab, a bristly crab. Read poo, as **蛤蜊** hā pō, a bivalve.

**蜚** Fow, As **蜚蜚** pe fow, a large ant. **蜚蜚** fow yew, a sort of aleochara, or tumble dung, but rather narrow and several inches in length, they are provided with a horn, and are of a dark yellow colour; they are produced in dung, come forth in the morning & die at night; underneath their wing cases are a pair of fine wings with which they fly. They come out in the rainy season, when people fry and eat them, esteeming them to be as good as the cicada. Pigs are also fond of eating them. The rhinoceros beetle.

**蜂** Fung, The bee. See **蠶** fung.

**蛾** Gô, As **蠶蛾** tsan gô, the silk-worm moth. **繭生蛾** kwan sāng gô, gô sāng lwàn, the grub in the cocoon becomes a moth, and the moth lays eggs. **蠶蛾** fei gô, the candle moth. **蛾眉** gô mei, silk-worm eye-brows. A surname, and the name of a pool. Used for **俄** gô, suddenly. Read e, an ant.

**蛤** Han, A poisonous insect.

**蜚** Pe, A poisonous insect, provided with wings with a black head and red beak. It is used in medicine; the male is called **蜚** he, and the female **蟬** kao.

**蜚** Hēn, A mytilus, a small bivalve. Read hēn, an insect that is said to be addicted to suicide space called **蜚女** yih

ned, the hanging female. The name of a lake.

**蝗** Hing, As 蝗 t'ing h'ing, the dragon fly.

**蚕** Hung, As 蚕 h'ung ch'ang, coleopterous insects.

**蛰** Hwuy, To burrow in the ground, or root up the ground as pigs do. Also a species of hedgehog, with forked prickles.

**蠕** J'w, Insects crawling along.

**蜚** K'ang, the name of an insect

**蝶** K'è, As 蝶 k'è t'è, a butterfly or moth.

**蚶** K'è, As 蚶 sh'ih k'è, a kind of muscle, the flesh of which is edible. A species of crab. Some describe it as like a tortoise's foot, which during the vernal rain produces excrescences like flowers.

**蝓** K'haou, An insect found in wood.

**蛭** K'hew, A sort of millepede. Also an ulcer. Read keu, as 蛭 ke keu, the name of an insect.

**蛭** K'hwán, The name of an insect.

**蝗** Lang, As 蝗 tang lang, the dragon-fly. Read l'ang, as 蝗 k'ang l'ang, the aleochara, or tumble dung.

**蝗** Le, The name of an insect.

**蛭** Le, As 蛭 k'ò lé, a patella, or limpet; white within and purple without. The people

of Fok'een pickle their flesh for food. also written 蛭 le.

**蛭** Leu'é, The name of an insect.

**蛭** Lew, As 蛭 f'w lew, the rhinoceros beetle. 蛭毒 lew t'uh, the poison of snakes

left on grass and trees, which is sometimes supposed to prove injurious to people.

**蛭** Nā, Insects moving about.

**蛭** Pe, A long kind of muscle, the solen ensis: a small cockle.

**蛭** Selh, As 蛭 selh meih, a stinking insect.

**蛭** Seuén, A spiral univalve, a murex.

**蛭** Sha, As 蛭 sha ke, the name of an insect. Read so, as 蛭 hoo so, a kind of disease.

**蛭** Shaou, As 蛭 seaou shaou, a small long-legged spider. The Chinese imagine that when this spider falls on people's clothes they will have relatives to visit them, hence they called it 喜子 h'è tszè, lucky boy. Read seaou, as 蛭 pe seaou, the young of the praying mantis. 蛭 seaou, a sort of cuttle fish. A surname.

**蛭** Shin, A large kind of cockle. 蛭 k'ò shin keaou, a large kind of snake, or dragon.

**蛭** Shin keu, a road for conveying a coffin. 蛭 shin t'hán, charcoal made of burnt 蛭 shin.

Also 簋 *shin k'hé*, a vessel for containing anything, the name of a district.

蜀 *shüh*. The caterpillar that feeds on the chrysanthemum.

It resembles the silk-worm in form, but its habits are different. 鹿蜀

*shüh*, a zebra. 蜀鷄 *shüh*

*ke*, a large kind of fowl. 巴蜀

*pa shüh*, the western part of China.

蜀山 *shüh san*, a solitary hill

祠蜀 *sze shüh*, a sacrificial vessel

蛻 *Shwúy*, The coat or skin,

cast by snakes, locusts, scorpions, &c. 蛻蛻 *shây shúy*, the

cast skin of a snake. 蟬蛻 *shen*

*shwúy*, the cast coat of the cicada.

Read *shwô*, a cicada that has not yet cast its coat. Read *yué*, as

蚰蛻 *yew yué*, a small kind of bee.

蜃 *Tan*, As 蜃蠻 *tan man*,

a tribe of foreigners on the south. The ancient Fokéen.

蜚 *Te* As 蟪蛄 *tang te*, a

small kind of cicada.

蚶 *Tên*, As 螺蚶 *le tên*,

lacquered ware insid with shells.

螢 *T'heou*, A kind of yellow

beetle, with fish's fins, emitting a phosphorescent light. It is thought

to be indicative of drought.

蜥 *T'héen*, As 蜥蜴 *yen*

*t'héen*, a kind of lizard. Read *t'hing*, as 蜻蛉 *tsing t'hing*,

the dragon-fly. Read *t'hing*, as 蜥

林 *t'hing mäh*, a species of lizard.

蝱 *T'hung*, A red insect. Read *heung*, male.

蝱 *T'hung*, The hum of insects.

蝱 *Woo*, Same as 鼯 *woo*,

a flying squirrel. Also used for the following.

蜈 *Woo*, As 蜈蚣 *wookung*,

a centepede.

蟻 *Yäng*, To scratch a part that

itches. 蟻蟻 *go yäng*, a

large ant. Read me, as 蟻蟻 me

me, the praying mantis. 螳蟻

*käng me*, a kind of cricket.

蛱 *Yew*, An ephemeral insect,

a kind of moth, said to be produced on the surface of water.

蜒 *Yen*, As 蚰蜒 *yew yen*,

the scutigera, or centipede with angular legs; called also the

ear-wig. 蠊蜒 *man yen*, a large

animal, like a monstrous fox.

蝻 *Yih*, Insects crawling about.

蛭 *Yuen*, As 蛭蛭 *yuen*

*yuen*, a large caterpillar, resembling the silk-worm. 蛭蛭

*yuen hwan*, small red insects in stag-

nant water; the larvae of moschet-

toes. To disturb, to agitate. A sur-

name. Read *yuén*, as 蛭蛭

*yen yuén*, the deep interior of a house

Read *heuen*, a man's name. Used for 蛭 and 蛭

蛹 *Yüng*, The chrysalis into

which the silk-worm cater-

pillar turns: after which it becomes a moth. 繭蛹 *kwan yung*, the

chrysalis inclosed in the cocoon. 吞

蛹 *t'héen yung*, the chrysalis of



an insect resembling the silk-worm.  
土蟪 t'hoë yang, a musical insect.

**EIGHT STROKES.**

蠖 Chan, As 馬蠖 ma chan, a glow-worm.

蜘蛛 Che, As 蜘蛛 che choo, the spider.

蜥 Che, A species of lizard, that sometimes bites people, and is skilful in concealing itself.

蜚 Ch'hang, as 蜚蠊 ch'hang le, a millipede.

蝓 Ch'hang, A small kind of cockle.

蟾 Ch'hing, A sort of frog.

螳 &, A species of black, or red cicada. 嬰螳 ying ê, an insect, that in the close of summer infests the ears of deer. Used for

竟 e, a red mist. 紅螳 hung nêë, as 紅螳 hung nêë, a rain-bow.

子螳 k'êë nêë, to screen the head, as stags do under the trees.

蜃 Fe, As 蜃 蠃 fe wei, a divine snake.

蜃 Fei, As 蠃 蜃 loo fei, a stinking, disagreeable insect.

Also used for the above.

蜚 Fei, A stinking insect, produced from corrupt matter.

Read fâh, a species of locust. A fabulous animal. like an ox, with one eye, and a serpent's tail: supposed to be indicative of pestilence. Used for 飛 fei, to fly.

蛭 Foa, The name of an insect.

蝼 Fow, A wood louse; a sort of millipede.

蝼 Fow, As 蝼蛄 fow chung, a grasshopper, a locust.

蚌 Fung, As 蚌蛤 fung kô, a kind of cockle; a beautiful pearl.

蠅 Gô, The name of an insect.

Gô, A kind of serpent, with large eyes, & very venomous.

蜃 Han, A small kind of shell-fish, the pulp of which resembles the tadpole, with a head and tail.

蛭 Han, A hairy caterpillar.

蟬 Hing, Mounting up to fly.

蠅 Hoë, As 蠅 蠅 hoë aih, a house-fly.

蟒 Hoë, A large kind of snake.

蠅 Juy, A gnat. 蠅 蠅 sin juy, flies and gnats. 蚊 juy, flies and gnats.

蠅 wân juy, gnats and moschetoes. Read yuy, a venomous snake.

蝎 Ke, As 蝎 蝎 e ke, a scorpion.

Këen, As 蠶 蠶 këen tsan, a silk-worm.

蠅 Keu, As 蠅 蠅 keu choo, an edible worm, two or three feet long, provided with feet on either side.

蠅 Keü, as 蠅 蠅 keü keü, an insect found in wood.

螭 K'ho, A species of cicada. 螭 螭 k'he ch'ih, a leech. Read kô, a long-legged spider.

**蜣** K'hēang, As 蜣螂 k'hēang lēang, the aleochara, or tumble dung 蜣 k'hēē k'hēang, ditto; it is a coleopterous insect, with light wings under its wing cases; it is fond of forming dung into pills and rolling it along, on which it is supposed to feed. The word is applied to an apothecary

**蜷** K'heuen, To writhe and twist about, as worms and serpents do, in order to advance.

**蝥** K'heuh, As 蝥 蝥 k'heuh kwa, a toad that makes a noise with its neck. Read keuh, a worm.

**蜎** K'heun, A species of tortoise, the shell of which is large and brittle.

**蛭** K'hung, As 蛭皮 k'hung p'hc, the cast coat of a cicada

**螺** Kò, As 螺 贏 kò lò, the solitary wasp, that carries away the grubs of the mulberry tree caterpillar and hides them in cracks of wood, as food for their young; which grubs, the Chinese believe, come out like young wasps. Read lò, a kind of snail.

**蛄** Kwán, A generic term for insects Same as 蚱

**蛄** Kwán, Insects that appear in the rain.

**蜚** Le, As 蜚 蜚 tsòih le, a centipede. 合 蜚 hō le, a patella, or limpet.

**蜥** Le, A large black snake.

**蛎** Lēang, As 蛎 蛎 wang lēang, a sprite or elf.

**蜎** Lēō, As 渠 蜎 ken lēō, the rhinoceros beetle.

**蜎** Lāh, As 蜎 聽 lāh t'hing, a kind of locust, that is found on trees, which suddenly descends and bites people, after which it mounts the tree, bends down its head to listen, and hearing the noise of weeping goes away satisfied.

**蜎** Lun, As 蜎 蜎 wán lun, crawling about. Read lún, a large frog, as big as 'one's shoe, which eats snakes. Called also 父 tēn foó, the father of the field. Read lé, a divine snake.

**蜎** Māng, as 蜎 蜎 cha māng, a small kind of locust, found among the grass. A grasshopper. Used metaphorically for a small boat. 胡 蜎 hoo māng, a kind of frog.

**蜜** Meih, honey. 飴 蜜 emēh, sweet cakes, confectionary.

**土蜜** t'hoó meih, earth honey.

**木蜜** mūh meih, honey found on trees. 石蜜 shíh meih, rock honey.

**波羅蜜** po lo meih, the jack fruit: this word is borrowed from some foreign Indian language. 崖蜜 yae meih, a cherry.

Used for 蜜 meih, secret. 蜜 蜜 fung meih, bees' honey. 蜜 蜜 meih fung, a honey bee. 蜜 陀

僧 meih to sūng, litharge.

**蜎** Min, Worms.

**蟪** Pan, As 蟪 蟪 hoo pan, an insect that exerts itself to carry about other insects.

**蜩** Päng, Name of an insect.

**蚱** Fe, As 蚱 蚱 pe scaqu, the larvæ of the praying mantis.

**蜚** Ping, As 蜚 蜚 hwang piang, a coleopterous insect, that makes a noise with its wings.

**蛤** Sëay, Pickled crabs. Same as 蜃

**蝶** Sëë, As 蝶 蝶 hëë sëë, a kind of butterfly.

**蜥** Sëlh, As 蜥 蜥 sëlh yih, a mountain, or grass lizard.

It is small and variegated, with an azure tail. Sometimes used for the house lizard.

**蜺** Sëlh, Same as the preceding.

**蝮** Show, An insect.

**蟀** Sö, The name of an insect.

**蝻** Sung, As 蝻 蝻 sung seu, a species of locust, that makes a noise with its thighs.

**蝻** Suy, The name of an insect.

**蜚** Sze, As 蜚 蜚 sze chung, a species of locust.

**蝻** T'hä, As 蝻 蝻 k'hö't'hä, to scratch a part that itches.

**蝻** T'han, As 蝻 蝻 tan't'han, a beast lolling out its tongue.

**蝻** T'heau, A locust before it gets wings. The name of a dog, that eats people, and always begins at the head.

**蝻** T'heau, The cicada, or broad locust, that begins to

make a noise in the 5th month. 蝻

蝻 lang t'heau, a variegated lo-

cust. 蝻 蝻 tang t'heau, and

寒 蝻 han t'heau, a small kind

of green locust. 蝻 蝻 mät'heau,

a large locust. 蝻 蝻 t'heau k'ä,

the cast skin of the cicada. 蝻 蝻

t'heau leau, to move about the

head, like a dragon.

**蝻** T'hëen, An insect.

**蝻** T'hung, A red colour: also a red insect.

**蝻** Tsä, A multitude of insects together.

**蝻** Ts'heilh, The name of an insect; a kind of beetle.

**蝻** Ts'heu, The gall of a fly, a flyblow. Read tsa, a sacrifice

at the year's end; offered up

when all things are bound together

by cold. Read tsüh, the name of an

insect. Sometimes written 蝻

**蝻** Tsing, As 蝻 蝻 tsing te,

a cricket. Read tsing, a small

kind of cicada, with variegated

colours. Read ts'hing, as 蝻 蝻

ts'hing t'hing, the dragon-fly. 蝻

蝻 ts'hing ling, ditto: they have

six feet and four gossamer wings,

live on gnats and moschettrees, and

skim over the surface of the water.

There are three kinds, red, green,

and yellow. Also the name of a

place, and a river.

**蝻** Tsow, Name of an insect.

**螳** Tun. As 螳螂 tfin tun, the breath decomposed; to pant for breath; agitated.

**蝶** Tung. As 蝶蝶 tae tang, a rainbow.

**蚤** ärh, A small insect.

**蜿** Wan. As 蜿蜒 pwan waa, a snake, or dragon writhing about 蜿蜒 wan wan, the form of a dragon; the tortuous motion of a snake. 虎 蜿蜒 hoò wan, a tiger prowling along. Read yuen, 蜿 蟠 yuen shen, a wriggling worm.

**蜃** Wei. As 蜃蜃 yuen wei, a kind of monkey, with a turn-up nose, a long tail, a slanting head, and of a yellowish colour. When it rains they suspend themselves from the trees, and stop their noses with their tails, or fingers. Read huy, a wine cup.

**蜚** Wei. As 蜚蜚 wet shoo, a wood louse. Read wei, as 蜚蛇 wei e. muntering about.

**蟹** Yew. A spider.

**蜮** Yih. A short fox; an aquatic animal, said to be able to injure people by biting their shadow. Used metaphorically for one who injures another by sinister means.

**蜥** Yih. A lizard.

**蜎** Yuen. As 蜎蜎 yuen yuen, a cunning insect: also broad and deep; the deep interior of a house.

**蛩** Yüh. As 復蛩 fuh yüh, a cicada that has not yet cast its skin.

# NINE STROKES.

**蠕** Ch'huen. As 蠕蠕 hwan ch'huen, a moving insect; a worm without feet. Used for 蠕 ch'huen. Read ts'hü, an insect crawling about.

**蝗** Ch'hung. Silk-worms that come out late. Read chung, a locust.

**蝓** Choo. As 蝓蝓 shen choo, a toad. 蝓蝓 heu choo, a long worm with feet.

**蠶** Foo. A bee.

**蟪** Foo. As 蟪蟪 shoo foo, the name of an insect. 蟪蟪 shoo poo, a large kind of cockle. 蟪蟪 foo pan, an animal, fond of carrying other insects.

**蝠** Füh. As 蝠蝠 p'en fuh, a bat. 蝠蛇 fuh shay, an adder, or a scorpion.

**蝮** Füh. As 蝮蝮 fuh hwy, an adder, the bite of which is so mortal, that if it fasten on hand or leg, the limb must be amputated. It is described as having a flat head, a pointed mouth, and a speckled body; some are red, and others green or black. 蝮蝮 yuen fuh, a locust before it gets its wings. 蝮蝮 fuh yüh, a cicada, before it has cast its skin. A surname.

**蠅** Fung. An insect bent up.

**蟪** Gá. The name of an insect.

**蛾** Han, As 蛾 蛾 han tsin, a sort of hairy cockle.

**蝦** Hēa, As 蝦 蝦 hēa moó, a striped frog. 蝦 蟆 無

腸 hēa moó woó ch'ang, a frog without intestines, (when they still retain life.) 蝦 蟆 護 hēa moó hoó, a sort of crane, found in paddy-fields, with a crest on its head, an azure body, and red legs. The name of a carriage, and a wild animal. Used for 蝦 hēa, prawns.

**蝸** Hēē, As 蝸 蝸 hēē hēē, the name of a country.

**蝸** Hēē, A beetle that bores holes in wood. 三 苗 非 堯 之 蝸 歟 san meau fei Yaou che hēē yu, are not the San-meau carpenter beetles in the estimation of Yaou? intimating that they were as full of lusts as the trees were full of beetles. 蝸 餅 hēē ping, a kind of cake.

**蝸** Hēē, The larva or grub of the beetle.

**蝴蝶** Hoo, As 蝴蝶 hoo tēē, a butterfly.

**蜚** Hoo, A kind of bee.

**蜥** How, As 蜥 蜥 e how, the house lizard. 蜥 蜥 a species of dragon, found in the southern sea.

**蝗** Hwang, A locust. 蝗 蝗 hēē hēē, locusts are a plague. 旱 蝗 han hwang, drought and locusts.

**蝗** Hwang, A locust. 蝗 蝗 hēē hēē, the migratory locust.

**蝻** Jow, A species of mole-cricket. 蝻 蝻 jow jōo, the name of a country. 蝻 蝻 jaou naou, a greedy animal, the skin of which is used for sleeping on.

**蝻** Juen, To move. 蝻 蝻 juen tūng, to move or crawl about. 蝻 蛇 juen shay, a sort of snake, that inhabits trees, of a reddish colour.

**蝻** Keae, A worm about the size of a Chinese pencil, and three inches long; it is said to be able to foresee rain, when it hides itself under trees and plants.

**蝻** Kēē, As 蝻 蝻 kēē kēē, the name of an insect; some say, a kind of locust.

**蝻** Kēē, As 蝻 蝻 kēē lang, the name of an insect.

**蝻** Keu, Pretty, handsome.

**蝌** K'ho, As 蝌 蝌 k'ho tow, a tadpole. 蝌 蝌 k'ho tow hwō tūng, the tadpoles move briskly about. 蝌 蝌 k'ho tow wān tszé, the tadpole letters, or ancient form of the character. The tadpoles are of a dark green colour; when they first come out they have long tails and no feet; after a time their feet appear, and their tails drop off: they are used as a cure for boils, and for dyeing the hair.

**蝻** K'hwai, The name of an insect.

**蛙** K'hwei, The name of an insect, the chrysalis of the silk-worm. **鳬蛙** hway k'hwei, a green snake.

**蝸** Hwa, A snail. **蝸牛** hwa new, a helix; a land snail, with a shell; in hot weather it suspends itself from under a leaf: poor people form huts in the shape of a snail's shell, called **蝸舍** hwa shay. Also used for **蝸** wa.

**蝻** Lā, As **喇螻** lā t'hā, the name of an insect.

**蚤** Le, As **爆蚤** ting le, a place where barbarians herd together. Used for **蚤** le.

**蝻** Leen, As **赤蝻** tseih leen, the name of an insect. Also written **蝻** leen, a kind of snake.

**蝻** Leih, As **蟻蝻** he leih, a kind of locust.

**蝻** Leüh, The name of an insect

**蜂** Lung, The name of an insect

**蚊** Mang, A moschetto. **蚊** wán mang, moschettos and gnats. **蒲蚊** pco mang, an insect found in the water. **鹿蚊** lāh mang, small flies that collect about the tails of cows and horses, in the autumn. **木蚊** mūh mang, a green insect found among the leaves of trees, resembling the broad locust. **飛蚊** fei mang, the name of an arrow, with three bars. The name of a fabulous bird, with one leg and one wing. Used for **蘭** mang, a certain plant.

**蝟** Mei, Same as **瑁** mei, tortoiseshell.

**蝟** Mé, A parasite crab, dwelling in a tortoise shell, the eating of it is thought to improve the complexion.

**蝟** Mēen, A large kind of cicada

**蝟** Mow, As **蝟蝶** yew mow, the grub or larvæ of the beetle.

**蝟** Mow, An insect that devours the roots of plants. **蝟** 弧

**蝟** mow how, the name of a fly. Read maou, as **蟹蝟** pan maou, cantharides. Read wò, the name of a snail. Read wò, as **龜蝟** choo wò, a spider.

**蝟** Mow, As **蝟蝟** chuē mow, a spider.

**蝙蝠** Pēen, As **蝙蝠** pēen fūh, a bat, also called **服翼**

**蝙蝠** fūh yih, the animal that folds its wings, or **仙鼠** sēen shò, the fairy rat. The Chinese say, that in a certain cave there is a bat 1000 years old, as white as silver. **黃昏到寺蝙蝠飛** hwāng fūn t'ou she pēen fūh fei, in the evening when arrived at the temple, the bats were flying about. Read p'hēn, the name of a fish.

**蝟** Pēen, as **蝟蝟** pēen wuen, to fly round about.

**蝟** Ping, A kind of cockle. **蝟** ping ping, the solenensis

**蝟** Selh, A mountain lizard.

**蝟** Sen, As **蝟蝟** sung sen, a species of locust. Read

sëay, brine in which crabs are pickled

**蝥** She, As 蝥 蝥 koo she, a kind of cricket.

**蝕** Shih, To injure and cut off.

**日蝕** jih shih, an eclipse of the sun. **月蝕** yue shih, an eclipse of the moon: so called because

those luminaries gradually become smaller in appearance, like the leaves of plants when eaten by insects. It also signifies anything

that is eaten away gradually, or corroded. Read leih, the name of a valley. Read lung, a cage.

**虱** Sih, A louse. The Chinese say, 虱生乎我而

非我父母 shi sang yu guò ǎrh guò fei shi foó mò,

lice are generated upon us, but we are not their parents. **破虱** p'bo

shih, to crack a louse. **沙虱** sha shih, the ground tick, or jigger. **牛虱**

naw shih, the cow tick, or scarus. **豕虱** ché shih, the pig louse.

**狗虱** kòu shih, the dog tick, or ricinus, resembling linseed in size & shape.

**蝱** Sing, An insect.

**蝻** Sing, As 蝻 蝻 sing ting, the dragon fly.

**蝻** Sow, As 蝻 蝻 kew sow, a kind of millepede.

**蜩** Te, As 蜩 蜩 te laou, the cicada. Read che, as 蜩

che mò, affordile, or celandine. **蜩** che wa, the name of a bird.

**蜩** Thang, As 王蜩 蜩 wang t'hëe t'hang, a bur-

rowing spider; mygale cementaria.

**蝶** T'hëe, As 蝴蝶 hoo t'hëe, a butterfly. **夢爲蝴蝶**

mung wei hoó t'hëe, he dreamed that he was a butterfly **蛱蝶** kée

t'hëe, a butterfly, or moth. **鳳蝶** fung t'hëe, an elegant butterfly,

found in the orange groves of the south. **紺蝶** han t'hëe, a purple

butterfly, which appears among the vegetables as a green caterpillar, in

the spring it encircles itself with silk, and is provided with horns; in

six or seven days afterwards the back splits open, and casting off its

old coat, it comes out a butterfly. **驚蛰蝶** king kée t'hëe, but-

terfly scarer; an epithet applied to those who treat people lightly. **蝶**

t'hëe t'hëe, the name of an insect **蜚蠊** T'hëen, As 蜚蠊 kën

t'hëen, an earth worm. **蜥** T'hëen, As 蜥 蜥 yen

t'hëen, a kind of lizard. **蜉蝣** T'hing, As 蜉蝣 p'hing

t'hing, the solen ensis. **螭** T'hüh, As 螭 螭 t'hüh

yu, a spider. **螭** Tsëe, As 螭 螭 tsëe yay, the name of a small insect.

**螂** Tsëh, As 螂 螂 tsëh tsëy, a centipede, the scolopendra morsitans. **螂** tsëh

tsëw, geometrical worms. **螂** tsëh ling, a kind of ant. Read ts'hëh,

a flying insect.

**蜃** Tsuen, a tortoise, whose shell is distinguished by a

white ground and yellow spots.

**蝨** Tsew, As 蝨 蟻 tsew tse, the carpenter beetle; when in the wood it is found to be in the shape of a long white grub, which poets borrow as a simile for describing the necks of ladies. **領如蝨** ling joô tsew tse, having a neck like the larvæ of the beetle. **蝨蟬** ling joô tsew tse, having a neck like the larvæ of the beetle. Read tsew, as 蝨蟬 tsew mow, a large kind of crab found on the sea-shore. Read yew, same as 蝨蟬 fôo yew, the aleochara, or tumble dung beetle.

**蝨** Tsew, As 蝨 蟻 tsew tse, a spider.

**蝨** Tsung, The dragon fly.

**蝨** Tsung, As 蝨 蟬 tsung, a kind of cockle.

**蝨** Tsuy, Name of an insect.

**蝨** Wei, As 蝨 蟬 ewei, the oniscus, or wood louse.

**蝨** Wei, As 蝨 蟬 ché wei, an animal like a hedgehog, but smaller; it is used in complaints of the stomach. It appears to be the tenrec, or *cenurus cernipinosus*. Its quills or darts are forked at the point, and at the least provocation they bristle up. The Chinese say, that this little animal can jump into a tiger's ear, but when it sees a sparrow it turns on its back to be devoured; thus while it is the terror of tigers it is itself frightened at a sparrow. **踠踠如蝨** keuen sū joô wei, curled themselves up like a hedgehog. The name of a hill

**蝨** Wei, A water insect.

**蝨** Wei, As 蝨 蟬 kīh wei, the name of an insect.

**蝨** Yaou, As 蝨 蟬 tsing yaou, a poisonous serpent.

**蝨** Yèn, As 蝨 蟬 tang yèn, a large kind of cicada, or broad locust. **蝨蟬** yèn t'hiang, the house lizard; which if fed upon cinnabar becomes red.

**蝨** Yen, The name of an insect.

**蝨** Yen, As 蝨 蟬 yin yen, a snail.

**蝨** Yew, As 蝨 蟬 yew kew, to writhe about like a serpent or dragon. Used for 蝨 yew.

**蝨** Yew, As 蝨 蟬 foo yew, an ephemera, or tumble dung beetle.

**蝨** Ying, A kind of bee.

**蝨** Yu, As 蝨 蟬 e ya, the garden snail: also a spider.

**蝨** Yu, As 蝨 蟬 woo yu, an insect found about water.

It resembles the cicada in shape; its larvæ are like shrimps attached to the leaves of trees: when the young come forth the mother flies backwards and forwards near the spot. These insects when boiled have a pleasant bitter taste.

**蝨** Yuen, The locust, before it obtains wings. One says, the young of a large species of ant. Read heuen, small insects found in wells.



**猿** Yuen, As 猿猴 yuen how, a species of monkey, clever at climbing.

**蠕** Yun, As 蠕蠕 yun yun, writhing about, like a serpent or dragon; to move along. Read gaou, an animal, dwelling under ground, and feeding on men's brains.

TEN STROKES.

**蟬** Che, A leech: metaphorically used for a sycophant.

**蚱** Che, A young locust.

**蜚** Chen, Insects in general.

**蠋** Choo, Name of an insect.

**蟪** E, As 蟪蛄 yu, a snail. Read sze, as 蟪蛄 sze how, an animal of the lizard kind, found in marshes; an iguana.

**螭** E, As 螭女 e neu, a small black insect, with a red head, fond of suspending itself by a thread.

**蟹** Gaou, A species of crab.

**鵲** Han, A small kind of butterfly, with a black body, and a red head; called also 'a celestial fowl.'

**螽** Han, The melon caterpillar.

**蟬** He, As 蟬蟬 he lüh, a species of cicada. **蟬** he lüh, a kind of locust. Read k'he, the humble bee.

**蟻** He, The name of an insect.

**蜈** Hew, As 蜈蚣 kew hew, a serpent or dragon putting forth its neck, and moving about. To move the head up and down.

**蟾** Hè, As 蟾蜍 hē hē to roll about the eyes and thrust out the tongue. Read hē, the name of an insect.

**蟻** Hüh, The grylotalpa, or mole-cricket. **蟻** heuen hüh, grubs, or larvae.

**蝟** Hwä, As 蝟蟬 hwä tsih, a small land crab, found near the sea-shore.

**蠋** Hwuy, The chrysalis of the silk-worm.

**蟬** Jung, Insects crawling about.

**融** Jung, Steam issuing forth. 氣上融融 t'he shang jung sō, steam rising and spreading abroad. 融融 jung jung, harmonious and agreeable. 融 駿 jung tsun, long and large. 融

明 jung ming, clear and resplendent. 融朗 jung lang, resplendent. The name of a district. To make a fine point to a weapon. 融

風 jung fung, the north-east wind. 祝融 chüh jung, the name of a god. A surname. Used for 彤

t'hung, red. 蟬 Ke, As 蟬蛾 ke gao, a fire-fly. 蟬 Ke, An animal like a hedgehog.

**蟬** Ke, As 蟬蛾 ke gao, a fire-fly.

**蟬** Ke, An animal like a hedgehog.

**蟬** Keam, Insects in general.

**蚱** Keuē, As 蚱蜢 lēē keuē, a species of cricket.

**蝶** K'hēē, As 土蝶 t'hōō k'hēē, a small kind of locust.

**蟋** K'hung, A cricket.

**蝈** Ko, The name of an insect.

**螻** Kō, As 螻蛄 kō ū, the name of an insect.

**蜥** Kung, As 守蜥 shōw kung, the house lizard.

**裂** Le, To cut open.

**蟻** Lēēn, A marine animal, about an inch long, of a white colour, and edible. Read hēēn, a species of cockle.

**蝟** Lew, A beetle. Same as 蛭 lew.

**蟻** Lew, Insects in general.

**螞** Ma, The name of an insect. 螞蟥 ma hwang, a leech.

**蟒** Mang, A very large snake, the boa constrictor.

**螟** Ming, The blight in corn. 螟螳 ming t'hih, insects

that devour the corn; they resemble the 好蝻 tse tang, only the head is not red. 螟蛉 ming ling, a caterpillar, found on the mulberry tree.

**螞** Nue, A gnat, also called 蠅 螞 mēn nēē, don't bite.

**蟲** Pe, The name of an insect.

**蟹** Pau, A poisonous insect. 蟹蟥 pā maou, can-  
Uridae, or blistering fly.

**螃** Pang, As 螃蜭 pang heae, a crab. 螃蜆 pang ke, a species of crab. Read pang, a kind of frog, found on dry land.

**蝨** Pe, As 牛蝨 new pe, a cow tick. Used for 虮 pe.

**蟬** Pō, As 蟬蟪 pō tseou, the eggs of the praying mantis. One says, a crab.

**蜚** Sēh, Same as 蜚 sēh.

**蠅** Shen, A fly moving its wings.

**螫** Shih, A sting.

**蝽** So, As 蝽蛄 so kēē, a beetle found in wood.

**螻** Sō, The name of an insect.

**縮** Sūh, As 蜎縮 tseih sūh, the geometrical worm.

**蝻** Sūh, The name of an insect.

**蝻** Sun, As 蝻螻 wang sun, a cricket.

**蝻** Sze, As 螺螄 lo sze, a spiral shell, or helix.

**騰** Tang, A flying serpent, resembling a dragon; it is supposed to be able to ascend to the clouds, and revel amongst them.

**騰** Tang, 蛇無足而飛 tang shāy woō tsūh ūh fei, this species of serpent has no feet, but it can fly. Read t'hih, as 螟螳 ming t'hih, locusts that devour the blade of corn.

**蟬** Thang, As 蟬蟪 tang t'hang, the cicada.

**蝻** T'hih, Locusts that eat the blade of corn.

**螢** Tih, Insects that devour the corn.

**蜃** Tow, As **蜃蜃** ko tow, the tadpole

**蚤** Tsaou, A flea. Same as **蚤** tsaou.

**蜚** Tseih, As **蜚蜚** tseihle, a kind of locust, with a large belly, and a long horn; that can eat snakes.

**蠹** Tsew, As **次蠹** tse tsew, a spider

**螭** Tsin, A small kind of cicada, having a square head, marked with stripes. **螭首** tsin shou, a square head, and high cheek-bones, esteemed in China as a mark of beauty. The small eggs of the mantis **胡螭** ho tsin, a large bluebottle fly.

**蟬** Tsün, Insects collected together.

**蟻** Tsay, Insects in general.

**螳** Ung, As **螳螂** e ung, the slender-waisted wasp

**蟬蟬** ung tsung, nits adhering to the skins of horses and cows.

**蠹** Wän, and **蠹** Wän, A moschetto.

**蠹** Woo, As **蠹蠹** woo chüh, a black caterpillar.

**螞** Yaou, A kind of cockle. Same as **螞** yaou.

**蝻** Yu, A measure of 64 斗 tow.

**蝻** Yuen, As **蝻蝻** yung yuen, a mountain lizard. **蝻**

**蠶** yuen tsan, yearly silk-worms.

**螢** Yung, The fire-fly. Poor families in China sometimes get a number of them enclosed in a gauze bag to throw light on a book.

SEVEN STROKES.

**蟻** Chang, As **蟻蟻** chang le, a millepede.

**蟻** Chay, Insects: some say, locusts. **蟻蟻** chay mang, a large serpent.

**蟻** Che, Ants' eggs.

**螭** Chih, Name of an insect.

**螭** Chih, As **螭螭** lowchih, the cicada. Read **螭** tsih, is **螭螭** tsih tang, the burrowing spider, that constructs a covering for its hole; mygalis mentada.

**蟄** Chih, To burrow, to conceal; to hide in a quiet place; the whole into which serpents creep.

**蟄蟄** khè chih, to open out the burrows. **蟄蟄** king chih, one of the 24 terms, into which the Chinese divide their year. **蟄蟄** chih chih, to assemble together.

**蟄** Chin, As **蟄蟄** chinshuh, the breath decomposed, to pant for breath; agitated.

**蟄** Chüh, As **蟄蟄** mǎ chüh, a sort of millepede.

**螞** Chung, As **螞螞** foo chung, a grasshopper, a locust. **螞螞** chung sze, a green sort of locust, with long horns, that makes a noise with its thighs. Some

say, that it is a small kind of locust, with black streaks: which in the 5th month rubs its two thighs to-

gether and makes a noise; the mantis precatorius. 土螞 t'hoò chung, a small kind of locust or grasshopper, that jumps well.

**螭** Chung, As 螭泰 chung shoe, a species of locust, that makes a noise with its thighs.

**蟹** E. The name of an insect.

**螻** Gae, An insect that devours the leaves of plants.

**螯** Gaou, As 車螯 keu gaou, a kind of shell-fish, cancer moluccensis. 蟹螯 hae gaou, the large claws of a crab meeting over its head like hatchets.

**蟥** Hân, The caterpillar that infests the melon. Read han, an insect, found on the leaves of the mulberry.

**蠋** Heu, As 蠋子 heu tsze, a young silk-worm.

**螭** Keau, A water snake, with four feet; the iguana.

**螭** K'hang, As 螭蟬 k'hang e, the dragon-fly.

**蟲** K'heu, As 蟲蟻 k'heu lëó, the aleochara, or tumble dung beetle.

**蠹** Kin, As 蠹蚓 kin yin, a kind of earth worm.

**蝈** Kwó, As 蝈蝈 low kwó, a small green frog, with long thighs.

**蟻** Lëen, As 蟻蟻 keuen lëen, an insect coiled up.

**螳** Lëó, As 螳螂 ken lëó, the ephemera, or tumble dung beetle.

**蟻** Lew, As 蟻蟻 yew lew, to writhe and twist about, like a snake or dragon. Read leaou, as 蟻蟻 teaou leaou, ditto.

**螺** Lo, As 螺螄 lo sze, a snail with a spiral shell. 螺釘 lo sze t'ing, a screw.

**螻** Low, As 螻蛄 low koo, the gryllotalpa, or mole-cricket. 螻蛄 low kwó, a small green frog. 土螻 t'hoò low, a sheep with four horns, which is said to eat men. The name of a park.

**天蟻** t'heen low, the mole-cricket. Read lów, an internal disease, among horses.

**蟬** Lüü, As 蟬蟬 be lüü, a species of cicada.

**蟆** Ma, As 蝦蟆 hëa ma, a striped frog. Read mō, a small insect, like a guat.

**蝨** Meih, As 蝨蝨 ts'heih meih, a kind of beetle.

**蟻** Mow, As 蟻蟻 chā mow, a spider. Read mau, as 蟻蟻 pan mau, cantharides.

Read mung, a certain influence of the tortoise in divination.

**蟻** Mow, As 蟻蟻 mow mang, a dragon-fly.

**蟻** Neth, The disease of worms.

**虻** Pe, A long and narrow kind of cockle. Read pung, a bee.

**蟻** Peau, As 蟻蟻 peau seaou, a sort of cuttle-fish.

The chrysalis of the praying mantis.

**蟻** Peih, Name of an insect.

**蝟** Sēh, As 蝟蝟 sēh sēh, the appearance of insects. Read yūh, as 蝟螭 yūh yō, a fire-fly.

**蟋** Sēh, As 蟋蟀 sēh sūh, a cricket.

**蜃** Seuēn, As 蜃蝓 seuēn kwa, a small snail. 蜃蜃 pēēn seuēn, to fly round and round.

**螭** Shang, The meaning not apparent.

**螫** Shīh, A sting. 致螫 che shīh, to sting. 毒螫 tūh shīh, a poisonous sting. 腹螫 fūh shīh shòw, when an adder poisons the hand, the hand must be amputated. 辛螫 sin shīh, a virulent poison.

**螫** Sūh, As 螫蟀 sēh sūh, a cricket. It in some respects resembles the locust, but is black and shining like varnish, having horns and wings. 螫蟀在堂 sēh sūh tsac t'ang, the cricket is in the hall.

**螭** Sūh, As 螭蜥 pūh sūh, a small insect.

**蜥** Suy, A large kind of mountain lizard. Used for 蜥, although.

**蜩** Te, As 蜩東 te tung, a rain-bow: also virtue. Read taé, an insect: some say, a snake.

**螳** T'hang, As 螳螂 t'hang lang, the praying mantis.

**齊莊公** Tee-tsang-kung was going out a-hunting, when a praying mantis struck the wheel of his

carriage with its foot. The charioteer, on being asked said, This insect knows how to advance and not to retire; it rushes forward without calculating the strength of its foe.

The name of a river, and a district.

**鱖** T'hwān, The name of a fish.

**蜥** Tsan, As 蜥蜴 'san le, a young dragon, without horns.

**蟻** Tsaou, As 蟻螬 tse tsaou, worms in excrementitious matter; grubs, or larvae.

**蜚** Tseang, As 蜚蜚 han tseang, the chrysalis of the cicada, of a green colour.

**蟾** Tseih, A toad.

**蜃** Ts'ih, A small tortoise shell.

**蜚** Ts'hung, As 蜚蠊 ung tsung, a small fly which infests the hides of cows and horses. Some say, a fire-fly.

**蜚** Tsūh, A lobster with a crest on its head.

**蜚** Tsūh, Worms collected together.

**螭** Tsung, A dragon-fly. Read tze, a hairy caterpillar.

**蠋** Wán, As 蠋蛉 wán ling, a caterpillar, found on the mulberry tree. 蠋螟 wán t'hing, a fabulous animal, like a fox, several hundred fathoms long.

**蜚** Wei, Flying ant.

**蟻** Woo, As 蟻蟻 woo kew, a sort of millipede.

蠶  
螞

Yay, Insects in general.  
Yen, As 螞蟻 Ten wan, the name of an insect. The crooked appearance of insects.

蟬

Yin, The chrysalis of the cicada. 蟬蟬 kin yin, an earth worm. 神蟬 shin yin, a fabulous monster, like a dragon, five or six yards in circumference, and 100 feet long.

螻

Yu, Locusts flying about.

蜚

Yu, The sting of the bee, at the extremity of the belly. Used metaphorically by the Buddhists, for displaying one's wickedness.

蟪

Yu, The book worm.

蟪

Yung, As 修蟪 theaou yung, a kind of yellow eel, with long fins; which emits a phosphorescent light, on coming out and in. Its appearance is supposed to indicate drought.

# TWELVE STROKES.

蝻  
蟬

Ché, The name of an insect

Chen, The cicada. 蟬蟬 chow chen, the broad locust. It is supposed to drink but not to eat.

蟬蛻 chen t'ui, the cast skins of the cicada. 蟬蟬 chen yen, to connect, to join. 蟬蟬 chen hwō, a kind of chariot. Poison; a man's name. Used for 蟬 chen. Read tsēn, the singing cicada.

Read te, the name of a place. Read shén, as 蟬蟬 yuen shén, frisking and gambolling about.

蠟

Chih, As 蠟蟬 chih mih, a bat; also a crab with a broad yellow shell.

蠟

Choo, The name of a hill.

蠟

Chuen, As 蟬蟬 wan chuen, a serpent or dragon bent or curled up. Read tseuen, as 蟬蟬 wan tseuen, the name of a snake.

蟬

Chuen, A rabbit net.

蟬

Chüh, As 蟬蟬 chüh yü, a spider.

蟬

Chang, A locust. 蟬蟬 chung ling, the mole cricket

蟬

Chung, As 蟬蟬 k'he chung, the locust.

蟲

Chung, Insects or living creatures in general. The

Chinese say, there are 360 kinds of flying animals, of which the phoenix is the chief; as many hairy animals, of which the unicorn is the chief; as many scaly animals of which the dragon is the chief; and as many naked animals, of which the sages are the chief. Insects with feet are called 蟲 chung, and those without feet 旁 ch'ae. Of these some have their bones outside and others in: some walk straight forward, & others sideways; some consecutively, and others by fits and starts. Some make a noise with their throats, some with their belly, some with their sides, some with wings, some with their thighs, and others with their chests. 肉腐

出

出 蟲 jün fōo ch'ch' ch'ung.

rotten meat produces worms. 桃  
蟲 t'haou chung, name of a bird,  
which in the beginning is small  
and at last becomes great. 華蟲  
hwa chung, a jungle fowl. The  
name of a place, and of a book. A  
surname. Read t'hung, a fire fly.

螢 Chung, A locust.

蟞 Fan, The wood louse, gene-  
rally found at the bottom  
of vessels, left long on the ground.  
Read pwan, to stoop down, to bend,  
to crouch. 龍蟠于泥 lung  
pwan yü nê, a dragon crouching in  
the mud. To commit, to intrust to.  
蟠木 pwan mûn, the name of a  
place, in the farther east. Used for  
盤 pwan.

蟻 Fe, The sea quail, or me-  
dusz. 蟻蟻 fe tsze, grubs  
or larvæ. Read p'han, a kind of clam  
or cockle.

蟻 Fei, The name of an insect.

蟻 Hân, As 蟻蟻 hân hân,  
the earth worm.

蟻 Hâ, As 蟻子 há tszè, a  
long-legged spider, literally  
'lucky boy,' because the country  
people believe that when this spider  
falls on them they will have good  
luck. They say, when you meet  
with such a spider you should al-  
ways assist it and let it go, because  
it brings blessings.

蟻 Hê, The name of an insect.

蟻 Hwa, A large snake, which  
opens its mouth and smaller

snakes jump down its throat.  
蟻 Hwang, As 蟻蟻 hwang  
ping, a coleopterous insect,  
of a green colour, that makes a noise  
with its wings.

蟻 Hwuy, As 蟻姑 hwuy  
koo, the cicada.

蟻 Jaou, As 蟻蛔 jaou  
hwuy, short worms found in  
the intestines. 短蟻穴胃  
twân jaou hêu wêi, the short worms  
makes its nest in the stomach.

蟻 Kê, As 蟻蟻 kê sîh, a  
louse. 生蟻 cêng kê, to  
breed lice. Read kê, as 蟻蟻  
chîn kê, a leech. 蟻子 kê tszè,  
a nit.

蟻 Keaou, As 蟻蟻 k'he  
keaou, small insects crawl-  
ing about. 天蟻 yaou keaou, the  
writhing of a snake or dragon; also  
to stretch one's self out repeatedly.  
A man's name and a surname. Read  
k'heaou, as 蟻蟻 k'heaou e, a  
red spotted ant. 有蟻 yêu  
k'heaou, an ancient principality.

蟻 Keu, As 蟻蟻 keu lè, a  
tumble-dung beetle.

蟻 Keuê, The name of an ani-  
mal that carries off another  
in difficulty. Read kwei, a mouse.

蟻 Keuê, Insects found in wells.

蟻 King, Insects in general.

蟻 Kwan, A spiral shell-fish.

蟻 Kwei, An elf or spirit found  
in dry ditches, it is supposed  
to have one head and two bodies.

resembling snakes, about 8 feet long

**蝻** Kwei, name of an insect.

**螺** Laou, A sort of spiral shell-fish. Some say, a small kind of crab. **蛄螺** te laou, a small kind of cicada. **螺螄** leaou laou, ditto. Read leaou, used for **螺** leaou.

**螻** Le, As **螻蛄** tseih le, a kind of locust.

**螭** Leau, As **螭蟄** teaou leau, a large kind of lizard.

**蜩** te laou, the cicada. **蜩螗** teaou leau, the name of a country.

**蜉** Lin, A fire fly.

**蝥** Lung, name of an insect.

**蟒** Mang, As **蟒蛇** mang shây, the boa constrictor.

**玉蟒** wang mang, ditto **蟒**

**蟲** mang chung, ditto. Read mâng,

**螭蟒** shoo mâng, a small kind of locust.

**螺** Mib, A hairy caterpillar, the contact with which produces inflammation.

**螭** Mow, As **螭蟄** chuê mow, a spider.

**蝻** Ning, A kind of cicada. Read ning, a frog.

**蝻** Pa, The name of an insect.

**螭** Fâng, As **螭蟄** pâng ke, a small kind of crab, found

in the mud on the sea-shore. **螭** pâng, kwûh, a small kind of crab. Also written **螭**

**螭** Pe, The name of an insect.

**螭** Pê, As **螭蟄** pèe foo, a large ant **螭蟄** pèe foo, the name of a kind of butterfly. **珠螭** choo pèe, a marine animal with different joints to its body and six feet, supposed to vomit pearls.

**螭** Pûh, As **螭速** pûh sùh, a small insect.

**螭** Pung, Insects flying about in confusion.

**螭** Saou, blotches or pimples on the skin.

**螭** Seang, The silk-worm that feeds on mulberry leaves & forms a cocoon.

**螭** Seaou, As **螭蛸** seaou shaou, a small long-legged spider.

**螭** Seuén, Insects crawling about: or flying.

**螭** Shén, As **螭蟄** yuen shén, an earth worm. **曲螭** k'heuh shén, a crooked worm.

**螭** Shoo, As **螭蟄** wei shoo, a wood louse; the oniscus, or sow bug.

**螭** Sin, As **青螭** tsing sin, a large kind of crab; of a green colour, found on the sea-shore

**螭** Sze, As **螭蟄** jen sze, a hairy caterpillar, the contact with which produces inflammation.

**螭** Tang, As **螭蟄** tang tung, to move about.

**螭** Thae, Name of an insect.

**螭** Thang, A flying serpent. Same as **螭**



蝻

T'hū, An insect that devours the blade of corn.

蝻

T'hun, As 蝻 蝻 t'hun, yu, an insect found about water, a sort of dragon-fly.

蟪

Too, An insect found in wood; the carpenter beetle.

蟪

T'seou, As 蟪 蟪 p'hō t'seou, the eggs or nidus of the praying mantis.

蜚

T'sew, As 次 蜚 t'ze t'sew, a spider.

蜚

T'ūn, The name of an insect; a kind of cockle.

蜚

T'sūh, As 蜚 蜚 t'seūh t'sūh, the geometrical worm.

蟪

T'suy, As 蟪 蟪 tsuy he, a species of tortoise, found on the sea-shore, with marks on its back; the shell of which is good for making ornaments. It nearly resembles the tortoise-shell of commerce.

蟪

T'suy, Insects in general.

蟪

T'sze, A scorpion.

蟪

Woo, A coleopterous insect.

蟪

Yih, Insects.

蟪

Yin, The book worm, a moth found in clothes and books; when young this insect is yellow, but when old its body is covered with a sort of powder, which looks like silver, hence it is called the white fish. Read tsin, moving and crawling about.

蟪

Yue, As 蟪 蟪 pang yue, a small kind of crab, found on the sea-shore.

蟪

Yūh, as 蟪 蟪 yūh hwang, a coleopterous insect.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

蟪

Chen, As 蟪 蟪 chen choo, the toad, found on dry ground, and living on mosquitoes; they are very long-lived. The Chinese suppose that after 3000 years they get horns, while under their necks are red marks describing eight characters. They are fond of creeping under old walls and into damp vaults. Read shen, the brightness of the moon. Also written 蟪 蟪.

蟪

Chen, Insects.

蟪

Ch'hae, The sting of an insect. 卷髮如蟪 heuen, fā joō ch'hae, she turned up her hair like a sting. 蟪 蟪 fung ch'hae, the sting of a bee. 蟪 蟪 hēē ch'hae, the sting of a scorpion.

Chinese history relates that a lady being stung in the hand, the physician recommended a fomentation with warm water. A man's name.

Used for 蟪 tae.

蟪

Ch'hae, A poisonous insect.

蟪

Ch'hing, A cockle, a seashell.

The people in the south breed them in pits, called 蟪 蟪 ch'hing tēn, cockle fields.

蟪

Ch'ūh, As 蟪 蟪 ch'ūh ch'ūh, a large green caterpillar, found among mint and public.

A man's name. Read chūh, as 螭  
獨 yuen chūh, a locust, before it  
obtains wings.

蟀 Chūh, As 蝓蟀 bwa chūh,  
a small kind of land crab.

螽 Chung, A locust.

蟻, An ant: also written 蟻  
as 打蟻 ting é, a large  
kind of red ant, with spots.

蟻 fei é, flying ants. 白蟻 pih  
é, white ants: also the name of a

horse. 蟻裳 é shāng, a kind of  
petticoat. 蟻丘 é k'heh, an ant  
hill: also the name of a place. 浮

蟻 fow é, the scum of liquor.  
蟻等 é tāng, we.

螽 Fow, As 螽螽 fow chung,  
a locust.

蟹 Heae, As 螯蟹 pāng  
heae, a crab: they have 8  
legs and two claws; many of them  
have twelve spots on the back, of a  
deep vermilion colour. Their being  
full or empty of eggs depends on  
the moon. Also written 蟹

螯 Hēang, An insect, that can  
distinguish sounds; a chry-  
salis.

蝎 Hēz, A scorpion.

蜃 Heuen, Insects crawling a-  
long. 蜃蜃 heuen heuen,  
small red insects in wells; the lar-  
vae of moschettos.

螫 Ke, As 螫螫 ke chong,  
a kind of locust. Read ke,  
a frog.

蠅 Hēang, Silk-worms turning  
white, and dying.

螭 K'lin, Name of an insect.

螭 King, As 螭蟆 king ma,  
a kind of frog, with a large  
belly and short legs.

螭 Kwo, The praying mantis.

螭 Leen, As 飛螭 fei leen,  
certain flying insects, called

also 石薑 shih kēang, stone  
ginger; and 香娘 hēang nēang,

fragrant lady. They have some re-  
semblance to locusts, but smaller:

they are first produced among the  
grass, but when the cold weather

comes they fly into people's houses.  
螭 Lò, As 螺螭 kò lò, the

solitary wasp. Read lò, a  
large kind of bivalve, or chama, as

big as a peck, used as a wine cup.  
螭 鸚鵡 ying wodo, 'parrot

shell'; a snail, like a bird's  
beak, turning inwards. 螭魚 lo

yo, a fish with birds' wings, a fly-  
ing fish. 螭舟 lo chow, a fairy

boat, like the couch of the tritone.  
螭曆 lo yen, grass growing o-

ver stones. The name of a hill.  
Read ko, as 螭蘭 ko lan, the

name of a carriage.  
螭 Luy, The name of an insect.

螭 Maou, as 螭蟻 pan maou,  
tantheridae.

螭 Mēen, As 螭螭 laou  
mēen, a large kind of locust.

螭 Shē, A locust.

螭 Shén, As 螭螭 yuen  
shén, an earth worm. 曲  
螭 k'heuh shén, ditto. Read shén,

as 蜚蜚 yaen aben, frisking about. Read tan, as 蜂 tan tung, the humble bee. Read t'ho, a water lizard

蟋 S'ih, As 蟋蟀 s'ih s'uh, a cricket.

螭 S'ih, Insects.

螭 Ta, As 螭 螭 li tá, the name of an insect.

螭 Tang, As 螭 螭 tang nang, the praying mantis.

螭 T'hang, Same as the preceding.

螭 Telh, An insect that devours the joints of the stalks of grain.

螭 Tsze, The nymph of the beetle.

螭 Yen, As 螭 螭 wan yen, the form of a worm.

螭 Yen, A lizard.

螭 Y'ih, As 螭 螭 ny'ih y'ih, a small bee.

蠅 Ying, The common house-fly. 青蠅 tsing ying, a green fly. 蒼蠅 tsang ying, a bluebottle fly. 蠅虎 ying hoo, a grey kind of spider. A man's name. The fly is said to soil white substances with dark spots, and dark substances with whitish spots, thus making black white and white black, hence used metaphorically for flatterers who confound good and evil.

蠅 Yung, The name of an insect; a silk-worm.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

蟪 Chen, As 蟪 蟪 loo chen, the house lizard.

蟪 Ch'ö, A small kind of cockle; a species of monkey.

蟪 E, As 蟪 蟪 e joo, a snail.

蟪 Fei, A fabulous animal. Same as 蟪

蟪 Fow, As 蟪 蟪 fow chung, locusts.

蟪 Haou, An oyster. 蟪山 haou san, an oyster bed.

蟪 蟪相黏 haou sang l'ien, oysters adhere together.

蟪 Heun, Insects; insects produced by heat.

蟪 Hwö, As 尺蠖 ch'ih hwö, the geometrical worm, which

bends itself up and stretches itself out again. To span anything with

the fingers by successively drawing up the thumb to the middle finger,

and stretching it out again, is also called 尺蠖 ch'ih hwö. Also an

insect that feeds on the mulberry tree. Read wö, as 蟪 蟪 wö l'ö,

walking and stopping by turns. 蟪 蟪 wö h'ö, retiring into concealment. 温 蟪 wän wö, dark and

confused.

蠕 Joó, To move about; insects crawling. The name of a

Tartar horde. Read juen, to move slightly.

蟻 Ke, As 蟻 蟻 ke ying, a kind of bee.

蟻 L'ü, Crawling along.

**蠓** Mung, Small flying insects.  
**蠓蟻** mung mēē, small insects, like gnats, which delight in flying about in disorder. **蠓蚋** mung jay, insects that in the spring and summer months appear after rain, and die when the weather clears up. **蚋蟻** kow mung, a large kind of ant. **蠓蟪** mung ung, bees.

**蟬** Ning. A kind of frog.

**蟬** Peaou, The larva or nidus of the mantis. Same as **蟬**

**蟬** Pēen, A pearl oyster.

**蟬** Pin, As **蟬珠** pin ehoo, a pearl. **蟬之衣** wa pin che e, a situation on the brink of water.

**蟬** Tae, As **蟬蟪** tse tsaou, grubs or larva. **蟬蟪** tsew tse, the carpenter beetle.

**蟬** Tseē, A large kind of crab, with serrated claws & shell.

**蟬** Tsung, Name of an insect.

**蟬** Tung, As **蟬蟪** hwō tung, the tadpole.

**蟬** Twau, As **蟬魚** twau yu, a tortoise.

**蟬** Wei, As **蟬蟪** yang wei, gnats and flies, infesting cows and horses in summer.

**蟬** Ying, As **蟬蟪** ying yuen, the house lizard.

## FIFTEEN STONES.

**蠢** Ch'hun, Insects crawling about to do anything in a

stupid manner; unyielding, unsubmitive. **蠢笨** ch'hun pūn, stupid.

**蠶** Chih, As **蠶蟪** chih ch'hih, a large caterpillar.

**蠶** Choo, A poisonous insect, which bursts through its mother's back in being born.

**蠶** Fan, As **蠶蟪** chung fan, a locust.

**蠶** Hēē, Another name for the cicada.

**蠶** Hō, The poison of a sting; the sting of an insect; pain; to poison, or sting anything.

**蠶** Juen, Insects moving about.

**蠶** Juen, Same as the preceding

**蠶** Lā, Wax. **白蠶** pih lā, white wax. **蠶樹** lā shoō, the wax tree. This tree in the 5th month puts forth bunches of white flowers, which form into fruit. A small insect, like a louse, lodges in this tree, and after extracting its

juices, voids a substance, which scraped off and melted becomes wax. **蠶蟪** meih lā, bees' wax.

**蠶蟪** ch'hih, a wax candle.

**黃蠶** hwāng lā, yellow wax.

**蠶梅** lā mei, the name of a flower, the chimonanthus fragrans.

**蠶背** lā tsuy, a kind of sparrow.

**蠶** Lā, A stinging insect. **蠶尾** lā wei, a sting. Used for **蠶** lā, a grind-stone.

**蠶** Lā, An insect that eats into wood. **蠶蟪** pūng lā, the name of a lake. Read lā, a cask.

**蠶** lā lā, all in a row.

The name of a hill, and of a man. Used for 螺 le, a spiral shell. Read 4b, as 瘰癧 tsūh lō, a breaking out on the skin. Read lé, the name of an insect. 參義 san lé, divided

蠣 Lé, A kind of cockle, like a clam, but rather larger, found in the sea, and eaten by people. 牡蠣 mow lé, an oyster, abounding on the sea-shore, it adheres to rocks, one close on to another, in nests or beds. 石蠣 shīh lé, the name of a marine shell-fish.

蟪 Leu, As 諸蟪 choo leu, the name of an insect.

蠋 Luy, A flying fox; it is said to bring forth young on the wing, hence called 乘生 fei sāng, flying born.

蟪 Maou, As 蟪蟪 maou tsé, a small green kind of cicada.

蟪 Mē, As 蟪蟪 mē mung, small insects, like gnats or flies; to jump about.

蠲 Mēh, As 蠲沒 mēh mūh, to urge, to encourage.

蠲 Mīh, As 蠲蟪 chīh mīh, a bat.

蟪 Pung, As 蟪蟪 chung pung, a locust.

蟪 Séay, Name of an insect.

蠲 Sow, A word found in Buddhist books.

蟪 Ting, A silk-worm undergoing its second sleep.

蟪 T'ē, A kind of crab, found in salt water.

蟪

Tsūn, Name of an insect.

Wān, A mosquito.

Yang, Itching occasioned by insects.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

蟪

Chen, Insects in general.

Ch'hae, A poisonous insect; a sting.

Chun, As 蟪蟪 chīn chun, insects crawling about.

蟪

Choo, As 蟪蟪 chen choo, a toad. 蟪蟪 keu

choo, an edible worm, two or three feet long.

蟪

E, An ant.

蟪

Heuen, Name of an insect.

Hin, As 蟪蟪 han hin, an earth worm.

蟪

Le, As 蟪魚 le yā, a term used in Fo-k'een for a shell-fish.

蟪

Le, To cut and carve, as bowls and trenchers.

蟪

Leih, Wild silk-worms.

蟪

Loo, As 蟪蟪 loo lei, a stinking insect.

蟪

Lung, A red spotted ant.

蟪

蟪蟪 lung chīh, a kind of fox, said to have nine tails, and nine heads, with tiger's claws; it cries like an infant and eats people.

蟪

蟪蟪 keu lung, an animal that secretes pearls. 蟪蟪 heae lung, the name of a god, represented as an infant a foot and a half long, with

black clothes and a red napkin, wearing a large hat, and holding a sword and spear. 蜂 lang fung, an animal found in the olive tree, the leaves of which it resembles in colour; it has hands and feet, and calls out its own name.

蟹 Nēē, Monsters among birds, beast, or insects. Also sorrowful. 離蟹 le nēē, distressed.

熊 Neih, As 熊 neih neih, a sort of gad-fly, but smaller, and of a spotted green colour, that bites people. Read nāng, a cockle.

蠶 Pang, A surname: an erroneous form of 桑 fung.

蠶 Pin, The name of an insect.

蠶 Seau, As 蠶 seau shaou, a small long-legged spider.

蠶 Sēn, As 蠶 han sēn, a flat kind of cockle.

蠶 Sew, The name of a god.

Te, An insect that devours grain.

T'hā, A beetle that bores holes in wood.

T'hāng, An insect that eats the blade of corn.

T'hāng, A divine serpent.

Too, An insect that devours wood, or books; same as 蠹.

Too, Insects that devour things.

Tsēn, The male cicada that emits a sound.

蠹 Tsew, As 蠹 tsze tsew, a kind of spider.

蠹 Wei, As 肥蠹 fei wei, the name of a serpent. It is said to have six feet and four wings, and its appearance is indicative of drought.

蠹 Yē, The solitary wasp.

蠹 Yuen, The late silk-worm.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

蠹 Fei, An animal resembling a white ox with a snake's tail.

蠹 Fung, A bee. 蠹有 fung ch'hae yēw tūh, a bee's sting is poisonous. 土蠹 t'hoō fung, an humble bee. 馬蠹 mǎ fung, a hornet. 木蠹 mǔ fung, ditto: they are said to eat their young. 蜜蠹 mēih fung, a honey bee. 黃蠹 hwang fung, a wasp. 群蠹 che fung, ditto.

蠹旗 fung he, the name of a banner. 蠹舟 fung chow, the name of a boat. 看天蠹 tun t'hēn fung, the name of a star. Also the name of a place. Used for 鋒 fung, a point.

蠹 He, A sort of shell fish that eats into wood; the barnacle.

蠹 Jāng, or Hēang, An insect that feeds on the mulberry tree, like a snail with a long horn, and white spots on its body; it makes holes in the wood of the mulberry, into which it enters. 蠹貉 jāng kē, a small kind of

locust. Read nang, as 蟪蛄 tang nang, the praying mantis.

蜾蠃 Ke, An humble bee.

蠲 Kenen, A glow-worm produced from rotten grass.

Also clean, pure. 不蠲 pūh keuen, pure. Also bright, brilliant.

蠲其大德 keuen ké tá th, illustrated his great virtue. Also to exclude : a sickness. Read

kwei, a stone sceptre. 蠲紙 kwei th, marbled or waved paper.

蠲免 keuen mēen, to remit, as taxes.

蠱 Kob, Worms in the abdomen. 蠱毒 kōd tūh, poison.

蠱蟲 kōd chung, insects that destroy the grain. The ghost of a dead man. 蠱雕 kōd taou,

the name of an animal that cries like an infant. 蠱疑 kōd e, to doubt,

to be suspicious. 蠱卦 kōd kwà, the name of one of the diagrams.

Read yay, to flatter ; to cast metals.

蠱 Leō, As 蠱 蠱 keu leō, a beetle.

蠱 Ling, As 螟蛉 ming ling, an insect that devours the

mulberry tree.

蠱 Māng, Insects in general.

蠱 Mow, The same as 蠱 mow, an insect that eats the roots

of plants. Read mung, an unpropitious prognostic derived from the

蠱 Kēh, As 蠱 蠱 neh, a small kind of gad-fly,

a sickness proceeding from worms.

蟻 Ping, A long narrow cockle.

蟻 Sē, As 蛱蝶 kēē sē, a butterfly or moth.

蟻 Sēen, A snake.

蟻 Tean, A kind of crab.

蟻 Tsēen, Insects.

蟻 Tse, As 蠃 蠃 tse hwuy, a large kind of tortoise.

蟻 Wei, Flying ants.

蟻 Yē, As 蠃 蠃 yē ung, the solitary wasp.

蟻 Ying, A kind of cicada.

蟻 Yin, As 蟥 蟥 yin ting, worms in the abdomen.

蟻 Yung, As 蠃 蠃 yang kwei, a kind of tortoise.

蟻 Yō, As 蠃 蠃 yēb yō, a fire-fly.

蟲 EIGHTEEN STROKES.

蟲 Ch'hae, As 蠃 魚 ch'hae yō, a poisonous fish, with

a sting under its tail.

蟻 Hwuy, A large tortoise that makes a noise with its

stomach. 蟻 蟻 tse hwuy, the tortoise-shell of commerce.

蟻 ts'ing hwuy, a bitter substance found in the ground. The name of

a constellation.

蟻 Kēu, As 蠃 蠃 keu sou, the name of an insect.

蟻 K'heuen, a small insect with a yellow wing case, that feeds

on melons. One says, a stinging

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蟻 K'heuen, a small insect with a yellow wing case, that feeds

on melons. One says, a stinging

insect. Read hwan, a large tortoise.

蠅 Míh, A small gnat or mosquito.

螞 Mǒ, As 螞蟬 mǒ chow, the praying mantis.

蠹 Nēg, broken, rotten; a Buddhist word.

蠹 Míng, The mole cricket. Same as 螞 míng.

蟻 P'heih, As 蟻蝗 p'heih hwang, a kind of locust.

蠹 Shwang, Name of an insect.

蠹 Thō, As 蠹圍 thō wei, a kind of elf with a man's face, goat's horns, and tiger's claws; a satyr.

蠹 Too, An insect in wood, the dry rot. 桂蠹 kwei too, a vessel or utensil. 積穀生

蠹 tsēh kūh sūng too, accumulated grain breeds weevils. 蠹書 too shoo, a book worm. 毛蠹 maou too, a hairy caterpillar.

蠹 Taan, A silk-worm. 桑土

蠹 既蠶 san t'hoò ké tsan, ground adapted for the mulberry were stocked with silk-worms. 原

蠶 yuen tsan, the second batch or the later silk-worms. 紅蠶

hung tsan, an old silk-worm turned red. 野蠶 yay tsan, wild silk-worms. 華蠶 hwa tsan, the flowery silk-worm. 石蠶 shih tsan,

a small insect found in books. 雪

蠶 seuh tsan, the snow-worm, or insects produced in snow. 蠶室

tsan shih, the temple in which they sacrifice to 蠶神 tsan tsan, the

god of the silk-worm. The name of a place and of a man.

蟻 Tsang, Rocks high and dangerous.

魏 Wei, The second brood of silk-worms.

蜂 Yih, A small bee; same as 蜂

Yuen, Same as 蜃 yuen, the late silk-worm.

# NINETEEN STROKES.

蠶 Ch'hun, To go out, to undertake, to move about.

蠶 Chun, Insects moving about

蠶 E, An ant.

蠶 Hēh, A sort of mole cricket.

蠶 Hwang, Name of an insect.

蠶 Le, As 蜥蜴 tsan tsan, a dragon without horns. One says, an insect.

蠻 Mán, The barbarians of the south. 蠻夷 mán é, barbarians generally. 蠻蠻 mán

ke, the outer regions. 綿蠻 mēen mán, the cry of a bird. The name of a river, and a surname. 蠻

蠻 mán mán, a kind of bird.

蠶 Meih, As 蠶沒 meih mēh, to urge, to encourage.

蠶 Nan, Name of an insect.

蠶 Se, A centipede with angular legs, a scutigera.

蠶 Shwang, Name of an insect.

蠶 Tsēn, Insects eating away anything.



## TWENTY STROKES.

螭  
蜚  
蠊

Chué, As 螭 chué  
maou, a spider.

Fei, An insect, that carries  
another on its back.

Kě, As 蠊 kě  
t'heau, a female monkey.

## TWENTY-ONE STROKES.

蝎

Chüh, A flea 蝎 chüh  
yu, a spider. 蝎  
k'heuen chüh, ditto, also a centipede.

鰓

Le, A kind of shell-fish.

蜜

Melh, Honey.

蝻

T'hä, As 蝻 t'hä,  
the name of an insect.

蟊

Tsö, A small kind of cic-  
da, of a green colour.

蛄

Ying, A book worm.

蠕

蟢

Yung, The silk-worm.

## TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

螭

Chä, As 螭 chä maou,  
a spider.

蘭

Lin, A moschetto.

蟥

Wän, The name of an in-  
sect. 蟥 yän wän, in-  
sects curled up

## TWENTY-THREE &amp; MORE STROKES.

蟬

Hsien, A small cockle; a  
mytilus.

蟬

Lwan, As 蟬 lwan  
keu, the name of an insect.

蠊

Ling, A fire-fly.

蠊

Lwan, A kind of dragon.

蠊

## THE 143RD RADICAL.

血 Heuë.

血

Heuë, Blood. 受血于母  
show heuë yü mö, we re-  
ceive blood from our mothers. 凡

有血氣者 fän yèu heuë  
k'hè chây, all who have blood and

breath. 地血 té heuë, madder.

泣血 k'eh heuë, to weep blood,

i. e. to weep bitterly. 血脈

heuë mèih, the blood in one's veins.

羊血 yang heuë, sheep's blood.

寧

Ting, To stop, to cease.

壺

Hwang, Blood. 壺

壺

hwang che, a pool of blood.

夢

King, To be settled.

## FOUR STROKES.

缺

Heuë, Broken.

盪

Hwang, Blood rushing to  
the heart.

衄

Nüh, As 衄 pe nüh,  
haemorrhage from the nose.

驚

king nüh, blood flowing  
from the nose through fright. To be

defeated. 小衄 seau nüh, a  
slight defeat. 衄 chüh nüh,

may we not be routed.

𩚑

Pei, Clotted blood. 赤如

𩚑

血 ts'eh joë pei heuë,  
as red as clotted blood. Read pew,

an unformed foetus. Read foo, the

name of a plant.

## FIVE STROKES.

鮮

Hin, To smear vessels with  
blood, in order to consecrate

them. 鮮車甲 hin keu k'ä,

to consecrate the chariots and armour. Used for 彘 hin.

鯀 Mh, The pulse. Same as 脉

## SIX STROKES.

衆 Ch'ung, All, the whole, the multitude: properly written 目 m'uh radical

𩚑 Kih, As 𩚑 血 kih heuē, the face smeared with blood.

脈 Mh, The veins of blood in the human body; the pulse.

𩚑 Ne, A name given to the sacrifice of a fowl, when the book of punishments is opened.

Also the blood of the ear; alluding to the ancients cutting of the hairs of the victim's ears before they sacrificed them, intimating that they visited the gods to hear. To consecrate by smearing blood.

## SEVEN STROKES.

𩚑 Mwan, To smear anything with blood.

𩚑 Neth, To be sorrowful.

𩚑 Tsuy, The private parts of an infant.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𩚑 Gōw, To vomit.

𩚑 H'han, Clotted sheep's blood: they say that the kind of water-lily roots will prevent blood from coagulating. 𩚑 血

𩚑 k'han heuē k'ang, sheep's blood soup.

𩚑 H'wā, Dog's blood.

盟 Ming, An oath, a covenant, ratified with blood.

## NINE STROKES.

𩚑 K'h'ih, To vomit, to eructate; the noise of scolding.

𩚑 Tsia, The moisture arising from the breath.

## TEN STROKES.

𩚑 Ching, Pickled vegetables.

𩚑 Ke, To scoop up blood with anything, in order to smear a sacrifice; to cut off.

𩚑 Mh, Dirt, filth.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

𩚑 Hse, The filth occasioned by blood.

𩚑 San, The blood staunched.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𩚑 Chow, To strike and draw blood.

𩚑 Hw'ay, A bloody face.

𩚑 Ke, To scoop blood. Same as 𩚑

𩚑 Tseu, Pickled vegetables.

## THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

𩚑 Nung, A bloody swelling.

𩚑 Yē, Blood.

𩚑 Mōē, Blood and filth. 𩚑 𩚑 𩚑 woomēē tsung

shlin, to defile the ancestral dwelling. 𩚑 𩚑 𩚑 pūn wēf mēē

mēn, he smeared his face with dung and filth. A hemorrhage at the nose.

畫 Heih, The pain of a wound  
 畫 畫 傷 心 heih shang  
 sin, the mind and wounded.

## THE 144TH RADICAL.

## 行 Hing.

行 Hing, A step; to walk, to lift up the foot in walking, to put one foot before another. To go, to proceed, to go towards. Also a road, a way, a manner of action.  
 行路 hing loó, to go along the road. 腳行 k'heó hing, to go on foot. 行者 hing chây, a walker. 旅行 lé hing, to travel. 行人 hing jin, a passenger. 五行 woó hing, the five elements, wood, metal, fire, earth, and water. 行禮 hing lé, to pay compliments. 行語 hing yá, to talk, to speak. 歌行 ko hing, to sing along the road. 行止 hing ché, in motion, or at rest. Read hing, the traces of walking, conduct, actions. 德行 tih hing, virtuous conduct. 行爲 hing wei, practice, deeds. 修行 sew hing, to cultivate moral conduct. A surname. Read häng, arranged; a row. 行伍 häng woó, rank and file. 行列 häng löó, all in a row. 一行 yih häng, a rank of 100 men. 百行 pih häng, 100 ranks, or 10,000 men. 中行 chung häng, a double surname. 太行 t'hái häng, the name of a hill. 輩行 peí häng, a class. 行行 häng häng, hard and firm; robust. 十

三行 shih saw häng, the foreign factories at Canton.

## THREE STROKES.

衡 Häng, The name of a hill.  
 衍 K'han, To go joyfully. 衍樂 k'han lö, pleased. 衍定 k'han ting, settled, at ease. Read k'hän, to speak sincerely.  
 衍 Kwei, Towards.  
 衍 Yen, Water overflowing; the tide flowing towards the sea; a wide marsh; handsome, beautiful. 釀酒有衍 se tsuó yéw yen, wine strained becomes beautiful. To spread. 廣衍 kwäng yen, to spread wide. 遊衍 yew yen, to wander about at ease. 衍沃 yen yü, a flat level country. 曼衍 man yen, interminable, inexhaustible. 沙衍 sha yen, sand mixed with water. 篋衍 k'eh yen, a box, a trunk. 衍衍 yen yen, to go along, to pass by, as a fragrant breeze. 胸衍 kau yen, the name of a place. A surname. Read yén, to advance. 衍衍 yén yén, a sacrifice.

## FOUR STROKES.

衍 Hang, As 衍衍 hang yuen, a common expression for musicians.  
 衍 Hing, Walking about.  
 衍 Ya, To wait upon, to be in attendance; a surname.  
 衍 Yuen, As 衍衍 hang yuen, musicians.

## FIVE STROKES.

**街** Hēen, To boast, to brag.  
**街女不貞** hēen nei pūh ching, a boasting female is not chaste.  
**街士不信** hēen szī pūh sū, a bragging scholar is not to be believed.  
**自街** taze hēen, to vaunt one's-self.  
**街賣** hēen mād, to offer for sale.

**街** Ling, A way, a road.  
**街** Shūh, 技術 che shūh, a contrivance, an art, a plan,  
**法術** fā shūh, conjuring tricks.  
**街家** shūh kēa, persons who form plans or play tricks. 心  
**街** sin shūh, sentiments, principles, modes of thinking.  
**街** tāu shūh, a way, a road; principles.  
**街業** shūh nēē, a profession.  
**同街** tāng shūh, of the same profession.  
**邑街** yīh shūh, a street in the midst of a city; a hundred families form a ward, and ten wards a **街** shūh, or quarter. Also a trace. Used for **述** shūh, to relate. Read tauy, the outside territory of the six nobles. Used for **遂** suy, a district containing 12,500 families.

## SIX STROKES.

**街** Fei, To walk secretly; to go incognito.  
**街** Hang, A road in a village; the gate of dī'to; a private way to a harem.  
**街** Keac, A street, a way, a thoroughfare. **對街** táy keac, opposite streets. **長街**

chang keac, a long street. **街路** keac loe, a way. **出街** ch'hūh keac, to go out into the street. **街上** keac sháng, in the way. **街事** keac ting, the name of a pavilion. **免街** wán keac, the name of a place. **天街** t'hiēn keac, the name of a constellation. **氣街** k'hé keac, the place of the femoral artery.

**街** K'hēb, Weary.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**街** Hēen, To boast, to cry up; to offer for sale.  
**街** Yā, In ancient times the tent of the chief, hence taken for **衙府** yā fò, a court, the seat of a magistrate. **衙門** yā mūn, a court of justice. **衙參** yā san, to collect together early and late. **天子衙** t'hiēn tszē yā, the residence of the emperor. The name of a place, and a surname. Read yu, as **衙衙** yu yu, walking along. Also distant. Read yā, to withstand.

**衙** Yung, A lane. **衙道** yung tāu, a street.

## EIGHT STROKES

**衙** Tsēen, To tread; a trace, a footstep.

## NINE STROKES.

**街** Ch'hung, To pass along a road. **天下之街** t'hiēn hēá che ch'hung, the thoroughfares of the empire. To sustain; to go towards, to rush against. **衝突** ch'hung t'hūh, to run against and.

denly. 衛車 ch'hung chay, the name of a carriage. 蒙衛 mung ch'hung, the name of a boat. 折衛萬里 chě ch'hung wán lè, to spread over 10,000 miles of country. 折衛都尉 chě ch'hung too wei, the title of a general who breaks the onward force of a foe. 中衛 chung ch'hung, the pulse felt at the tip of the middle finger. 衛衛 ch'hung ch'hung, to go along. Read ch'hàng, as 衛莢 ch'hàng tsung, entering in together; mutually to rush on one another. Read ch'húng, to desire.

衛 Hín, As 衛衛 hín hín, to steal along in the dark. Read hēen, opened out.

衛 Hoo, As 衛衛 hootung, a street.

衛 Hwuy, Handsome, beautiful.

衛 Wei, As 衛衛 hoo wei, to defend. Written 衛  
TEN STROKES.

衛 Chun, True, correct, unmixed.

衛 Háng, A weight, a balance.

衛平 háng ping, even, well-adjusted: that by which we ascertain the weight and quantity of things. 玉衡 yüh háng, the pearly adjuster, an instrument employed by hun fu astronomical purposes; a kind of armillary sphere, with a tube for determining the motions of the planets. 衡瑋 háng cháng, a kind of cup or ladle, four

inches in diameter. The place between the eyes. 揚衛含笑 yáng háng hán seaóu, she lifted up her forehead and concealed a smile. Also the name of a southern constellation. Used for 橫 hwáng, across, athwart. 楅衡 pēih háng, a pole across the horns of a bull, to prevent its goring people. A weight of ten Chinese pounds; a string to hold on a hat; a forester. 阿衡 a háng, the great adjuster; a title applied to a prime-minister, in ancient times. The name of a place, and a hill; also of a river, and a surname. Used for 藹 háng, as 藹藹 háng, the water chesnut.

衛 Wei, To guard against, to restrain, to defend. 護衛 hóo wei, to guard. 相衛 shang wei, to defend one another. 營衛 ying wei, a place of defence; a guard station. 衛圻 wei ke, a border, a territory. 宿衛 sùh wei, to lodge. 榮衛 yung wei, glory, honour. 精衛 tsing wei, name of a bird, with a speckled head, white beak, and red legs. The name of a country, a river, & a surname.

衛 Yu, To stop, to restrain. Read soó, to cleanse.

ELEVEN AND MORE STROKES.

衛 Sùh, To follow, to lead. Same as 率 sùh.

衛 k'heu, A thoroughfare. 衛道 k'heu taoú, a public road, or way; a place where two ways meet. 天衛 t'heén heu, the name of a star. 檀衛 tan k'heu,

the name of a market. The name of a district, and a surname. Read *keu*, to walk.

## THE 145TH RADICAL.

衣 E.

**衣** E, Clothes, garments, particularly for the upper part of the body. **衣服** e fūh, clothes generally. The former kings **垂衣裳** shuy e shang, let their garments fall easily about them, and the empire was governed. **衣以飾外** e è shūh wae, garments are intended for external ornament, virtue for internal. **絲衣** sze e, sacrificial garments. **寢衣** shin e, night clothes, sleeping garments.

**中衣** chung e, middle garments, i. e. between the outer and inner dress. **心衣** sin e, a part of the dress that covers the stomach and heart. **面衣** meén e, a covering for the face. **耳衣** ùrh e, ditto for the ears. **綴衣** chuy e, an officer who takes care of the wardrobe. **著衣** chǒ e, to put on clothes. **白衣** pīh e, plain clothes, used as a designation for those who have not yet entered office. **衣冠** e kwan, full dress.

**半衣** nēw e, ravelled hemp plaited together, and used as a coverlet. **垣衣** hwân e, moss. A surname, and a man's name.

**青衣** tsing e, the name of a place. Read é, to clothe, to cover any one with clothing; to put on clothes.

**身衣袖緹** shen e chaw t'wan,

clothed in silks and satins. Read *yin*, a surname.

衲

Leaou, As **衲衣** keaou leaou, a small pair of breeches; small clothes, short breeches, worn by fishermen.

率

Tsūh, An inferior officer, engaged in some employment and dressed in livery. A carnation or red colour; red clothes: a travelling whip. A company of 100 men, or the officer over such, a centurion: some say, 200 men.

積率

tsēh tsūh, the name of a constellation of 12 stars, near the Scorpion. Read *leūh*, to exhaust.

率

leūh tsēō, to carry to the utmost the duties of one's office.

Also the end. **不率** pūh leūh, without end. The death of a great officer. Read *tsūh*, hasty.

勿應

**率** wūh ying tsūh, do not answer hastily. Read *tsūh*, piled up in a dangerous manner. Read *tsuy*, to aid, to assist. Also written **率**

**率** wūh ying tsūh, do not answer hastily. Read *tsūh*, piled up in a dangerous manner. Read *tsuy*, to aid, to assist. Also written **率**

## THREE STROKES.

衲

Chǒ, A single garment. **衲襖** chǒ tan, a petticoat: also a cool dress. Read *p'heau*, the lappet of a garment; that which laps over.

袖

E, The border of a garment, a selvage; a sleeve, or cuff.

衲

Kan, To smooth out clothes with the hand.

衲

Kēang, The girdle of a garment; a sash for fastening on clothes.

**袄** Kung, As 袄褂 kung shin, the lappet of a coat, which wraps over as a defence against the cold.

**表** Peaù, The outer garments; anything external, the outside of things. 海表 haè peaù, the outskirts of the sea. 表裡 peaù lè, the outside and the inside; the coat and its lining.

**表** 異 peaù é, to wander at beyond measure. 望表 wáng peaù, a signal; to look towards. 立木

以爲表 lèih mǔh à wèi peaù, set up a pole for a signal. 笄表

tséen peaù, a memorial to those in authority. 上表 sháng peaù,

he sent up a statement; such documents, however, are not drawn up in the form of petitions. Also the small or fag end of anything. 表

表 peaù peaù, displayed. The name of a place, and a surname: to know. 表兄弟 peaù heung té, cousins by the mother's side.

時辰表 shé shin peaù, a watch. 表出 peaù ch'hih, to manifest abroad.

**袂** Phan, A sash for binding on clothes.

**衫** San, A jacket, a spencer, a small coat, a single coat.

汗衫 han san, a shirt, or shift

衫褲 san k'hoó, jacket and trousers.

穿衫 ch'hwán san, to put on clothes. 脫衫 t'ho san,

to put off clothes. 襖衫 lau san, jacket and trousers in one.

**袂** The, To hold together with the hand the lappet of a garment, when it flies open.

**衲** Tō, To open out garments wide.

**袂** Tsae, The lappet of a garment. 襟袂 low tsae, the part of a coat that laps over the breast. 袂袂 tsae keae, the part of a garment that covers the knees.

**裙袂** keun tsae, a petticoat. To strip up the sleeves of a garment.

**袂** Yih, A jacket; black clothes.

**衲** Yu, As 諸衲 choo yu, embroider'd female garments

**衲** Yu, To bundle up clothes. Same as the above.

## FOUR STROKES.

**袂** Che, Hairy garments. 袂 袂 te che, a short dress, worn by religious devotees.

**袂** Ch'hae, Rough hairs in a garment, that prick like fish bones.

**神** Ch'hung, The breech, a pair of breeches.

**袂** Choo, Red clothes. Same as 袂

**袂** Chung, The waist-band of the breeches, brought together in the form of an ox's head. A fold, or plait.

**衷** Chung, Good. They say that the Great Supreme is

**隆衷** lung chung, abundantly good to the people. 無克不

**衷** wó k'hang p'hi chung, invariably good. Also the middle. 衷

正 chung ching, to hit, the due medium, and pursue what is right. Also sincere. 不衷 pūh chung, insincere. 通衷 t'hung chung, to pass through the midst. 衷心 chung sin, the heart. 裏衣 chung e, inner garments. A surname. Read chung, to hit the centre. 折衷 chē chung, to determine on that which is suitable; to find out the due medium.

袂 Fao, The front lappet of a coat; a double garment; a double pair of trousers. 袂 襖 fso jaou, the sheath of a sword.

粉 Fun, Large wide clothes, long garments. 粉 襖 fun pae, flowing robes. Read pun, long beautiful robes.

袷 Heac, As 袷 袷 heac tseib, a covering for the knees. Read heac, plain clothes. Long robes.

裏 Heung, Long mourning robes.

短 Hoo, Short garments.

袂 Jen, The border or selvage of a garment; an upper garment worn by a bride. The lower hem of a garment, which with women must cover the knees. Read chān, the covering for the front, an apron; the lap.

袂 Jih, Common every-day clothing. Read nesh, a female garment, worn next the person; a chemise.

袂 Jiu, The lappet of a garment; the side lappet of a coat; the place where garments overlap. 袂 席 jin seih, to sleep on a mat; a single mat. The waist of anything; also of a coffin, in which the two ends are large and the middle small, round which the coffin is thrice bound. 袂 袂 jin yin, the front lappet of a coat.

袂 Ke, The cuff of a sleeve.

袂 Kesh, The hinder part of a garment. Read k'esh, the collar of a coat.

袂 Keun, A Tartar dress. 袂 袂 keun heuen, plain black clothes. Also pure.

袂 K'he, As 袂 袂 k'he che, the dress of a nun, a sort of hairy surplice. Read che, to go towards. Read t'he, a red and yellow kind of embroidery.

袂 K'hin, A large covering, a pall, a single coverlet.

袂 Kin, A small sash for binding on clothes; a crossed collar to a coat. 青 袂 tsing kin, a green collar. Read kin, a shoestring. 袂 結 kin kē, a tie, a tape for binding; to tie, to fasten.

袂 Kwān, Imperial robes, adorned with embroidered dragons. 袂 免 kwān mēn, robe and crown. Used for 袂 keuen, a section. 袂 袂 kwān kwān, agreeable to listen to. 袂 袂 chao kwān, a red robe.



裹  
袂

Left, A fast tie, anything wound fast round.

襖, A sleeve; to open out; a wide open sleeve to admit of the free motion of the arm.

袂 jàng mè, 'to take hold of one's sleeve. 擔袂 tâu mé, the name of a country, near Cambodia.

袖 joo mé, short sleeves. 分袂 fun mé, to take leave of a friend.

衲

Nà, The sheath of a sword.

衲衣 nà e, priests' garments. 被衲 p'he nà, to take the surplice. 百衲 pih nà, the name of a karp.

祖

New, Soft clothing.

裴

Pe, The sleeve of a coat.

裴袖, The end of a sleeve; the cuff.

袖

P'hó, As 袖 pe p'hó, the sleeve of a garment.

Read fih, clothes worn by barbarians.

褻

Sây, Awry, crooked; carnal thoughts. 褻 k'he

sây, strange, uncouth fellows. 褻

人 sây jín, wicked persons. Used for 邪 sây.

衰

Shwae, Small, diminished, dwindled, out off, worn a-

way, come to nothing; weak, fine, minute; to fade, to decline. 衰

微 shwae wé, dwindled away.

衰弱 shwae nêô, weak, feeble.

衰邁 shwae mǎé, enfeebled

through age. Read ts'huy, to set in order. Read tsuy, as 新衰 tsán tsuy, mourning clothes, the

borders of which are left unhemmed. The name of a city. Used for

裘 shwuy, rain garments.

袂 Tan, The border, or selvage of a garment.

袖 Tow, The sleeve of a garment.

袂 Yuen, Long robes; name of a district, and a surname.

FIVE STROKES.

衲

Ch'hen, Garments flapping about, Read tēen, the lapet of a coat.

袂

Chih, The sheath of a sword; a mould. Used for 袂 chih.

裹

Chih, The covering or wrapper of a book. 開裹 k'hae

chih, to open a volume. 繫裹 pwan chih, a satchel. To pierce with a needle.

衫

Chin, Plain black clothes; a border, or selvage; a single garment, worn in summer. 衫

衣 chin e, embroidered clothes. Read chin, the front part of a garment without lining. Read chin, garments of one colour.

衲

Ching, As 衲 ching chung, children's clothes.

衲

Choo, Old clothes, mean apparel.

施

E, The middle part of a garment. Read é, the lower border of a garment. 緇施 taze

é, the black edge of a garment. Also a sleeve.

衲

é, A long coverlet; long robes. 衲 tow é, a short sleeve.

衲

é, A long coverlet; long robes. 衲 tow é, a short sleeve.

衲

é, A long coverlet; long robes. 衲 tow é, a short sleeve.

衲

é, A long coverlet; long robes. 衲 tow é, a short sleeve.

**祥** Fan, Plain uncoloured garments. 祥延 fan yen, clothes for warm weather.

**袡** Foh, Full dress.

**拂** Füh, A covering for the knees.

**袂** Go, As 袂袂 go to, clothed, dressed Weak.

**袪** Hsien, As 袪服 hsien fuh, good clothing. Black clothes

**袷** Heu, A large pair of breeches.

**袻** Ho, A sleeve. Read kwa, a small shirt, or banyan. Read k'ho, double clothes.

**袼** Jen, The border of a garment. Same as 袼

**袽** Jung, Devil's dress. Read yung, long clothes.

**袿** K'ä, A short jacket; a sort of waistcoat, without sleeves

**袽** K'ien, Old clothes.

**袿** K'heu, The sleeve of a coat; a bandage to wind round.

**袽** chih k'heu, to take hold of the end of a sleeve. Also the mouth of a sleeve; to whisk one's sleeve.

**袴** Kow, Leggings made to cover the thighs, and appear like pantaloons, but without any breech; mourning clothes. Read kow, the fold of a petticoat.

**袽** Li, As 袽袽 li li, old tattered garments.

**袽** Lesh, A bandage to wind round anything.

**衿** Ling, As 直衿 chih ling, the outer garment of a bride. Some say, the lower part of a bridal dress.

**袷** Mō, A sash for tying round garments. Read wā, stockings.

**袷** Mow, All the parts of a dress above the girdle. Also long, and long robes. 廣袷 kwang mow, east, west, north, and south.

**袷** Na, Torn clothes, tattered garments.

**袖** Nā, The girdle of common people. Read jash, short garments.

**祝** Né, A mourning head-dress. Read né, as 壽裙 he né, well-dressed.

**袷** Paou, A bundle, a wrapper. Read paou, the front lappet of a garment; also a court-dress hanging down. Read p'haou, as 袷囊 p'haou nang, warm soft clothing. Used for the following.

**袍** Paou, A long garment, a robe; a lady's crimson dress connected from top to bottom, and bordered all round. 緇袍 wān paou, warm clothing. The front lappet of a coat. 涕沾袍 te-chen paou, he moistened the lappet of his coat with tears. Outer garments.

**袷** Paou, A long robe.

**被** Pe, Sleeping clothes. 被單 pe tan, a coverlet; to

cover over a person when he sleeps. To cover over. 覆被 fūh pe, to overshadow. 天被汝 t'hiên pe nè, may Heaven spread its protection over you. Also to reach to. 光被四方 kwang pe sze fang, his glory extended everywhere. The outside of anything: also prepared. 被具 pe keú, faithfully provided. 被邊 pe pēn, side, border, as of a country. 被加 pe kēa, to add to 被把 pe pa, the space enclosed by placing the end of the finger against the thumb. 被負 pe fū, to sustain, to bear, to endure. 被廬 pe lū, the name of a place. Used as a sign of the passive. 被福 pe ch'hang, loose garments not bound round with a girdle. A hairy covering; a man's name, and a surname.

**秘** Pēh, To pierce with holes.  
**帊** P'ha, A curtain, a veil. Read meih, as 絳帊 hēang meih, an ornamental head dress, distinguishing the rank of persons in the army. 警帊 shōw meih, a turban.

**被** Pō, A kind of dress, worn by foreigners. Read fūh, a garment covering the knees; an apron for the knees.

**袒** Po, Clothed.

**袖** Sew, A sleeve, that through which the hand passes. Also to receive, because the Chinese put up their hands into their sleeves. 好大袖 haòu tá sew, a toler-

ably large receptacle. 半袖 pwan sew, short sleeves.

**褌** Shaou, The top part of pantalons; the waist-band of the breeches: also the lapet of a garment.

**褌** Shūh, A scabbard. Read chūh, a coarse ream.

**袂** Shūh, A hole or slash in a garment. Read heut, devil's clothes; long robes.

**袂** Te, As 袂襖 te chow, short garments; a short jacket for absorbing the perspiration. A banyan.

**袋** T'hae, A bag, or sack.

**袒** Than, As 袒襖 t'han selh, to strip up the sleeves.

**袒左** t'han twò, to strip up the sleeve of the left arm. **袒右** t'han yéw, ditto of the right arm. **鄣袒** pe t'han, a garment for absorbing the perspiration. **差袒** sew t'han, ditto. Read chen, the seams of a garment opening.

**袍** T'ho, The back part of a garment; the tail or train of a robe. **袍袍** t'ho t'ho, beautiful. Read t'hò, open and loose.

**袒** T'hò, As 袒襖 t'hò tselh, the part of a garment that covers the knees. To open out the collar of a coat, to make it roomy.

**袒袒** t'hò t'han, broad & wide. **袒** Teu, A good business. **袒** Read táday, the name of a district.

**袒袒** t'hò t'han, broad & wide. **袒** Teu, A good business. **袒** Read táday, the name of a district.

**袂** Tse, A bag for clothes; a wrapper for garments. **袂**  
衣 tse e, a single garment with-  
out lining.

**裝** Tsze, Garments not smooth-  
ed out, crumpled up. Read  
tze, a double garment. Read tse,  
the part where garments lap over.

**袂** Tse, A single garment.  
Read tse, the seam of a  
garment.

**祠** Tze, As 祠釋 tze wei,  
the wool of cloth.

**襪** Yaou, As 襪襪 mēē  
yaou, the leg of a stocking.

## SIX STROKES.

**袂** Che, The name of a place.  
Read k'hé, to open out  
clothes. Read t'hò, weak clothes,  
easily torn. To cover.

**袂** Chén, A piece of cloth be-  
tween the coat & the lining.  
Ch'hung, as 袂袂 ch'hung  
k'heü, a short jacket.

**袂** Choo, Garments that fit the  
person.

**袂** Choo, Red garments; to  
clothe the body. 袂 襦  
choo joo, short garments. Read  
ch'hoo, good; excellent. 袂 襦  
choo keten, a robe and crown.

**袂** E, A long coverlet, long  
robes.

**袂** Füh, As 包袱 paou füh,  
a wrapper for clothes.

**袂** Hvae, to put up the sleeves;  
to hide anything, as the  
Chinese do up their sleeves.

**袂** Jin, The lappet of a gar-  
ment.

**袂** Joo, As 袂袂 choo joo,  
tattered garments. 衣 袂  
e joo, rags used for stopping the  
leaks of vessels.

**袂** Jung, As 袂衣 jung'e,  
a foreign dress.

**袂** Ke, The name of a place.  
Read che, long handsome  
robes. Read no, as 袂袂 go no,  
clothed.

**袂** Kē, A double dress, with-  
out wadding; a coat with  
its lining. Read k'hē, a crooked  
collar, worn at courts and sacrifices,  
two inches broad. 袂 輅 kē kō,  
the second chariot. Read k'heü,  
the seam of a garment; one says,  
a lappet.

**袂** Kēang, The name of a plant.  
Keaou, As 袂衤 keaou  
leaou, a small pair of breech-  
es; small clothes.

**袂** Kē, To lay hold of the  
lappet of one's coat. 袂 之  
kē che, to hold in the lap.

**袂** Kēen, The name of an an-  
cient dress.

**袂** Kēen, An ancient garment

**袂** Keuèn, Dull, dispirited,  
without, destitute.

**袂** K'hoó, Coverings for the  
legs, trousers. Long pan-  
taloons are called 袂 頭 taou tun.  
and short drawers, 袂 衤 keaou  
leaou; the modern name is 袂  
袴 leaou k'hoó, breeches. 襦

袴 joo k'hoó, jacket and trowers.

袴褶 k'hoó t'há, a sort of trowsers, without a breech. 套袴 t'haóu k'hoó, overalls.

袿 Kwei, A long tunic; the upper garment of females, wide above and narrow below. 袿

裳 kwei shang, gown and petticoat. 華袿 hwa kwei, an embroidered coat. Read kwei, the tail of a coat. Also a sleeve.

裂 Le, Broken, as a carriage. 裂敝 le pe, out of repair. 裂

裂 Lë, Cuttings, the remnant of what is cut off; to tear, to split, to rend. 裂破 lë p'hó,

broken, torn. 裂衣 lë e, torn clothes. 滅裂 mē lë, destroyed, ruined. Read lé, as 蟠裂

pan lé, a hollow girdle, used also for keeping money in. A man's name. 裂竹 lë chüh, to split bamboos. 夔裂 pēh lë, torn.

裏 Leih, A bandage. 裏

格 Lö, As 襁褓 gow lö, a blobber-bib for children. Read kō, a sleeve. 格被 kō yih, a sleeve proceeding from the armhole.

袷 Lung, The waist-band of breeches. 無袷之袴 woó lung che k'hoó, pantaloons without a waist-band. One says, a petticoat. Read t'hung, a jacket with short sleeves.

裊 Míh, As 裊褊 míh fūh, a covering for the belly. 裊

裊 Shih, To bind, to tie.

袖 Suu, The end of a collar.

Read heuen, good clothes.

褌 Te, A covering for the breast and back, without arms.

褌 To, As 褌褌 han to, a sleeve.

裁 Tsae, To make clothes; to tear up cloth. 裁縫 tsae

fung, a tailor. 通裁 t'hung tsae, a single cloth coat. To regulate.

裁其有餘 tsae ké yèw yú, to cut off what which is redundant.

自裁 tsae tsae, to kill one's self. Used for 財 tsae, wealth. 製

裁 ché tsae, to regulate. 聽主裁 t'hing choó tsae, let the master decide.

褌 Ts'heih, As 褌 ts'heih tsaih, a covering for the knees

褌 Tsan, A girdle, a small sash; to fasten clothes.

褌 Urh, Garments not smoothed out; the seam of a garment gathered.

褌 Yih, Long robes.

褌 Yin, To dress one's self; clothes with linings.

褌 Yuen, The lappet and sleeve of a coat.

SEVEN STROKES.

褌 Ch'ing, As 褌 ch'ing ko

褌 ch'ing, part of the body naked, as is the case with poor persons who labour. Also garments

flying abroad; to carry anything in the girdle. 褌衣 ch'ing e, to

fold up clothes without putting them into a bundle.

**衫** Chiu, Black clothes. 衫崖 chun gae, a black overhanging shore.

**裝** Chwang, as 裝束 chwang sūh, to bind anything on. To bind anything round; to stow up; to stow away.

**裔** é, The tail or skirt of a coat; the side or border of a country. 四裔 saé é, the outside countries. 苗裔 meáou é, descendants. 後裔 hów é, posterity. 裔裔 é é, walking about; flying and floating about. 融裔 yung é, a long sound.

**褙** Fei, The sleeve of a coat. Go, Garments fully adorned: full dress.

**褙** He, A girdle, a sash.

**褙** Hwan, A slobber-bib for children.

**褙** Kéé, Clothes provided with lining. Same as 袷 kéé, also the lappet of a coat. 懷袷 hwae kéé, to hide in the bosom.

**褙** Keuen, small narrow clothes

**褙** K'he, To bind; a napkin.

**裙** K'heun, A petticoat; a plaited petticoat. 中裙 chung k'heun, an under petticoat. The side of a tortoise-shell.

**裘** K'hew, Fur garments. 狐裘 hao k'hew, a fox skin dress. 救寒莫如重裘 kéw hán mō joé chúng k'hew, nothing is so good a defence against the cold as thick furs. 披裘公

p'he k'hew kung, a man's name. 蕘裘 t'hoé k'hew, the name of a place. 裘氏 k'hew she, the name of a pavilion. A surname.

**裊** K'hwan, To accomplish; to bind on clothes.

**裊** K'ih, As 衣裊 e k'ih, the skirt of a garment: found in Buddhist books. Read h'ae, the steps of a hall. Read kae, as 樂 kae yó, the music played in an ancestral temple.

**裊** K'ih, The front lappet of a garment.

**裊** Lang, As 裊裊 lang sang, old clothes, worn out garments.

**裏** Lè, The lining of a coat. 綠衣黃裏 lüh e hwáng lè, a green coat with yellow lining. 裏面 lè mēen, the inside; within. 在家裏 tsae k'ea lé, at home. 治裏 ché là, the influence of right principles.

Also written 裡

**褙** Lew, As 衣褙 e lew, the lappet of a garment. The ornament of a long robe.

**褙** Lung, A suit of clothes.

**褙** Mūh, the seam of a garment.

**褙** Neaou, As 驪驄 yaou neaou, an excellent horse.

**褙** Neaou tsan, three degrees of rank; also to tie a horse with silk fringes.

**補** Pōo, To mend clothes, to repair a rent. 補關 pōo k'ue, to make up a deficiency. 補

助 pòt tsòb, to help. 補益  
pòt yih, to aid, assist. A number, a  
mounting to a thousand millions.  
The name of a city.

裒 Pow, To collect, to assem-  
ble. Many. To lessen.  
裒多 pow to, to lessen the  
many.

袈 Sha, As 袈裟 kē sha,  
a surplice; a priest's gown.

裱 Shaou, The lappet of a gar-  
ment. Also gatherings or  
folds, as in a petticoat. The waist-  
band of a pair of breeches; the top  
of pantaloons.

褌 Shen, A warm chariot;  
a napkin. 褌褌 yuen shen,  
a kind of collar.

裱 Shin, As 裱褙 kung shin,  
the lappet of a coat that can  
be wrapped over when it is cold.

褌 Shoo, An old jacket; a long  
coat. 褌褌 shoo joo,  
the tail or skirt of a coat.

視 Shwuy, dresses presented at  
funerals; to dress in mourn-  
ing on hearing of a funeral. To  
sacrifice.

褌 Téen, The collar of a coat.

褌 Tsé, To cut off. 褌不  
絕 tsé pāh tsuē, to cut  
but not entirely.

褌 Ts'heuen, The head band  
of a pair of breeches.

褌 Tsò, Short garments.

褌 Ung, Clothes: the dress of  
foreigners.

褌 Wan, Apparel.

褌 Yih, As 褌香 yih hēang,  
a perfume bag attached to  
one's clothes. To wind round, to  
bind. The case of a book; a wrap-  
per for several volumes.

褌 Yu, Abundance of clothes  
and goods. 寬裕 k'hwān yu,  
liberal, kind. 優裕 yew yu, agree-  
able and gentle.

EIGHT STROKES.

製 Ché, To cut out, to regulate;  
a fur dress. 製製 lè ché,  
a fox skin. A rain cloak. To  
make, to form; a manner. 楚製

tsò ché, the fashion of the Tsòb,  
country. Used for 致 ché, to cause.  
製藥 ché yó, to compound me-  
dicines. 裁製 tsāi ché, to cut  
out clothes. Also written 褌 ché.

褌 Ch'han, The seam of a gar-  
ment opening. 褌裂  
ch'han lē, the seam is ripped open.  
補褌 pòo ch'han, to repair a rent.  
Read téen, to sew new garments.

褌 Ch'hang, to throw garments  
about one, without fasten-  
ing them by a band.

褌 Ch'hen, The side or border  
of a tortoise shell. 車褌  
keu ch'hen, the curtain of a carriage.  
Hairy garments. To spread out  
clothes.

褌 Ch'how, To cover; a single  
covering: a curtain for a bed.  
Read taou, the sleeve of a coat. 褌  
te taou, a garment for shoes.

bing the perspiration Read choo, a single garment.

**衿** Ch'hung, As **衿衿** ch'hung ching, children's clothes. Also a single garment. Small clothes.

**裹** Chih, A bag, or sack.

**視** E, The lappet of a coat. The ornament of a lady's robe.

**袂** Fei, A long robe, trailing a long the ground.

**袂** Fow, To collect together.

**袖** Han, As **袖袂** han to, a sleeve. Read hán, a napkin for wrapping about the ear.

**袂** Kè, To open one's clothes.

**袂** Kè, A napkin for the head appearing four square.

**裾** Keu, The skirt of a garment, the tail of a coat. **長裾** chang keu, a long train. A robe; a covering. Used for **倨** keu, proud, stiff-necked.

**袴** K'he, As **袴袴** chen k'he, the front lappet of a garment. Read e, as **荷袴** e ne, clothed; well-dressed.

**褌** K'he, A napkin, a fastening

**褌** K'heü, Short clothes. **褌** ch'hung k'heü, the front lappet of a garment; the lap.

**袪** K'hung, The sleeve of a coat.

**裹** Kò, To wrap up. **裹糶** kò how lāng, they bundled up their dry provisions. **裹飯**

kò fán, to bundle up rice. To stuff with straw; to wind round. That which is wrapped up; a bundle. **紫裏** t-zé kò, a red receptacle.

**褌** Kwan, The waist-band of pantaloons.

**褌** Le, As **褌褌** le, size, mean apparel; ragged clothes

**褌** Liang, As **褌褌** liang tang, a garment hanging down before and behind, and open at the sides.

**褌** Ling, The girth of a saddle, a horse's belly band.

**裸** Lò, Naked. **裸裎** lò ch'ing, part of the body bare, as with the poor and labouring classes. **欲觀其裸** yü kwan kè lò, he wished to see him naked. **裸身** lò shin, a naked body. **裸裎** lò ch'ing, the naked worm, applied metaphorically to man. The name of a stream, of a district, and an office.

**褌** Lü, As **褌褌** lü sūh, the rustling of clothes.

**褌** Päng, Hasty, precipitate.

**褌** Pe, To receive profit. To give, hand over to. To repair. **褌褌** pe foó, to assist.

**褌** Pé, as **褌冕** pé mién, an inferior crown. **褌將** pé tséang, an adjutant general. Small.

**褌王** pé wáng, an inferior king.

**褌海** pé haé, a little sea. The name of a city and, a surname.

**褌** Peaou, A neckerchief worn by females.



**袖** P'ei, As 袖標 p'ei peau, the sleeve of a garment : also mean apparel.

**裴** Mei, Long robes; a surname. Used for 裴 pae, ir-resolute. Read fei, the name of a district.

**褌** Seih, As 袒褌 t'han seih, the arms stripped bare. To strip up the sleeves : also an appendage to a fur-dress to set it off. Read t'hé, a night-dress.

**裳** Shang, the lower garments, the petticoat, that which covers or conceals. 裹裳 k'h'een shang, breeches or overalls.

**褫** Show, Clothes.

**褌** Teau, Short clothes.

**袖** T'haou, As 袖袖 keue t'haou, the sleeve of a garment; the cuff of a sleeve. Used for 陶 taou.

**褫** Tô, As 補褌 poé tô, to repair old garments.

**褌** Tseu, To cut out clothes.

**褌** Tean, As 褌褌 tsap seih, children's clothes.

**褌** Tséih, The border of a lap-pet. Read tséé, hempen garments. Read sá, as 褌褌 lá sá, mean apparel.

**褌** Ts'héé, The lappet of a garment, that folds over the breast.

**褌** Ts'h'een, Rumpled clothes, not smoothed out : also beautiful garments.

**褌** Tsung, Small clothes; a covering for the knees, or apron. Read chung, the waist-band of the breeches.

**褌** Tsuy, A running seam to a garment.

**褌** Tsuy, As 褌褌 fuh tsuy, a single garment, without lining.

**褌** Tseu, Mourning clothes.

**褌** Tüh, A coat with a seam down the back : also 偏褌 p'ien tüh, party-coloured garments, in which the middle and two sides are of different colours. The cross band at the bottom of a jacket. Read säh, the rustling sound of new clothes.

**褌** Wei, Dirty clothes.

**褌** Yen, A border, a selvage. Read yan, as 褌囊 yan nang, a bag tied round a horse's mouth, in giving it drink. Read yén, loose garments. Also short garments.

**褌** Yih, As 褌縫 yih füng, a seam. A covering for the front, an apron. Read chih, a sleeve.

**褌** Yuen, The elbow, or bend of a sleeve.

**褌** Yuen, and Keuen, As 褌褌 fan yuen, a wrapper, or bundle for clothes. Used for 褌 kwän, royal robes.

**褌** Yuen, A stocking; the bend of a sleeve, the cuff of ditto.

**褌** Yüh, The hood, or curtain of a carriage.

## NINE STROKES.

**褊** Châ, Garments with a double border. Read chě, as chě lěō, clean and tight.

**褊** Che, As 褊褊 choo che, mean apparel. Used for 褊

**褊** Che, Clothes opened.

**褊** Ch'hung, Double garments; stuffed, increased, thick, wadded. Read cháng, silk fringe.

**褚** Choo, A bag for stowing away clothes; a bag of clothes; to stuff clothes with cotton; to take care of clothes; a pall for a coffin. Read ch'hòē, to make clothes. A surname. Read chày, the traces of clothes.

**褊** E. The border of a garment. Read é, the lower border of a petticoat.

**褊** Fow, As 衣一褊 e yih fow, a suit of clothes.

**褊** Füh, A double garment; a garment that is lined. Some say, wadded clothes. Double; to repeat. 褊道 füh taōu, a double road, one above and the other below.

**褊** Gō, or ǒ, A curtain. Same as 幪

**褊** Hěē, As 褊褊 hěē joo, short clothes.

**褊** Hō, and Hěē, Stockings made of plaited hemp: also

hair cloth; coarse cloth; plush. 褊人 hō jīn, a poor mean fellow.

A name, and a double surname.

**褊** Hoo, The seam of a garment; a covering for the front

**褊** Hwuy, As 褊褊 how joo, a small jacket.

**褊** Hwuy, As 褊褊 lwuy e, a queen's sacrificial robe,

embroidered with green pheasants. Read wei, a sack, a lady's perfume bag. A covering for the knees; an apron; beautiful, elegant. Used for 褊 wei.

**褊** Juēn, The seam of a garment: also coarse cloth.

Read juēn, rumpled silk. Read nwan, a short garment.

**褊** Keih, The collar of a coat. Same as 褊

**褊** Kow, Sacrificial garments.

**褊** Kwān, The string of a pair of drawers, or the place through which it is reeved. 褊褊 kwān tung, the waist-band of breeches.

**褊** Kweí, The division in the skirt of a garment, between the two tails of a coat.

**褊** Maou, A child's cap.

**褊** Paōu, To set off, to adorn, to admire, to praise. Same as 褊 paōu.

**褊** Paōu, As 褊褊 kéang paōu, the cloth in which a

child is carried at a woman's back. Also a covering for a child. Used for 褊 paōu.

**褊** Pēen, Small cramped garments. 褊小 pēen seāu, small and narrow, applied to a territory.

**褊** Pēen, petty and vulgar. 褊心 pēen sin, a

hasty mind. 褊褊 pēn tsēn,  
clothed, dressed.

褊 Pung, Hempen shoes; chil-  
dren's leathern shoes.

褊 Seun, Clothes.

褊 Sew, A sleeve. 豹褊  
pau sew, a cuff made of  
leopard's skin. Read yew, dressed  
and ornamented; full-dress. Corn  
and millet growing luxuriantly.  
褊然 sew jēn, to recommend  
and promote virtuous people.

褊 Shan, The ornament of a  
flag.

褊 She, Handsomely dressed,  
properly clothed. Read te,  
fully dressed.

褊 Sing, Light shining on  
clothes.

褊 The, Short garments.

褊 Thēē, A single garment,  
without lining; the lappet  
or flap of a coat.

褊 Thó, A garment without  
bleeves.

褊 Thwan, Princely garments  
of a black colour, formerly  
lined with a white gauze, but now  
with yellow. Also black garments,  
with a red border, in order to set  
off the robe.

褊 Tsung, A single garment,  
without lining.

褊 Tsung, A single garment.  
Same as 褊 chung.

褊 Tze, The sleeve of a coat

褊 Tūh, and Tsau, The seam  
of a coat.

褊 Tūh, Pantaloon without a  
seat.

褊 Twan, Clothes of a regular  
cut. Read tun, long clothes.

褊 Wei, Foul linen.

褊 Yaou, As 褊 褊 yaou pan,  
the collar and fringe of a  
garment. 褊 褊 yē yaou, to turn  
down the collar. Read yaou, the  
tail of a coat.

褊 Yēn, A bit tied round the  
neck. 褊 褊 yēn ning,  
the collar of a coat. Also to con-  
ceal, to cover.

褊 Yew, Well-dressed. 褊  
褊 yew yew, ancient li-  
terature. Full, abundant. Read  
sew, a sleeve.

褊 Yu, Clothes adorned with  
leathers. 褊 褊 shen yu,  
a straight tail to a coat; a single  
garment. Also elegant, beautiful.

褊 褊 yu e, beautiful garments.  
Read yaou, as 褊 褊 yaou telh,  
dirty clothes. Also royal apparel  
adorned with painted pheasants.  
Read t'how, as 褊 褊 how t'how,  
a short-sleeved jacket. A garment  
next the person.

褊 Yuen, A sash or girdle, to  
which things are suspended.

TEN STROKES.

褊 Che, Clothes.

褊 Che, To pull off clothes.

褊 褊 che tō, to disrobe.  
Also the fringe of a garment. Read

e, a suit of clothes. Read ché, to open and take off clothes. Read ché, thick clothes. 襦 襦 ché chen, plash, felt.

**褙** Ch'hüh, To bag clothes, to stow away clothes in a bag. 褙褙 choo ch'hüh, to put up clothes.

**褙** He, A sleeve; a girdle.

**褙** Heae, The sleeve of a garment.

**褙** Hwae, A sleeve: also to stow away anything in the breast or sleeve of a garment; to carry anything in one's bosom. Same as 懷 uwaé, to conceive in the mind. 褙裏 kwüh hwae, the name of an animal.

**褙** Hwae, To hold under the arm; to wrap up; to revert to; a sack, or bag; to hide anything in one's bosom. Same as 懷

**褥** Jüh, A mattress to sleep on. 褥褥 yin jüh, a soft mat, for a carriage or a bed. 皮褥 p'hé jüh, a leathern mattress. Read naou, child's clothes.

**襪** Jung, Thick garments.

**襪** Jung, Leathern breeches, for hawking and hunting.

**襪** Kaou, Meaning not known.

**襪** Keung, Garments without lining.

**褰** K'héen, Breeches. 褰衣 k'héen e, to hold up the clothes in crossing a river. Rumpled, shrivelled up; shrunk.

**褸** Kih, The lining of a fur garment. Some say, thin: also to beat out.

**褸** Kō, As 褸 褸 kō tang, a lady's robe, or gown.

**褸** Kō, A gauze or silk dress, worn outside the clothes.

**褸** Kow, A single garment, with narrow sleeves and a straight body, like a canal. 臂褸 pei kow, a covering for the arm. The plaits of a garment.

**褸** Leih, To bind fast round.

**褸** Leu, A surname.

**褸** Meih, The covering of a carriage; a lackered cloth; a tarpawling.

**褸** Nae, As 褸 褸 nae tae, stupid, unacquainted with business.

**褸** Neaou, To fasten a horse with silken cords. Also 褸 yaou neaou, an excellent horse.

**褸** 褸 neaou te, a kind of metal.

**褸** Pan, The outside of garments

**褸** Pō, A jacket with short sleeves. 無衣褸 woó é pō, not wearing jackets. A single garment: also to restrict; economical, thin, niggardly.

**褸** Sang, As 褸 褸 lang sang, mean clothing.

**褸** Séay, A local term for garments.

**褸** Shae, Clothes brushed and folded up. Read saé, as 褸 褸 laé saé, torn clothes

Read shā, the end of a seam left for felling.

**襠** Show, A sash for tying on clothes.

**襠** Sō, The noise of rustling garments.

**襠** So, Long robes. Read tsā, clothes stripped up.

**襠** Tā, Clothes.

**襠** Tā, As 襠 襠 hwāng tā, to cover crosswise. Mean clothes.

**襠** Tsāy, Children's garments. Read seih, ditto.

**襠** Ts'uiy, Mourning garments with the fringe four inches broad.

**襠** Tsow, Clothes not smoothed out.

**襠** Tsze, As 襠 襠 le tsze, torn clothes.

**襠** Tsze, The fringe on mourning garments.

**襠** Tau, To put off clothes; flowers falling off.

**襠** Ung, As 襠 襠 mung ung, a kind of dress.

**襠** Wei, The lappet of a coat.

**襠** Yun, Clothes; a lady's tunic, or robe.

**襠** Yung, As 襠 襠 chung yung, the tail of a coat

**襠** Yung, Devil's garments; a hole or slash in a garment;

a Spanish doublet.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**襠** Che, Clothes.

**襠** Chwang, Short mean garments.

**襠** Chih, A sleeve.

**襠** E, Posterity: also a man's name.

**襠** Yung, As 襠 襠 yung e, a double garment. Also a sleeve. Read nao, a cloth jacket.

**襠** E, As 襠 襠 e lō, a slobber-bib for children.

**襠** Fūh, Silken garments.

**襠** Fung, The name of a god; to sew clothes.

**襠** Gow, A-slobber-bib for children. Read yu, a silken head-dress. Read gow, to weave hempen garments.

**襠** Kēang, As 襠 襠 kēang paóu, a cloth in which children are carried behind the nurse's back. 襠 襠 kēang foó, to carry on the back, in a cloth.

**襠** Kō, As 襠 襠 kō tang, a garment which covers the body before and behind, but leaves the sides open.

**襠** Le, A sash for fastening clothes; a lady's perfume girdle.

**襠** Lòw, The lappet of a coat. Read lò, spoiled clothes.

**襠** Lò, As 襠 襠 lò lē, spoiled and torn garments, worn by the poor. 襠 襠 lan lò, ragged clothes.

**襠** Mung, A garment that covers the front and the back, leaving the sides open.

襖

Mwan, Large wide garments

襖

Páng, Children's clothes.

襖

Paou, To set off the beauties of anything, to admire. 襖

大其君 paou tá kô keun, to magnify and extol one's prince.

襖明 paou ming, a long robe,

襖衣 paou e, a coat with a long tail. 襖中 paou chung, the name

of a district. 襖斜 paou sây, the

name of a valley. 襖貶 paou

péén, to praise and blame. A sur-

name. Read paóu, as 襖拜

paóu paé, to make obeisance by

falling down at a person's knees.

Read pow, to collect, to gather.

襖

Peaou, The cuff of a sleeve;

to recommend.

襖

Sân, as 襖襖 sân le,

clothes adorned with pen-

dant flowers. Read san, the orna-

ments of a flag.

襖

Se, As 襖襖 se le, gar-

ments composed of feathers.

襖

Sêang, To take off one's

clothes in order to plough.

Used for 上 shang, upper; supe-

rior. To exclude, to clear away;

also to complete: as 不克襄

事 pûh k'hîh sêang szé, could

not complete the affair. A convey-

ance. 上襄 shang sêang, to

mount a conveyance; to found a

kingdom in virtue; to engage in

warfare with success. The name

of a place, district, and a surname.

襖

Sêé. Private dress, for which

neither red nor purple is used

Clothes worn at home: a middling sort of apparel. Also the refuse of

torn garments, rags. Dirty, filthy.

襖 器 sêé k'hé, a dirty thing.

襖

Sêen, As 襖襖 pên sêen,

clothed, dressed.

襖

Seih, As 襖襖 seih seih,

a covering for the knees.

襖

Sûh, As 襖襖 keu sûh,

short garments.

襖

Sûh, As 襖襖 lûh sûh,

the rustling of garment.

襖

Sung, As 襖襖 sung yé,

a single garment.

襖

Teaou, Short clothes.

襖

T'he, As 襖裂 t'he lée,

to hold clothes together with

the hand. Also to repair clothes.

襖

T'hêé, Double clothes, a

lined garment; clothes with

an outer and inner fold, but no

wadding between; worn outside the

other garments, like a short spencer

with wide sleeves. Some say, it

means a robe buttoning on the left

side. Read seih, as 襖襖 k'hoó

seih, garments adapted for riding

on horseback.

襖

T'hêé, Double clothes. The

name of a district.

襖

T'ho, A jacket without

sleeves.

襖

Tsaou, A petticoat. Un-

washed garments. Read

tseau, to strip up the sleeves;

clothes nicely fitting and good.

Read ts'haou, a covering for the

ance; a lapet

襠 Tseih, As 襠 peih  
tseih, a plait or fold in a  
petticoat. The plait of a frill.

襖 Tsoó and Tsüh, New, beau-  
tiful, elegant garments.

襞 Tsuy, the seam of a garment

襷 Wei, The lappet of a coat.  
To recommend.

## TWELVE STROKES.

襦 Che, To sew clothes, to  
mend garments.

褙 Chen, A red crape dress,  
worn by a queen.

褙 Choo, To stow away clothes

褙 Chuen, A green or scarlet  
border. Read keuen, double  
silk.

褙 Chung, As 褙 chung  
yung, the front lappet of a  
garment: the lap.

褙 Fan, As 褙 fan yuen,  
a wrapper or bundle for  
clothes.

褙 Fei, Clothes.

褙 Häng, As 褙 häng, a  
small covering.

褙 Ho, A sleeve.

褙 Jaou, As 褙 foo jaou,  
a scabbard.

褙 Kéen, The folds or plaits of  
a petticoat.

褙 Kelh, The collar of a coat.

褙 Keué, As 褙 taou  
keué, a sleeve.

褙 Keué, To lift up the gar-  
ments in crossing a stream

Read k'eh, short clothes.

褙 K'heu, To bind, to tie.

褙 K'wei, A button, a fasten-  
ing for a garment.

Read hwae, the colouring of a pic-  
ture.

褙 Leih, To tie fast round, to  
bind tightly.

褙 Paou, The front lappet of a  
coat, the bosom of a gar-  
ment.

褙 Pëe, As 褙 peê e, to  
whisk one's sleeve or skirt.

Read p'hëe, clothes. 褙席 p'hëe  
seih, to brush a mat with one's  
clothes.

褙 Pö, As 褙 pö shih, a  
rain cloak, coarse garments  
worn in rainy weather. A jacket  
three cubits long.

褙 Püh, A petticoat brushed  
and folded up.

褙 Să, As 褙 să kă, mean  
apparel.

褙 Séang, To adorn; the head-  
dress of a young person be-  
fore arriving at manhood, or woman-  
hood.

褙 Sëang, 褙 sëang shih, an or-  
nament worn behind the ears.

褙 Shih, To store up clothes:  
to stow away.

褙 Sin, Large wide garments.

褙 Tă, Felt cloth.

褙 Tan, A single garment,  
without lining. 褙 tan

yu, an inner garment for absorbing  
the perspiration. 褙衣 tan e, an

inner garment constituting part of the court dress.

**褙** Táng, A hairy girdle.

**褙** Tang, An ornament.

**褙** T'hé, To repair garments.

**褙** T'he, A cloth in which a child is carried on the nurse's back.

**褙** T'hé, Double garments.

**褙** T'ho, A garment without sleeves.

**褙** T'huy, The covering of a coffin.

**褙** Tseau, to wipe with a cloth.

**褙** Tsing, A garment to absorb the perspiration. A double garment.

**褙** Tsuy, The running seam of a garment, a place for drawing a string through. A cap of black cloth; The collar of a coat.

**褙** Tun, A bag for clothes.

**褙** Wei, Double or lined garments.

**褙** Wei, To wrap round, to bundle up.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**褙** Ch'hen, A covering for the front, an apron. 不盈

一褙 p'uh ying yih ch'hen, we have not got one apron full. 褙

蔽 ch'hen pe, a covering. 褙 褙 ch'hen yu, the flap of a coat. 褙

褙 ch'hen k'he, the front lappet of a garment. 褙 褙 ch'hen yih, an

apron. 車 褙 keu ch'hen, the curtain of a carriage. 褙 如

ch'hen joé, clothes nicely adjusted

褙 褙 ch'hen ch'hen, nice and trim Also the flapping of a curtain.

Read tan, the name of place.

**褙** Fung, Leathern breeches for hunting.

**褙** Gaou, As 袍 褙 paou gaou, a robe. 新 娘 褙

sin néang gaou, a bridal dress. 破

褙 p'ho gaou, a ragged robe.

**褙** Hih, the buckram or stiffening in a coat collar

**褙** Keu, A garment.

**褙** Kin, The lappets of a garment that fold over each other The front lappet of a coat

that defends the breast from cold.

**褙** chen kin, moistened the lappet of his coat with tears.

**褙** Kó, Coarse garments.

**褙** Kwae, The place where the girdle is tied: or the place where the collar meets. Read kwae, a loose sash.

**褙** Lo, Naked, exposing the naked person. Same as 裸

**褙** Nung, and Jung, Thick clothes: abundantly clothed.

**褙** Peon, A scabbard. Same as 褙

**褙** Peth, The seam joining two pieces of leather. 褙 褙

peth tseih, puckered together; the plaits or folds of a petticoat. The

various folds of a garment.



襖

Sá, As 襖 衲 sá lá, mean apparel.

襖

Shūh, A long coat, covering the loins. 襖 襖 kwa shūh, a long tunic, worn by females.

襖

Suy, Clothing for the dead, a shroud; that which is sent as a present to the friends of a dead person, or to one's equal after his decease. Also a present of apparel to living friends.

襖

Tang, A kind of garment that covers the front and back, but leaves the sides open.

襖

sew tang, an embroidered covering.

襖

kwa tang, a pair of pantaloons.

襖

kwán tang, the waist-band of breeches.

襖

kō tang, a covering for the front and back.

襖

T'han, As 襖 襖 t'han t'heh, to strip the arm naked.

襖

chen tsih, a mat for funerals.

襖

ch'hén, as 襖 衣 ch'hén e, white clothing, without any ornament.

襖

Read shen, to take off one's upper garments.

襖

Read chén, a crooked flag-staff.

襖

Read tsien, as 襖 襖 chō tsien, the waist-band of breeches.

襖

T'hó, Breeches; foul linen.

襖

袍 襖 p'haóu t'hó, a long tunic.

襖

To, Large wide garments; good.

襖

Tsaou, Clothes, apparel.

襖

Tūh, A coat with a seam down the back.

襖

Tūh, A coat with a seam down the back.

襖

Yang, A local term for stockings.

襖

FOURTEEN STROKES.

襖

Chō, Long garments reaching down to the ground; to repair habiliments.

襖

Hsuen, A light red colour, only thrice dipped in the dye.

襖

Heung, Strong, robust.

襖

Hūh, The rustling of garments.

襖

Joo, A short coat, a jacket, or spencer; a soft warm garment.

襖

襖 襖 joo kwa, jacket and trowsers.

襖

tan joo, a jacket without wadding.

襖

要 襖 yaou joo, a jacket reaching to the loins.

襖

汗 襖 han joo, a garment for absorbing the perspiration, a banyan, a shirt.

襖

甲 襖 kai joo, an inner waistcoat.

襖

珠 襖 choo joo, a garment for the dead, adorned with pearls.

襖

Keae, Upper garments.

襖

Ko, To bundle up, to wind round.

襖

Lán, A covering, a garment for absorbing the perspiration; a garment without a border.

襖

襖 襖 lán léu, ragged, tattered garments.

襖

襖 襖 san lán, the name of a place.

襖

Léé, Garments meeting together.

襖

Mung, Apparel.

襖

Mung, As 襖 襖 mung, clothes.

襦 Na. The dress of slaves.

襦 Pé, Breeches without a waist-band, or seat, called now 襦褌 tūh pé kwán, ox-hose drawers, because they have the form of an ox's nose, in the way in which they are fastened.

襦 Tseang, A cloth for tying round a child.

襦 Tsūh, Well-dressed.

齋 Tse, The hem at the bottom of a petticoat; to hem

褌 Tūh, Garments reaching to the ground.

襦 Yin, To bind round, or wrap up.

襦 Yin, Clothes meeting together.

襦 Yu, Garments opened out and lifted up.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

襦 Gow, A slobber-bib.

襦 Hēē, The lappet of a coat; to receive anything in the bosom; the part of the garment above the waist 襦之 hēē che, to put in the bosom.

襦 Lā, As 襦褌 lā sǎ, mean ragged clothes. Read lēē, clothed.

襦 Luy, The ornamental part of a sword.

襦 Pāo, The front lappet of a coat; to embrace, embrace.

襦 Pe, A petticoat, the lower part of a garment.

襦 Pò, The collar of a coat. 朱襦 cheo pò, a red collar. 襦表 pò peāu, the outside of anything; outside display.

襦 Shīh, As 襦褌 pò shīh, a rain cloak.

襦 Shoo, An old jacket. Same as 襦 shoo

襦 Shūh, A long tunic. Read tūh, a bow-case.

襦 Tsēē, A small garment.

襦 Tsūh, Good clothes, bright and new.

襦 Wá, Stockings. 文襦 wán wǎ, figured stockings.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

襦 Lāē, As 襦褌 lāē sǎē, ragged; fallen to ruin.

襦 Lung, The two legs of pantaloons, without the seat.

襦 Shīh, A double garment, clothes with lining; an

appendage to a fur dress; good-looking, handsome apparel. 衣

襦 c shīh, a suit. A coat fastened on the left side; court dress; united,

drawn together. 不相襦 pūh sēang shīh, not to have reference one to the other. 重襦 chung

shīh, to repeat, twice over. 襦 國 shīh kwō, to invade a country. 襦

受 shīh shōw, to receive as an inheritance. 掩襦 yēn shīh, to

come upon unawares. 雜襦 tsā shīh, mixed together. A surname.

襦 Sūh, As 襦褌 tūh sūh, the rustling of garments; new clothes.

**襯** Ts'hin, Garments worn next the person; to give, to confer. **襯僧** ts'hin säng, to give to the priests.

**襲** Tüh, As **襲襲** tüh süh, the rustling of new clothes.

**禮** Wei, Clothes, garments.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**襦** Lung, A roll of cloth.

**襦** Jang, As **元襦** yuen jang, a kind of dress.

**褌** K'hëen, A local term for breeches.

**襌** Lan, Jackets and trousers in one. **襌衫** lan san, the dress of a principal scholar.

**襠** Lung, The legs of a pair of breeches, without the seat.

**襠** Sëen, A small jacket; a girdle; hairy or feathered garments. **Read san**, the waving of a banner.

**櫻** Ying, A kind of red colour; the plaits of a petticoat.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**襠** Ché, The plaits or fold of a petticoat puckered together, and pressed with a hot iron: the ends of a collar.

**襠** Këen, The plaits of a petticoat.

**襠** K'hwän, A sleeve, a girdle

**襠** Sze, As **襠襠** sën sze, hairy or feathered garments.

**襠** san sze, clothes adorned with pendant flowers.

**襠** Tse, As **襠襠** tsé tsé, ignorant of matters, as one who in the summer would put on all his clothing to visit people. **襠子** tsé tsé tszé, a stupid fellow. **襠** Tsüh, Good-looking, fresh and new.

NINETEEN STROKES.

**襠** E, The sleeve of a coat. **奮襠大呼** fun etá hoo, he whisked his sleeve and cried aloud.

**襠** Këen, A robe wadded with cotton; a silken gown.

**襠** Lo, The upper garment of women.

**襠** P'han, The tassels of a robe; a sash.

**襠** Tsan, Well-dressed; new clothes; handsome.

TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

**襠** Këen, Breeches.

**襠** Shüh, A long gown, covering the loins, and connected with the lower garments. **布襠** poo shüh, a single garment. **緣襠** yen shüh, a tunic with a border. **Read chüh**, a short coat.

**襠** Nang, Wide and loose garments.

**襠** Ling, Bright clothing.

**襠** Këen, The cocoon of a silk-worm.

**襠** Füh, Wadded garments.

## THE 146TH RADICAL.

## 酉 Yá.

酉 Yá, To cover over.

西 Se, The west. 日在西方 jít tsáé se fang, the sun in the western regions. 東西

tung ee, east and west: also commonly used for things. 西域 se hwò, western regions. 西出真

經 se ch'íh chín king, the true classic comes from the west. 西

洋 se ying, Europe, or Portugal.

The name of a place; a surname. In poetry read sên, and sin. Read yò, to measure equally.

覷 Koo, To cover over, or ob-  
scure.

覷 Sên, To ascend high.

要 Yaou, To agree to. 人要 k'ew yaou, long agreed to,

or settled. 要我 yaou guò, to make an agreement with me. Also to seek for. 要人 yaou jín, to seek to win over people. Used for 腰 yaou, to receive in one's lap.

要會 yaou hui, to meet with, to assemble. Also diligent; to be importunate with. 太后要上 t'haé hóu yaou sháng, the empress was importunate with the sovereign.

要劾 yaou k'íh, to scrutinize, in order to ascertain the real fact

要察 yaou tsá, to examine in-  
to. 要服 yaou fúh, the impor-  
tant sentries immediately adjoining

the guarded sentries, in the ancient division of the land. A surname;

a stream; the name of a hill, and a district. Used for 腰 yaou, the loins. Read yaou, to want, to wish, to desire; important. 要道 yaou

taou, important principles. 軍事

大要有五 keun sé tá yaou yew wò, there are five important

requisites in military affairs. 要

錢 yaou tsên, wants money. 要

覷 yaou sè, about to die.

覷, To cover over.

覷 Heuen, The name of a cer-  
tain king's son.

覷 Chin, A precious gem.

覷 Sên, To amount high.

覷 Fung, To return, back-  
wards and forwards. 覷

駕之馬 fung k'á che má, a

returning horse. Also destitute.

覷竭 fung k'è, exhausted.

Read pan, to reject.

覷 Hwuy, A surname: also

vulgar.

覷 T'han, To arrive at, to ex-  
tend to. 覷及鬼方

t'han k'eh kwei fang, to extend to

satanic regions, i. e. foreign nations.

覷愚 t'han sze, deep and dis-  
tant thought. The name of a place,

an ode, and a surname. Read yen,

gain, sharp. Read yén, to cultivate

the ground.

覷 Fúh, As 儻 儻 tae fúh,

ugly, clownish, base, mean,  
clodhopping.

覷 Wei, A portable furnace.

**覆** Fūh, As 反覆 fān fūh, to repeat. 覆舟 fūh chow, to upset a boat. 顛覆 tiēn fūh, to turn upside down. 傾覆 k'bing fūh, to overthrow. 射覆 sháy fūh, to shoot at a thing under cover, to see if you can hit it. Also to examine, to scrutinize. 覆 鳥 覆 翼 之 neaòu hēw yīh che, the bird covered it with her wings. 天 之 所 覆 t'hiēn che sò fōw, whatever the heaven overspreads. Read fōó, an ambushade.

**覈** Hīh, To examine, to ascertain the real condition of anything. 覈 驗 hīh nēen, to verify. Also to engrave deeply; the name of a fountain. Used for 核 hīh, to enquire into the facts of a case. Read hēē, to invite. Wheat unbroken. 糠 覈 k'hang hīh, wheat in the husk.

**覈** Kūh, To emit a mournful sound.

## THE 147TH RADICAL.

見 Kéén.

**見** Kéén, To look, to see, to behold. 見 大 人 kēén tá jín, to wait on great men. 瞻 見 chen kéén, to survey. 見 朝 kēén chāu, to go to court. 見 王 kēén wāng, to have an audience with the king. 引 見 yín kēén, to introduce. 相 見 sāng kēén, an interview. 未 見 wé kēén, not yet seen. 目 見 mīh kēén, to see with the eyes. 常 見 cháng

kéén, to see every day. 見 殺 kēén shā, to be killed. 見 怨 kēén yuén, to be hated. Read hēén, to appear. 發 見 fā hēén, to be manifest. 願 見 無 由 達 yuén kēén woó yēw tá, I wish to have an interview, but there is no one to introduce me. 從 者 見 之 téng chāy hēén che, the followers (of Confucius) afforded him an interview. 見 在 hēén tseé, now, at this present time. 軍 無 見 量 kean woó hēén liāng, the troops have no present supply. Also the sun appearing. Read kēén, a pall. Mixed.

**覓** Wán, A surname.

THREE STROKES.

**昇** K'hīh, To see.

**覓** Mung, To come suddenly forward. Read maou, to run against.

**覓** Yén, As 覓 口 yén k'hòw, name of a market.

FOUR STROKES.

**覓** Hēén, To see, a man's name

**覓** Hēén, A large plank.

**覓** Kwei, A law, a rule; a compass for describing circles.

**覓** kwei keh, a custom, a usage. The name of an animal. Also to regulate men according to rule. 官 師 相 覓 kwan sze sāng kwei, the officers regulated each other. 規 正 kwei ching, to adjust exactly. 正 國 以 覓 ching hwéu é kwei, people adjust

circles by the compass. 規諫 kwei kéén, to reprove in order to correction. 規求無度 kwei k'ew woô too, they sought for some rule, without success. 規度 kwei too, a plan. 規謀 kwei môw, a scheme. 規畫 kwei hwô, to mark. 半規 pwán kwei, a semicircle, half the sun or moon as they appear when the other half of the disk is obscured in rising or setting. 日規 jìh kwei, the sun's disk. 月未滿規 yuê wé mawán kwei, the moon has not yet filled her orb. 規田 kwei tién, a certain division of the fields, as much as could be cultivated by nine husbandmen. 規措官 kwei tsoo kwan, an officer who attended to the irrigation of the fields. 規魚 kwei yú, a sort of porpoise. 子規 tsze kwei, the cuckoo. Read hwuy, the revolution of a wheel. Read kwei, to look frightened, and lose command of one's-self.

**覓** Maou, To select. Read maóu, to gather plants. Same as 茅 maou. Used for maou, to see, to look awry.

**覓** Mèih, To seek for. 覓索 mèih sô, to search. 覓路 mèih loó, to seek for the road. In counting things to the south, 16 pieces are called 一覓 yíh mèih, one mèih, commonly written 覓.

**覓** Mò, To seek for.

**覓** Tszé, As 覓 覓 tsze heu, to spy. Read tszé, to con-

template. 覓食 tszé shíh, seeing people at dinner, (do not invite yourself.)

**覓** Urh, As 覓 覓 p'he urh, to shut one's mouth, an infant throwing up its milk.

**覓** Yen, As 覓 覓 yén k'hòw, the name of a market.

**覓** Yih, To be easily alarmed.

## FIVE STROKES.

**覓** Chen, and Chén, to spy, to peep. 使人覓之 szé jín chen che, he sent some one to take a peep at him. 覓候 chen hów, to wait. Used for 沾 chen, to moisten; and for 沾 chen, and 佔 chen, to spy. Read ch'hén, to look at. Read tan, to expand one's jaws. Some say, to lift up one's head.

**覓** Chin, To see.

**覓** Mc, The obscure vision of a sick man.

**覓** Mèé, To seek for: to cover or conceal from observation. Read p'heih, to take a transient glance. To cut in two, to decide, to come to a conclusion.

**覓** Pèih, To see, to gaze.

**覓** Shaou, To see, to summons. Read keaou, to survey, to look to a distance.

**覓** She, To allure.

**覓** Shé, To see clearly. 覓遠 shé yuén, to see to a distance, to contemplate. To look for. 善覓 shén shé, to look well

at an object; to imitate. 視乃  
厥祖 shé naé kéu tsòò, to imi-  
tate your ancestor. 視比 shé pé,  
to compare; to regard. 不視  
其饋 pūh shé ké kwéi, did not  
regard his present. 視教 shé  
keáou, to point out. 視是 shé  
shé, to see that a thing is right. 明  
視 ming shé, a hare. 視肉 shé jūh,  
to collect flesh together into the  
form of a cow's liver, with two eyes,  
after eating a part of which you  
still 'see the flesh', as before. The  
name of a hill and a river; a man's  
name and a surname. Used for  
示 shé, to warn.

覷 She, An attendant, one who  
waits upon another. 覷  
tselh she, an abashed countenance,  
unable to lift up one's face, or look  
another in the face.

覷 See, To peep, to spy, to  
steal a glance, to peep pri-  
vately. To wait.

覷 Tse, To see.

覷 We, To behold.

覷 Yih, To be easily alarmed;  
looking.

SIX STROKES.

覷 Chih, To look. Read t'heih,  
to see.

覷 Chin, To see, to put the  
head out and peep

覷 Hwang, To see.

覷 Kuo, A surname.

覷 Mei, To look awry; to see.  
Read mih, to look at one

another; to examine minutely. 覷  
士 mih t'heò, to inspect the coun-  
try. Constant joy.

覷 T'heau, As 覷 視  
t'heau shé, a visit paid by  
ancient princes to each other once  
in three years. 覷聘 t'heau ping,  
officers coming in larger or smaller  
numbers. 覷 yin t'heau, a  
full audience. 覷 覷 héang t'heau,  
to enjoy an interview. 覷 t'heau,  
to see to a distance.

覷 Tselh, As 覷 覷 tselh  
shé, to look abashed.

SEVEN STROKES.

覷 Ché, To judge by inspec-  
tion.

覷 Ch'hin, To put the head out  
privily and peep.

覷 Chih, To look; the name of  
a country.

覷 Few, To behold.

覷 Heih, A wizard, a necro-  
mancer; those who serve the  
gods in order to obtain supernatural  
powers: they are thought to be able  
to see the gods. 信巫覷 sin  
woò heih, to believe in witches and  
wizards.

覷 Kaou, To look at a long time

覷 Keun, To survey largely;  
a man's name.

覷 Léen, To examine, to look  
into. 覷 覷 chen léen, to  
peep at, to spy.

覷 Yaon, To look at, to sur-  
vey. Read ch'haon, to look  
all round.

覷 Yaou, To look deeply into a thing.

## EIGHT STROKES.

覷 E. To look sideways.

覷 Gaé, To look laughingly. Read gaé, to see.

覷 Heih, As 覷 覷 heih heih, alarmed, frightened.

覷 Kéen, To look angrily; a man's name.

覷 Kéw, The multitude gazing at anything.

覷 Laé, To look within. Read laé, to see.

覷 Lüh, To look smilingly; to see together.

覷 Shen, A transient look; to put out the head.

覷 Süy, Broken to pieces.

覷 Th'een, A blushing face.

覷 Túng, To look.

覷 Wei, Good-looking; angry; a man's name. Read wo, looking.

## NINE STROKES.

覷 Gó, To look a long time.

覷 Hwán, To take a general survey; to look largely.

覷 K'hé, To look 覷 ké to look, 覷 lóok,

覷 K'he, To see; a spy; one says alarmed. 覷 keuen, looking.

覷 Kwei, To look lecherously.

覷 Féen, To look askance.

覷 Sèen, To see.

覷 Shwang, To believe.

覷 Sing, To shew the foot; to judge by inspection.

覷 Tan, To look within. Read t'hán, to look leisurely.

覷 Te, To display, to expose to view. Read té, looking.

Used for 覷 te, to view,

覷 Tòò, To view; to be manifested. 萬物 覷 wán wūh tòò, all things were manifest.

耳目之所 覷 ùrh mūh che sò tòò, that which is perceived by the eyes and ears.

覷 小國 tòò seaou kwó, to survey the smaller states. A surname.

覷 Tsaw, To look sorrowfully.

覷 Ts'hin, To love; an affectionate feeling. 交 覷

keau ts'hin, kind associations. 覷

民 ts'hin mīn, to be kind to the people. Also near, as 覷 近 ts'hin

kín, near, intimate. Also personal. 覷 躬 ts'hin kung, one's own person.

覷 自 ts'hin tszé, one's-self. 覷 屬 ts'hin shūh, relations.

雙 覷 shwang ts'hin, one's parents. 覷 九族 ts'hin k'ew tsūh,

to be kind to the nine degrees of relations. 結 覷 k'et ts'hin, to be married.

娶 覷 ts'heu ts'hin, to take a wife. 六 覷 lūh ts'hin, the six kinds of relationship, viz. father and mother, elder and younger brethren, wife and children. A surname.

Used for 新 sin, to renew. Read ts'hin, as 各有分 覷

k'ò y'ew fūn ts'hin, each one was



divided according as he was related.  
親家 ts'hin kēa, families connected by marriage.

覷 Ying, To look, to see.

覷 Yu, As 覷 覷 kē yu, to hope for, to expect, to desire. 無 覷 心 woô yu sin, no desire. A man's name. Used for 覷

覷 Yun, A multitude surveying. Read hwān, to look.

## TEN STROKES.

覷 Ké, To desire good fortune. 覷 覷 kē yu, to hope for, to long for. 下 無 覷 覷 héa woô kē yu, the common people have nothing to hope for. Also to covet. Used for 覷 ke, to expect. Also for 覷 ke, to long for. Read té, fortunate.

覷 Keuen, To look to a distance.

覷 K'he, To behold.

覷 Kow, To meet with, to see suddenly; to complete. 易

覷 é kow, easily completed; soon caught, as a sickness, from the insalubrity of a climate. Used for 覷

覷 Ming, To take a slight glance; to peep minutely into a dark place; to look at anything small, and difficult of observation. Read m'ih, plants growing bushy. Read ming, the place between the eyes and eye-brows.

覷 Pàng, Looking at anything.

覷 Tow, The eyes obscured with filth.

覷 Yew, To look down into a deep place.

覷 Ying, To see. A vulgar character.

覷 Yun, A multitude looking on; a surname; the name of a place.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

覷 Chwang, To see indistinctly; to look straight on.

覷 E, Looking.

覷 K'hin, To look up, or wait upon a superior; to face the north, in having an audience with the emperor. The autumnal audience, the attendance at which intimated a willingness to perform the king's business. Used for 覷 kin.

覷 Low, Same as 覷 low, blind of one eye. Also to look carefully; to look at repeatedly.

覷 Peaou, Anything inspected by the eye. Read p'heau, to examine clearly.

覷 Tsan, High and dangerous, imminent; a forward appearance; to avoid.

覷 Tselh, To behold. Read t'heh, to see.

覷 Ts'heú, As 覷 覷 k'eu ts'heú, not close together.

To spy. 覷 覷 ts'heú p'een, to spy the border. To spy narrowly.

## TWELVE STROKES.

覷 Chwang, To see indistinctly. Read cháng, as 覷 覷

kēang cháng, to look straight forward.

**覷** Kaou, To see; a man's name.

**覷** Kéen, To behold, to espy; to mix; a mixture of things in sacrifice; a man's name. Read kēen, looking. Read yen, to spy.

**覷** Lo, To look well. **覷** 縷 lo low, to bend and twist about, as if unable to complete anything. In order. Used for 羅 lo. Read lwan, looking.

**覷** Lin, Near; to behold.

**覷** Mae, A slight look.

**覷** Shin, To look deeply into a thing; to look down; to steal a glance.

**覷** Tāng, To gaze at a long time; to look straight forward.

**覷** Tseih, The eyes red; to look to a distance.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**覺** Kēō, To be awake, to understand, to advert to, to be aware of. **覺** 悟 kēō woo, to be awakened to a sense of anything; to be aroused. **先** 覺 sēen kēō, those who become first aware of a thing. **後** 覺 hów kēō, those who perceive a thing subsequently. **覺** 痛 kēō t'húng, to feel pain. **發** 覺 fā kēō, to discover, to bring to light. **覺** 明 kēō ming, intelligent, wise. **覺** 大 kēō tá, great, exalted. **覺** 直 kēō chíh, correct, upright. **告** 覺 kaó kēō, to in-

form, to make known. **覺** 王 kēō wáng, the intelligent king, i.e. Buddha. **淨** 覺 tsing kēō, the pure and intelligent one; the Chinese translation of the word 'Buddha'. **覺** 星 kēō sāng, an infelicitous star. A surname. Read keaóu, to awake from a dream. **無** 覺 woó keaóu, not yet awakened.

**覷** Tsew, To behold.

**覷** Wei, and Mae, To peep, to spy.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**覷** Fān, As **覷** 覷 pin fān, to glance at for a short time.

**覷** Kēen, To look perversely; a man's name.

**覽** Làn, To behold, to contemplate. **周** 覽 chow làn, to look all round. The name of a district, and a surname. Used for 攬 làn, to take up in the hand. Read lán, the name of an office.

**覷** Lé, To look hastily.

**覷** Pin, To glance at for a moment.

**覷** Shin, To see, to examine, to inspect.

**覷** T'héih, and T'húh, To see, to have an interview. **三**

**歲** 不 覷 san súy pūh t'héih, for three years he did not come to see the prince. **覷** 用 幣 t'héih yung pé, when coming to an audience they used presents. **不** 敢

**私** 覷 pūh kán szé t'héih, I do not dare to steal a private glance.

SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**覷** Yáu, To see wrong; perverted vision. Read yó, the eyes dizzy, to see indistinctly.

**覷** Kwei, To fix the eyes and look, to stare. Read kwei, to look wantonly.

**覷** Wei, To look at.

**觀** Kwán, To behold. **大觀** tá kwán, to contemplate.

**觀天下** kwán t'héen hēá, to survey all under heaven. **觀示**

kwán shé, to point out to view.

**容觀** yung kwán, the countenance. **觀多** kwán to, numerous.

**觀闕** kwán keué, the door of a harem. **樓觀** lóu kwán, a gallery for contemplation. **觀寺**

kwán sze, a temple used by the Taou sect. **甲觀** kēá kwán, an ornamented hall in the palace of the heir apparent. **東觀** tung kwán, the name of a secret history. **京觀**

king kwán, a receptacle for dead bodies, over which a tumulus of earth is thrown up. **奇觀** ké

kwán, rare sights. Also hot, as **觀湯** kwán t'hang, hot broth.

The name of a district, a man, and a surname. Used for **館** kwán, a lodging place. Read kwan, to see,

to look upwards, or to a distance. **予若觀火** yu jō kwan hò,

I feel as if looking at a fire. **觀非常** kwan fei shang, to see anything wonderful, or extraordinary. **遊觀** yew kwan, to take a wide range of contemplation. **可**

**以先王觀也** k'hò ē

sēn wang kwan yá, may be able to take a wide view of the former kings. **觀占** kwan chen, to observe prognostics. To display. **以觀欲天下** ē kwan yūh

t'héen hēá, by displaying its glories, he made him cover the empire.

**覷** Lé, To seek, to try to get a sight of. Read sè, to look at. Read lé, to examine.

**覷** Kēō, Looking.

**覷** Ling, Supernatural beings, with human faces and beasts' bodies.

**THE 148TH RADICAL.**

**角** Kēō.

**角** Kēō, A horn. **牛角** nēu

kēō, a cow's horn. **鹿角** lūh kēō, a buck's horn. Also the name of a small fish. **戴角** tá

kēō, to wear horns. **犀角** sze kēō, a rhinoceros horn. **角弓** kēō kung, a bow ornamented with horn. **額角** g'ih kēō, a horn on the forehead. **角隅** kēō yu, a corner. **四角** szé kēō, four-cornered. **一角** yih kēō, one quarter. **總角** tsung kēō, the knot of hair worn by males and females before the age of puberty. **角校** kēō keáu, to compare. Firm, strong, violent. **角抵** kēō te, the name of a play; to push with the horns. **掎角** k'he kēō, to hamper an enemy in the rear, and to restrain his advanced guard. **角**

of the notes in music, corresponding to the eastern quarter, and the spring season. 大角 tá kěō, a military weapon. 角星 kěō sing, Spica Virginis. 羊角 yāng kěō, a whirlwind; the name of a plant. A wine cup. 舉角 kěō kěō, he lifted up the goblet. A certain measure. 齊升角 tse shing kěō, to adjust the measures. 木角 mūh kěō, a ladle for lading water. 角人 kěō in, the name of an office. 角履 kěō lě, a shoe. 玉角 yūh kěō, the fruit of a species of fir. 角鷹 kěō ying, the horned falcon. The name of a place, a city, a district, and a surname.

**斛** K'hew, Horn-shaped, twisted like a horn; a curve on the top of a horn.

**觔** Kin, Same as 筋 kin, a tendon. 觔骨 kin kwūh, tendons and bones. Improperly used for 斤 kin, a pound.

**觔** To, Short horns.

## THREE STROKES.

**觔** Ch'ha, A clasp for a girdle.

**觔** Kéang, To lift up the horn; to carry between two.

**觔** Sin, A clasp.

## FOUR STROKES.

**觔** Chau, A horn spoon.

**觔** Go, A horn.

**觔** Ké, A horn.

**觔** Kéang, To lift up the horn.

**觔** Keuē, As 觔望 keuē wang, to despair; to abandon hope, and give way to complaints; not satisfied; to take farewell. 觔觔 teih keuē, to stir up, and bring to light evil. Read kwei, to hope. Read k'hè, as 觔望 k'hè wáng, to stand on the tiptoe of expectation. Read kwei, words at the tip of the tongue.

**觔** Pa, Cows' horns wide apart; horns stretched out.

**觔** Tan, A horn; to try.

**觔** Ts'hoo, Large, wide, coarse, not fine. Read ts'hoo, a cow's horn bending downwards. Also a little; in general, in the rough.

**觔** Tsō, Long horns.

## FIVE STROKES.

**觔** K'héen, The mouth or beak of a bird.

**觔** K'heú, As 觔觔 ke k'heú, a cock's spur.

**觔** Koo, A wine cup, a goblet, used on sacrificial occasions, capable of holding three pints: others say two. Also a plan, a scheme.

**觔** Keuē koo, cunning, intriguing. 破觔 p'hó koo, to defeat one's schemes. Also a law, a rule.

**觔** 占之以觔 chen che e koo, prognosticate according to rule. A corner, a quarter, a term used in arithmetic. 窰觔 tsáu koo, the head of a fire-place. 觔 kéen koo, the hilt of a sword.

The name of an office, a man, a city, and a district. Used for 觔 koo,

a cornet. Also for 簾 koo, a slip of bamboo, for writing on. Also for 菰 koo, a mushroom

觥 Kwán, The name of 禹 Yu's father.

觥 Sze, A kind of vessel, a horn.

觥 Tè, To push with the horn, to gore. 觥排異端

tè pàè é twan, to push aside erroneous doctrines. Also to arrive at k'èò tè, the name of a play. Read chè, to strike on one side.

觥 T'hàn, A small cup. Read tan, as 鼈觥 che tan, a small goblet.

觥 T'ho, A cow without horns.

觥 Tsew, A horn.

觥 Tsuy, As 角觥 k'èò tsuy, to bristle up the feathers on the top of the head, as the owl does when incensed. 觥宿 tsuy sùh, Orion. 觥觥 tseu tsuy, one of the lunar mansions. 觥觥 tsuy he, a large kind of tortoise. Read ts'húy, the beak of a bird.

觥 ŭh, To put a bow in order; to handle a bow; the corners of a house.

#### SIX STROKES.

觥 Che, One horn raised. Read she, one horn sticking up.

觥 Heuen, A horn spoon.

觥 Hung, A white fish with a red tail.

觥 Hwán, A horn.

解 Keàè, To split in two, as one splits a cow's horn with a knife. 解牛 keàè n'ew, to cut an ox in two. 支解人民

che keàè jìn mìn, to sever people limb from limb. Also to disperse, to scatter. 解難 keàè nán, to dissipate calamities. 恐天下

解 k'hung t'h'een h'èà keàè, we fear lest the people of the empire should be unsettled and dispersed. 釋解 sh'ih keàè, to explain. 註

解 ch'ò keàè, a commentary. 解說 keàè shw'ò, an interpretation.

解脫 keàè t'h'ò, to get free from. 解屨 keàè leù, to take off one's shoes. 講解 keàng keàè, to set forth, to open out and explain. 曲

解 k'heuh keàè, explanations of songs. 削解 s'èò keàè, to cut off, to take away territory. 解止

keàè chè, to stop, to cease. 解扉 keàè fei, to open a door. 四解

szé keàè, to extend to all quarters. 解構 keàè kow, to set at variance. 尸解 she keàè, an expression employed by the sect of Taoou, for some conjuring tricks. 解解

keàè keàè, the appearance of a number of spears. 解散 keàè sán, to scatter and disperse of itself. 解曉

keàè heàou, to explain to one's own satisfaction; to understand. 跡解 tseih keàè, a trace. The name of a place, of a district, and a surname. 解廌 keàè tseén, a kind of unicorn, or stag with one horn. Used for 解, 解, and 蟹

heàè. Read heàè, to divide, to scat-

ter, to understand; to hold a bow in the middle. A joint, a section.

Used for 解 heae, idle. Also for

邂 heae, an unexpected meeting,

Read keae, to exclude; to display.

解額 keae gih, a scholar from the villages obtaining merit.

拔解 pō keae, a person from outside districts obtaining distinction without coming to the examination.

解送 keae sung, to send up any one to a superior officer.

官司解 kwan sze keae, an officer of government, having fulfilled his four years of service,

being sent to another station. Used for 解 keae, a public hall. Read

k'hae, as 解垢 k'hae k'how, cunning and crooked.

觥 Keuen, A crooked horn.

觥羊角三觥 yāng kē san keuen, a ram's horn with three curls.

觥 Kih, A bone, or horn; a buck's horn, with branches.

To twist horns into ropes; which it is said a strong man of antiquity could do. 木觥 mūh kih, a kind of wood.

鹿觥 lūh kih, a hook, to hang anything on a hook.

觥 Kūh, As 觥 觥 kūh sūh, abundant.

觥 Kwa, A ewe with horns

Horned. 觥矢 kwa shé, a horn arrow.

觥陽 kwa yang, a double surname Read heae, as

觥觥 heae hoo, a sheep with one horn, supposed to be endowed

with divine knowledge, and by its

butting to point out offenders. 觥

冠 heae kwan, a cap worn in the Tsoo country. Read hwa, a narrow path.

觥 Kwāng, As 觥 sze

kwāng, the horn of a rhinoceros, used as a drinking vessel;

some are made of wood in the shape of such horns, slightly curling up at

the end. Persons were made to drink out of it, as a punishment for dis-

respect. Also great. 觥羊 kwāng yāng, a large sheep. The sound

emitted by a musical stone or bell, when struck. 觥觥 kwāng kwāng, hard and straight.

觥 Kwei, Horns uneven, one long and the other short.

觥 Pa, Horns bent, or crooked.

觥 Seen, A horn.

觥 Tsāng, A cow's horn long, and sticking upright; a long horn.

SEVEN STROKES.

觥 Chae, As 觥 觥 hae chae, the name of an animal.

觥 E, The horn of an animal.

觥 Hè, A good horn.

觥 Hūh, To work in ivory, or horn.

觥 Hwān, A buffalo's horns poking out of the water.

觥 K'hew, Crooked horns; a strong bow made of horn.

Loose: to unfasten the string of a

bow. Used for 求 *kew*, to stop, to defend.

觔 Shaou, A buffalo's horns wide apart. Raed saóu, the point of a horn.

解 Sing, A horn bow easily bent. A man's name.

觥 Süh, As 觥 觥 *hō süh*, frightened to death. 吾不忍其觥 *woó pūh jin ké hō süh*, I cannot bear to see its frightened appearance.

觥 Tsó, No meaning given.

## EIGHT STROKES

觥 Chow, A dragon's horns.

觥 E, Crooked horns, irregularly bent. The name of a district.

觥 Hüh, A cows' horns.

觥 Hwän, Round horns. The horn of a beast; an entire horn.

觥 Keuë, To push with the horn; to butt.

觥 K'he, Cow's horns one up and the other down. Read *ké*, to obtain. 觥 夢 *ké mung*, a dream that comes to pass. Also a single one. 觥 輪 無 反 *ké lün woó fän*, not a single chariot returned. 觥 偶 *ké yu*, single and double.

觥 Lüh, One of the notes of music, referred to the eastern quarter.

觥 Lun, to play at striking a ball

觥 Nè, To hold in the hand, to grasp.

觥 Pe, The name of an ox with transverse horns.

觥 Taè, The centre of a horn.

觥 Taè, Same as the above. A man's name, wicked.

觥 Tan, No meaning.

觥 Tean, To take up a goblet and drink.

觥 Tsó, Horns just budding forth.

## NINE STROKES.

觥 Cha, As 觥 擎 *cha na*, the name of an animal. A

horn large towards the bottom; horns spreading wide out, with the tips wide apart. Read *chà*, as 觥 觥 *kwa chà*, horns spreading wide above. Read *tèà*, a cow's horns growing transversely.

觥 Ch'hé. A horn; a clasp for a girdle; an emperor's was made of precious stones, and that of the heir apparent of gold.

觥 Heuen, To brandish the horn.

觥 Hwö, A horn like a cock's spur.

觥 Keüh, A crooked horn.

觥 Kwa, As 觥 觥 *kwa cha*, horns spreading wide

觥 Pèh, As 觥 栗 *pèh lièh*, a horn blown by the Tartars to frighten the horses.

觥 Sae, A bone in the midst of a horn; the bony substance at the root of a horn; also the velvet skin which surrounds the

young horn, which being dried up leaves the horn hard. 角觥 k'ěo sae, the inner part of a horn; the hard substance at the tip of a horn.

觥 Te, A wry horn. The name of a country.

觥 T'he, To push with the horn, to gore. Used for 掃 t'he, an ivory comb for the hair.

觥 T'ho, A cow without horns Read k'ho, a kind of ox,

觥 Tseih, Many horns. Same as 澱 ts'ih, harmonious; sheep meeting together without butting; a hard horn.

觥 Tsaw, An arrow with a string tied to it to pull it in again.

觥 Twan, As 角觥 k'ěo twan, the name of an animal like a pig with a horn on its nose, of which bows may be made

觥 Wei, A horn bent in the middle.

## TEN STROKES.

觥 Ch'hè, A horn broken down. A man's name. Read chè, the tip of a horn crooked. 觥 heae che, a stag with one horn.

觥 Ch'he, To pierce the soles of shoes.

觥 He, A good horn.

觥 H'üh, A full cup. 觥 觥 h'üh h'üh, a utensil used in archery Also to exhaust. 觥 觥 h'üh p'ö, thin, poor. 觥 觥 h'üh v'üh, frightened to death; a measure

of about a bushel. Read h'ëö, an implement used in archery. 觥 h'ëö ts'ín, to exhaust; also the top of the foot. 觥 ch'ang k'ëih h'ëö, (a long garment) reaching down to the point of the feet.

The hoof of an animal. Read k'ëö, a vessel for containing ointment. Ungracious. 觥 tá h'ëö, very unkind. Read k'ëö, to compare, to contend, to butt. 觥 p'üh k'ëö ts'ëih, not to measure strength with each other

觥 J'ö, A bow weak at one end.

觥 Na, The name of a river.

觥 Pang, to add a glass of wine.

觥 S'ëé, To curry leather.

觥 Sing, To push the horns up or down according to convenience. A horn bow, a bow brought into a proper shape.

觥 Tsin, Many horns even and regular.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

觥 H'üh, A word found in Buddhist books.

觥 Lew, Irregular horns. 觥 k'ew lew, horny; like horns.

觥 Shang, A horn cup full of wine: a general term for wine cups; a full goblet; to give any one wine to drink. 觥 s'ze che shang, gave him a goblet. 觥 lan shang, the name of a small river. 觥 shang sh'ün, the name of a gulf.



𧈧

Tè, To butt with the horn.

TWELVE STROKES.

𧈨

Cha, Wide spreading horns.

𧈩

Ché, A horn cup for drinking out of. 舉解 kèu ché, to raise the goblet; an empty cup. To fine a person by ordering him to drink so many cups.

𧈪

Féi, A reel for winding up the string tied to an arrow, in order to draw it back.

𧈫

Heuen, A horn moved up and down.

𧈬

Keaou, An irregular horn; a long horn, a high horn.

角 𧈭

kěō keaou, a horn for covering the point of a sword. Read keaou, like a horn. Read keaou, a crooked horn.

𧈮

Keuē, To push anything open with the horn.

𧈯

Yō, A shuttle, a reel.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

𧈰

Ch'hüh, To push with the horn. 羴羊觸藩 te

yang ch'hüh fan, the ram pushed against the hedge. 觸刑罰

ch'hüh hing fā, to render one's-self obnoxious to punishment. 星辰

不相觸 sing shin püh säng

ch'hüh, the stars do not come in

contact with each other. To hold;

filthy. 觸衣 ch'hüh e, the waist-

band of breeches. A man's name,

and a surname.

𧈱

Heih, A piece of horn at

the end of a walking-stick;

an ornamental head to a cane, made of horn. Read gaou, to strike.

𧈲

Hěō, To work horns, to work up horn into various

implements. A man's name. Read hüh, the sound of horn.

𧈳

Kwan, Like a horn.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

𧈴

E, The horns of an animal; sharp horns.

𧈵

Kēen, A horn.

𧈶

Kwān, Ignorant; not known.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

𧈷

Keuē, As 𧈷 舌 keuē shē, a ring with a tongue in it.

𧈸

keuē nā, such a ring at-

tached to the bar of a carriage for hanging the reins on. It was some-

times gilded or silvered over. Any ring with a hook in it; a clasp or

buckle; the ring of a Chinese lock, in front of a box.

𧈹

Kwāng, To gore or pierce with a horn.

𧈺

Lüh, A horn; the name of a district. Read leih, the

tip of a horn. Peaou, A horse's bit; a kind of horn.

SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

𧈻

Chan, Like a horn; horned.

𧈼

Yen, The name of a bird, of good eating

𧈽

Hwuy, A sort of horn mar-

linespike for the purpose of opening knots. 佩 𧈾 pei hwuy,

to carry such a spike about the

person. A man's name. 觥 觥 tsuy hwuy, the name of a star : also a large tortoise.

觥 Heuen, To brandish the horn, or the horn cup in drinking. The name of a pavilion.

觥 Tsze, As 觥 觥 tsze hwuy, a kind of tortoise.

觥 Le, A horn. Read ee, to divide.

## THE 149TH RADICAL.

## 言 Yén.

言 Yén, A word, a sentence ; to speak, to say, to address

one. 朕不食言 chin pūh shīh yén, I do not eat my words, i. e. break my promise. 一言已

出四馬難追 yīh yén à ch'ūh, szé mà nán chuy, when a word is once out, four horses cannot overtake it. 造言 tsaóu yén,

to manufacture words, to get up false stories. 食不言 shīh pūh yén, (Confucius) did not talk while eating. 苦言藥也甘

言疾也 k'hoò yén yō yà, kan yén tselh yà, bitter words are medicine, but sweet words induce disease. 言辭 yén tszé, an expression. 句言 keú yén, words

and sentences. 言字 yén tszé, a single character. To consult, as 與余成言 yù yú ching yén,

to consult with me. An order, or command, as 修言 sew yén, to attend to orders. Sometimes used

as a euphonic particle, and for the first personal pronoun. 言告

師氏 yén kaóu sze shé, I informed my mistress. Also to ask ; to follow ; to commit, or confide to.

言言 yén yén, high and large. Used for 筭 yen, a large pipe. 納

言 nā yén, the name of an officer entrusted with the communication of the emperor's will : also the name of a flag. The name of a place, a hill, a man, and a surname. Read yén, to accuse ; respectful and agreeable.

言言 K'héén, As 言言 k'héén yén, the lips moving rapidly.

言言 Yén, See the above.

## TWO STROKES.

訃 Foo, To announce a funeral ; to arrive at ; to go to. Used for 赴 foo, to repair to : and for 報 paou, to announce.

訃 Heuen, A sound, a voice.

訃 Hung, Foolish words. 訃 訃 ping hung, a loud voice ; the sound of water dashing at a furious rate. The noise of bells and drums. 訃然 hung jén, the rattling of thunder. The name of a place, a man, and a surname. Read keun, to deceive.

訃 Jing, Thick, substantial, heavy ; a man's name ; to draw near.

計 Ké, To assemble ; to calculate, to reckon, to count. 學書計 hēo-shoo ké, to learn writing and arithmetic. 計其

多少 ké ké to shaóu, to estimate the quantity. 計算 ké swán,

to count. 計數 ké soó, a number. 計謀 ké môw, to scheme.

計策 ké tsih, a plan. 計事 ké szé, to scheme about affairs.

計簿 ké p'hoó, an account book.

計賬 ké chang, a reckoning.

計較 ké keaóu, to compare.

計相 ké séang, the name of an office. The name of a god, a district and a surname. Read kéě, to mark.

訃 Keaóu, To call out aloud; to cry; the cry of a wild beast; to speak disorderly.

恤 K'hew, To urge by raillery; to be at ease; to plan. Read k'haou, sportive words. Read naou, a play; to play.

訂 T'hing, To arrange equally, to adjust by deliberation, to compare. 訂正 t'hing ching, to revise and prepare a work for publication. To render even. 重訂 ching t'hing, to revise a second time. 較訂 keaou t'hing, to collate and compare. To delay; to tax the people.

THREE STROKES.

訖 Ch'ha, Strange words; to reprove; to take hold of. Read ch'haé, to doubt.

訖 E. As 訖 訖 e e, self-possession. Also a shallow idea. Self-sufficiency, displayed in language and manners, drives people far away. Read she, verbose, talkative. 博訖 p'she, the name of a fabulous animal. Read t'ho, to deceive, to flatter. Read t'han, as

慢訖 man t'han, easy compliance; to allow.

訖 Fan, Verbose, loquacious.

訖 He, To groan. Read hwuy, to laugh. The sound of laughing.

訖 Heu, Deceitful: some say, sincere; others, to boast, to brag, to talk big. 訖大 heu tá, great. Used for 訖 heu, to look with doubt and surprise. Read hoo, to open the mouth wide and bawl aloud. Read heu, large. 訖澤 heu tsih, a large lake.

訓 Heún, To instruct. 教訓 keaóu heún, instruction.

訓蒙 heún mung, to teach youth. 訓導 heún taóu, to lead on in the path of knowledge. 古訓 koó heún, ancient sayings, the lessons of antiquity. 訓典 heún téén, maxims of wisdom. To caution against. 酒訓 tséw heún, to guard against wine. 女訓 neú heún, verbal instruction imparted to females. Also to comply with, as 訓道 heún taóu, to comply with doctrines. 訓時 heún shé, to accord with seasons. 詁訓 koo heún, a commentary. 訓方 heún fang, an officer who attended to the government of the various districts. 訓狐 heún koo, a horned owl. 難訓 nán heún, a wild beast. The name of a district, and a surname. Read seun, a way.

訖 Ho, To refuse to answer.

訖 Ho, To refuse to answer.

**訢** Hung, To stop in the midst.

**訥** Jín, To bow, to stumble; to stammer, blunt, difficult, hard of utterance. 言訥 yén jín, words expressed with difficulty. Benevolent. Used for 認 jín, to confess, to place a matter in the right light, which is sometimes difficult.

**記** Ké, To record things one by one; to register, to enter in writing. 記得 ké tih, to remember, to recollect. Also a record, a written account. To strike, in order to make a person remember. 執簡記 chíh kéen ké, to keep a register. 記事 ké szé, to record business. 記憶 ké yih, to remember. 記性 ké síng, the memory. 史記 szé ké, historical records. 記書 ké shoo, to write down in a book. 符記 foó ké, a written check. 記室 ké shih, the recorder's office. Used for 其 ke, when it is merely an expletive.

**訐** Ké, To reprove one to his face. 告訐 kaóu ké, to administer reproof. To intrude into men's privacies. 訐許 gó ké, to reprove vice. 訐揚幽過 ké yáng yew kó, to bring to light secret sins. 相殺訐 séang kaóu ké, or 差訐 ch'ha ké, to shake or strike the musical stone. Read k'hé, to fasten upon a person's faults. Read ke, to speak in a straight-forward manner.

**訖** Kéih, To stop, to cease, to desist from speaking; to finish, to conclude; to exhaust; to carry to the utmost. 毋訖 羅 woo kéih t'heih, do not prohibit the import of grain. 言訖 yén kéih, having finished speaking. At last, after all 訖不告 kéih p'uh kaóu, after all he did not inform him. Read heih, to arrive at. 訖于周 -heih yu chow, until the time of the Chow dynasty. 訖今 heih kin, until now.

**訢** K'hòw, To knock at a door and enquire. 訢問 k'hòw mún, to ask, to solicit. A man's name. Read hea, as 訢訢 hea hea, to laugh.

**訐** Kwa, To boast, to brag; a man's name.

**訕** Shán, To rail at, to scold. 訕而無訕 kéen ūrh woó shán, reprove but do not scold. 訕上者 shán sháng chày, to rail at superiors; to speak evil of dignities. 訕謗 shán pang, to backbite. 鄉訕 héang shán, a village railer.

**訊** Sín, To enquire, to investigate. 訊問 sín mún, to interrogate. 君訊臣 kéun sín chin, a prince enquires into the conduct of his minister. 訊辭 sín tsze, a word, an expression; to enquire verbally. 訊告 sín kaóu, to make known, to intimate. 訊讓 sín jàng, to wrangle. 執訊 chíh sín, the bearer of dispatches. 書訊 shoo sín, to enquire by

letter. 訊罪 sîn tsúy, to examine a criminal. 訊疾 sîn tselh, to cure a disease. 振訊 chîn sîn, to move, to agitate. Used for 諄 tsuy, to investigate; and for 迅 sîn, rapid.

**訥** Teáu, To take hold of; a sound; a man's name, and a surname.

**討** T'haou, To manage, to settle; to punish an offence.

天討有罪 t'heen t'haou yèw tsúy, heaven punishes offenders.

君無日不討 keun woô jîh pûh t'haou, the prince should never cease to attend to the affairs of government. Also to kill, to put to death, to exterminate.

討賊 t'haou tsîh, to exterminate thieves, used for attacking an enemy. 討去 t'haou k'heú, to do away with. 討尋 t'haou tsin, to search after.

討求 t'haou k'hêw, to seek for.

討魚 t'haou yû, to go to catch fish. 尋討禍源 tsin t'haou hó yuên, to search into the source of a calamity. 討雜 t'haou tsá, to mix; mingled feathers.

招討 chaou t'haou, the name of an office.

**託** T'hô, To confide, to entrust to one's care, to rely upon another; to give in charge; to place confidence in.

託音 t'hô yin, to send news. 託大事 t'hô tá szé, to entrust with some great affair.

託財 t'hô tsá, to entrust with money. 託辭 t'hô tsé, to invent an excuse. The name of an office, and a district. Read cha, to boast.

## FOUR STROKES.

**吵** Chaou, As 吵擾 chaou jaou, to disturb, to annoy. Also firm, strong, rapid; light and nimble. 吵靖 chaou tsing, small-waisted. A book; a man's name.

Read tsaou, cunning, deceitful.

Read meaou, high. Read tseau, light. 吵輕 tseau k'hing, flip-pant, knavish.

**設** Che, Cheerful; quick; also unacquainted with; a man's name.

**訛** Chè, To reprove, to accuse. A man's name

**訕** Chún, Confused. Read chun, confused discourse; the mind bewildered. Used for 諄 chun, to inculcate; also for 訕 chun, honest, sincere. Also liberal. 繆訕 meaou chún, confused. Read tun, verbose, loquacious.

**訢** E, Sincere. Read è, to reply. Read hè, true sayings.

**訥** Fan, To speak in conformity with right doctrine. Read fán, nonsense. Read pwán, as 訥

訥 pwán yen, to boast one's self.

**訪** Fáng and Fàng, Tumultuous councils; to ask every body's advice. To consult, to enquire.

訪問 fáng wán, to ask.

王訪於箕子 wáng fáng yú ké tszé, the king went to ask advice of Ke-tszé.

訪議 fáng é, to consult about affairs. 訪見 fáng k'én, to go to visit any one.

Used for 方 fang; also the name of an office, and a surname.

**誅** Foo, An expression used at the head of a sentence, a parting word. A man's name.

**訥** Fun, As 訥 訥 fun yun, unsettled expressions, vague speech. A man's name. Read pun, ignorant.

**誅** Fung, The beginning of a sentence. Also written 誅

**訛** Gó, False, deceitful, erroneous. 訛言 gó yén, unfounded declarations. 訛謠 gó yaou, idle stories. 妖訛 yaou gó, vague reports. 訛動 gó tung, to rouse, to excite. The name of a fabulous animal resembling a rabbit, with a human face, and able to converse: it often deceives people by calling east, west, good, bad, &c. hence the character means false. Also the name of a snake. Wild fire, an ignis fatuus. A surname.

**訥** Haou, Sincere, faithful; a true report.

**訥** Heae, Good words. A man's name.

**訥** Heù, To allow, to grant, to comply with, to assent to;

to promise, to agree to give. 汝之訥我 ùh che heù gnò, if you will agree with me. 應訥 ying heù, to promise. 訥約 heù yó, to agree to. 訥進 heù tsín, to enter, to advance. 訥信 heù sín, to believe. 王訥之乎 wáng heù che hoó, would your majesty believe it? 興訥 hing heù, to get up; to revive, to flourish. 訥多 heù to; very many. The name

of a city, and a country. 聘訥 ping heù, to betroth. Also a surname. Used for 鄴 heù, the name of a state. Read hoó, the song of a number of persons putting forth their strength together.

**訥** Heung, To litigate, to wrangle; full. 訥訥 keuh heung, to litigate to the utmost. 訥訥 heung heung, the voice of a multitude.

**訥** Hoo, To remember, to recognize. 訥譙 hoot tseau, to reprehend; to blame.

**訥** Jen, As 訥訥 jen jen, loquacious, verbose; many words to little purpose. Read nan, talkative. The name of a district.

**訥** Jin, To think of, to repeat.

**訥** Kēē, Strong, robust.

**訥** Kēuē, Parting words; to take leave. 與其母訥 yù ké mòu kēuē, he took leave of his mother. 訥別 kēuē pēē, to part from a friend. To take leave of a friend at death. 生死永訥 sāng szé yung kēuē, the living and dead are eternally separated. 訥辭 kēuē szé, a dying farewell.

**訥** 訥法 kēuē fā, a law, or rule. 長生之訥 cháng sāng che kēuē, rules for long living. Used for 決 kēuē, to determine. Read heuē, to rail angrily. Read kwē, to determine.

**訥** Keun, Deceitful words.

**訥** Kó, Slow, dilatory.

**設** Na, irregular discourse; incorrect words.

**訥** Nûh, To speak with difficulty: dull, slow speech. **訥**

**於言敏於行** nûh yû yén mìn yû hîng, be slow in speech and prompt in action. **莫辯**

**而訥** mô pëen tîrh nûh, do not dispute, but be sparing in words.

**訥會** nûh hwûy, aloes. Used for **內** nûh, to open wide the mouth without being able to speak much. Used for **訕** t'heûh, to stammer.

**訕** Nûh, To be ashamed.

**訛** P'he, Prepared, ready: a tool, or utensil.

**設** Shê, To set forth, to place in order, to put down, or to set up. **置設** ché shê, to place.

**設立** shê lèih, to establish. **設法** shê fâ, to institute a law. **設大** shê tá, large. **設其後**

shê ké hów, large towards the end: said of a sword. **設使** shê shê, suppose. **設若** shê jô, if. A surname. **一設** yîh shê, one band of soldiers. **設厨** shê shoo, the public kitchen.

**訖** Shín, Sincere, faithful. A man's name.

**訖** Shwa, To give a forced construction to.

**訖** Súng, To contend, to wrangle, to litigate, to dispute.

**獄訟** yû sùng, litigations, criminal and civil actions. **聚訟**

táu séng, differences in public

opinion; disputes without intermission. A document sent up to superiors setting forth the state of a case. **告訟** kaou sùng, an indictment. **內自訟** nûy tszé sùng, to blame one's-self. **訟言** sùng yén, to speak openly. Used for **頌** sùng, to sing, or chant. Read yung, to contend. To allow.

**詆** T'héen, to scold, to rail.

**詆** Wâ, To be angry, to abuse one.

**詆** Wa, A man's name.

**訝** Ya, As **訝迎** ya ying, to go to meet. **鄉訝**

k'hing ya, to give an encouraging reception to strangers. **差訝**

ch'ha ya, to exclaim about, to be surprised at. **訝訾** ya tsze, to express one's-self astonished. **猜訝**

ch'hae ya, to be suspicious of. Also written **牙** yay.

**詎** Yang, To stop.

**詎** Yaou, Calamity. **語詎**

詳 yû yaou séng, to speak of good and ill fortune. **詎言**

yaou yân, unlucky sayings; artful words. **詎孽** yaou nê, misfortune. **詎怪** yaou kwaé, deceitful. A man's name.

**各** Yaou, Songs not set to any particular tune, ballads. A man's name. Read yew, to follow.

**訖** Yew, A crime, a fault; an error, a transgression. A man's name. Same as **尤**

**訖**

**訖**

**訖**

**訕** Yih, Pleased, cheerful. A man's name

**吟** Yin, To groan, to murmur, to hum a song. To chant.

A man's name. Same as 吟

**訕** Yin, or Hin, To be pleased. **訕然** hin jên, delighted.

Same as 欣 hin, a man's name, and a surname. Read yin, harmonious and respectful. Read he, the vapours of heaven and earth. Read hâ, pleased.

**歎** Yin, To cry without ceasing, to moan, to speak with sighing.

**訐** Yin, As 讎 訐 kan yin, angry words.

**訢** Yun, As 訢 訢 fun yun, unsettled expressions.

FIVE STROKES.

**詐** Châ, To deceive, false, cunning, artful. 我無爾

**詐** gnó woô ùh châ, I will not deceive you. 知者詐愚

che chây chá yû, the knowing cheat the simple. 欺詐 k'he chà,

to impose upon. 除詐 choó chà,

to abolish deceit. 巧詐 k'haou chá, cunning, artful. 奸詐 kên

chá, villainy. 詐卒 chá tsûh, to finish. 詐戰 chá chén, to make

an end of the war.

**詔** Chaóu, To announce, to instruct, to exhort, to animate to action. To issue out a command. 父詔其子 fôo chaóu

kè tszé, a father admonishes his son. 天子詔 t'héntsze chaóu,

the imperial command. 降詔

kéang chaóu, to send down a decree. 血詔 heué chaóu, a decree

written with the Emperor's blood. 詔書 chaóu shoo, a written order;

a public proclamation, directing those ignorant of their duty what

they ought to perform. 待詔 t'haé chaóu, an officer who waits for

orders. The title of a barbarian king, in the south. Read shaou,

to announce to a guest. Read chaou, to allure. Read shaou, as

詔 侑 shaou yew, to encourage military efforts.

**詵** Chen, Verbose, loquacious. **詵詵** chên hěo, to jest,

to trifle. 詵 謔 chen nan, the sound of conversation. A man's

name. Read t'héen, to take hold of one's words. Read tēu, to turn

one's expression: artful sayings. Read chen, discordant. Read

ch'hén, incoherent talk. Read t'hěe, to speak disorderly and improperly.

Read chě, a whisper.

**詵** Ch'he, To obtain secret information; to spy.

**診** Chin, To see, to look into. **診驗** chin nēn, to verify. **診夢** chin mung,

to interpret a dream. **診脈** chin mih, to feel the pulse. **診視** chin shé,

to examine.

**証** Ching, To reprove, to admonish. A man's name.

**註** Choó, To explain, to illustrate, to comment on, to give

the meaning. **註明** choó ming, to make clear. **訓註** hein choó,



to explain. 四書註 *szé shoo choó*, a commentary on the Four Books. 註記 *choó ké*, to note down things. 支註 *che choó*, to take up people's words. To declare.

許 *Choo*, Wise, knowing; a man's name.

誦 *Chów*, As 誦 誦 *chów chow*, to bless, or to curse.

A man's name.

詛 *Chów*, As 詛 詛 *chów tsoó*, to curse. Used for 呪 念 *chow*, prayers, incantations.

詠 *nén chów*, to recite such prayers.

誚 *é*, and *Shé*, Much talk. 誚 *誚 é é*, verbose, loquacious.

詒 *E*, As 欺 詒 *k'he e*, to deceive. 遺 詒 *wei e*, to leave, to bequeathe.

詒書 *eshoo*, to send a letter. 詒 *he e*, a doubtful disease; lazy, out of spirits, devoid of energy.

詒厥子孫 *e keué tszé sun*, to bequeathe to posterity.

詒傳 *e ch'huén*, to hand down. Read *é*, to leave; to confer, to bestow.

饋 詒 *kwei é*, to make presents. Read *tae*, remiss, negligent. Read *t'haé*, to defraud.

骨肉相詒 *kwüh jüh séang t'haé*, relatives deceiving one another.

訖 *Fan*, Hasty words; to speak in a hurried manner.

誦 *Fei*, Hurried enunciation; verbose. Used for 誦, to refuse.

訖 *He*, To laugh immoderately without stopping; a man's

name. Read *che*, to adjust. To speak.

誦 *Hé*, Verbose. 誦 誦 *heh hē*, the sound of conversation. Read *hō*, loquacious.

誦 *Heaou*, Large and empty; pompons, bombastical.

誦 *Heué*, Angry; to scold, to rail.

誦 *Heáng*, To give information; to spy, to pry into.

中 誦 *chung héng*, a spy, an informer. Read *híng*, as 覘 誦 *chen híng*, to spy. To seek for information; to get a full understanding of.

訶 *Ho*, To talk loud and angrily, to blame, to reprove,

to scold. 譏 訶 *ke ho*, to ridicule and reprehend. 訶 訶 *te ho*, to find fault with.

獨 訶 *túh ho*, the name of an office. The name of a tree, and a country. Used for 訶 *ho*, to blame

誦 *Ho*, Even, level; a man's name.

誦 *Hoo*, To summon, to call, to cry. Read *haou*, to deceive

誦 *Hów*, To rail at. 閉 門 而 誦 *pé mún t'íh*

*hów che*, shut the door and abused him. 誦 恥 *hów ché*, disgrace, shame. Read *ków*, as 誦 怒 *ków*

*noó*, to speak angrily to one.

誦 *Jen*, Incessant talking, without end.

誦 *Jing*, To do as before, to repeat.

**訕** Kan, To shut one's mouth.

**訛** Kēa, To accuse falsely; to criticise.

**誑** Keuen, To allure, to deceive; a man's name.

**詎** K'heú, How? **詎可知** k'heú k'hò che, how should he know? Also to stop, to arrive at. Written **巨** k'heú, in the same sense. **詎能入乎** k'heú nǎng jǎh hóo, how can he enter? Also to be ignorant of words.

**詒** K'heú, A sound; a noise made in sleep.

**詘** K'heúh, As **詰詘** kē k'heúh, an impediment in the speech. Also to bend or fold.

**陳衣不詘** chin e pǔh k'heúh, to smooth the plaits out of clothes.

**詘伸** k'heúh shin, to bend and straighten out. **詘身** k'heúh shin, to bend one's body, to stoop.

**詘辭** k'heúh tsze, to stop a discourse.

**充詘** ch'hung k'heúh, to fail in economy. A surname. **詘然** k'heúh jén, cut off, stopped up. **盡詘** tsin k'heúh, to exhaust, to cause to cease entirely.

**詒** Kòb, To instruct. **訓詒** heín kòb, to teach, to explain, to make known. To speak; to bring the words of ancients and moderns together, in order to illustrate a subject.

**詈** Ló, A: **詈罵** l' má, to scold, to rail. **謗** páng ló, to throw out side-long hints to another's disparagement. **怒不**

**至** noó pǔh ché lé, when angry he did not proceed to railing.

**詡** Ling, To boast; a man's name. Read ling, to set forth the value of commodities, in order to sell them.

**詵** Mēén, Alluring expressions, seductive language.

**訾** Na, A wrangling, a noise. **訾訾** heuen na, a bother.

Read ná, as **謔訾** cha ná, inexplicable jargon. Read noó, vile language.

**設** Nà, As **緣設** sze ná, inexplicable nonsense.

**訥** Ne, To call people. Read né, to instruct verbally.

Read né, to speak in an unintelligible manner.

**訕** Noo, To utter rapidly evil words.

**訕** Pí, As **聽訕** t'hing pé, name of an ancient queen.

**詔** Paou, As **詔謔** paou tsau, incoherent language.

**詈** Pé, To dispute; to flatter. **險詈** hēn pé, to accuse people falsely; incorrect.

**詈辭** pé sá náe p'í, flattering words conceal the truth.

**詈** Pēén, Artful words; a man's name. Used in the Buddhist books for **辨** péén.

**誨** Phóo, To reprove; to re-monstrate; a man's name.

**詳** Ph'wan, Artful words.

**評** Ping, Even, level; to measure equally; to discourse

in order. 議評 ke ping, to criticize and arrange; to adjust by rule and line. The name of an office, a city, and a surname. 評議 ping e, to discuss, and deliberate.

誑 Seüh, To allure, to entice. 護誑 sow seüh, to lead astray. A man's name.

談 Shé, A fixed determination; the will.

誦 Shin, As 誦說 shin shwō, to set forth, to state sincerely.

訴 Soó, to inform, to announce. 告訴 kaóu soó, to make a statement. 毀訴 hwü soó, to defame; to speak evil of. 訴冤 soó yuen, to state one's grievances.

訴罪 soó tsü, to accuse.

詛 Tā, As 詛咒 tow tā, disturbed, not still.

詆 Tè, To blame, to scold. 詆謗 tè pang, to slander.

醜詆 ch'hóu tè, to vilify. 訐

詆 kēn tè, to reprove to one's face. 詆欺 tè k'he, lying slanders.

詆誣 tè woó, to defame. Read tēh, mean, low, depraved; deceitful.

談 Tē, To forget, to mistake. 天門開談蕩蕩 t'hiēn mún k'hae tē tang tang, heaven's gate is opened, and displays the clear empyreal.

設 T'haou, As 設論 t'haou tapu, to speak without controul or incoherently, to bandy words backward & forwards. Child's prattle

詭 T'ho, and 詭 T'ho, To deceive; to

upon. Read e, as 詭詭 e e, self-possessed, self-satisfied. Read shay, a shallow idea. Read t'ho, light, trickish.

詛 Tsoó, As 呪咀 chóu tsoó, to curse; to call upon the gods to send down calamities; to imprecate. Profane swearing, used on common or trifling occasions. Also to deter from action, by fearful representations.

訾 Tszè, To speak without thinking. 訾訾 tszè tszè, to vilify. 苛訾 ków tszè, to reproach. 毀訾 hwü tszè, to slander; to bring up people's faults.

訾食 tszè shih, to be dainty in eating and to refuse fastidiously; those who do so will never become fat. 訾訾 che tszè, to walk disorderly and contrary to custom. 訾思 tszè sze, to think, to consider.

訾量 tszè léang, to measure, to calculate. 訾限 tszè hiēn, to restrict, to adjust, to bring within certain limits. 病訾 ping tszè, a sickness, a disease. 訾爲 tszè wei, why? The name of a place, and a surname. Used for 訾 tszè, wealth. Used for 訾 tszè, as 訾 foo tszè, duckweed. Used for 訾 tszè, a constellation. Used for 訾 tszè, as 訾窳 tszè yu, idle, careless. Also short, weak. 訾

謾 tszè tséay, an exclamation. Read tsè, as 謾訾 pe tsè, slanderous. Read tsoó, as 足訾 tszè tsoó, the name of an animal.

誠

Tszé, To plan, to contrive; a man's name.

詞

Tszé, To declare one's intention, to speak the sentiments of the mind; to speak, to say; a word, a sentence; a written declaration. 文詞 yān tszé, literary composition. 言詞 yén tszé, an expression. 聲詞 shing tszé, an utterance. 口詞 k'hōw tszé, language. Also to finish; to beg; to announce, to accuse.

詭

Yae, An uneven voice.

諛

Yáng, To obtain early information of; to know a thing soon; to be wise. Read ying, to ask; to inform. Read yáng, a sound.

訥

Yaou, Contradictory words.

訕

Yuen, To console; to comply with; spite, hate.

詒

Yuen, A laughing manner: one says, good words.

## SIX STROKES.

詭

Chau, To trifle with people.

陪

Che, To reprove, to reprimand.

詹

Chen, Many words 詹詹 chen chen, small talk.

詹

To arrive at; extreme; excellent. 詹事 chen szé, an officer who had the charge of the household of the empress and the heir apparent. The name of a hill, and a surname.

詹

Used for 瞻 chen, to see, to observe; also for 蟾 chen, to prognos-

ticate: also for 蟾 chen, a toad. Read t'han, sufficient.

咎

Ch'ha, To examine, to look into anything minutely. 盡咎 tsin ch'ha, to examine thoroughly. A man's name. Read ts'hēē, correct words.

訛

Ch'ha, Light, incoherent talk. 訛語 ch'ha yu, boasting. 誇訛 k'hwa ch'ha, to boast. Read hēa, to inform. Read too, a cup for pouring out a libation.

謔

Ch'he, To separate, to part; a man's name. Used for 哆 ch'he, to gape; to open wide apart. Used for 謔謔 ch'he tsé, a small shed by the side of a court or gallery.

誦

Ch'how, Verbose; loquacity.

誅

Choo, To seek for with a view of punishing; to kill.

誅

誅謬 choo lüē, to put to death.

誅

誅悖 choo pei, to slay the rebellious. 誅累 choo lüē, to involve in crime. 屋誅 ūh choo,

誅

to exterminate a whole family. 夷誅 e choo, to wound and kill.

大國誅小國

tá kwō choo seāu kwō, large states may punish small ones. 誅罰 choo fā, to punish. 誅責 choo ts'ih, to blame.

誅

誅其過 choo kē kwō, to reprove a fault. 誅除 choo ch'ho, to do away with. 以惠誅怨 è hwúy choe yuen, to eradicate hatred by acts of kindness. 誅草 choo ts'haou, to clear away

grass.

grass.

**訓** Chôw, As 訓答 ch'ôw tã, to reply. 訓對 ch'ôw túy, to answer. Read ch'ôw, to swear, to curse.

**詣** E, To wait for the arrival of any one; to go towards, to advance; to repair to, to arrive at. 鄭詹詣齊 ching chen e tse, Ching-chen went to the Tse country. 造詣 tsau e, to make a proficiency in learning. 蛭詣 koo e, the name of an insect. Used for 指 e, as 枋詣 e e, a kind of wood; the name of a palace, built of such wood.

**諛** E, A man's name.

**詔** Gĩh, As 詔言 gĩh gĩh, litigious discourse, harsh words. Severe orders, rigid restrictions. 言客詔詔 yén yung gĩh gĩh, conversation and manner rigid and severe. A man's name. Used for 聾 gō, alarmed. Read lō, a noise.

**諛** Hãn, Perverse, disobedient, unwilling to listen. Read kãn, as 諛諛 kãn kãn, to converse; to speak with difficulty. Read kwãn, as 譏諛 t'han kwãn, rebellious. Read h'een, to wrangle.

**訖** Heaou, A local term for calling a person; to call aloud. 訖然有聲 heaou jén yèw shing, to make a noise in calling one. 自訖 tszé heaou, to call one's self. Read keaou, to boast. Read heaou, to cry aloud.

**訐** H'een, As 訐訐 b'een b'een, wrangling discourse. To be angry, to rail; a man's name. Read t'h'een, scolding. Read yen, to litigate.

**詡** Heù, Big words, boasting; also common conversation about which men have agreed. Large; widely diffused. 揚詡 yáng heù, to display, to spread abroad. 誇詡 kwa heù, to boast, to talk largely. Also energetic and bold; full of breath and spirits; a man's name.

**誦** Heüh, As 護誦 yüh heüh, to smell a fragrance. A man's name.

**詢** Heung, To speak, to dispute; full; the voice of a multitude. 詢詢 heung heung, a number of persons assembled together to consult. 天下詢詢 t'h'een h'ea heung heung, the empire is all at strife. 詢嚇 heung h'ih, to threaten. Also the noise of a clamour; disturbed, worried.

**詒** Hō, To accord, to harmonize; to agree together in opinion; the general sentiment.

**詬** Hów, As 譏詬 he hów, shame, disgrace; to put to shame, to scold, to abuse, to be angry with. 相詬 s'ang hów, to rail at one another. 詬罵 hów má, to abuse, to insult. Also artful words. 莫詬 kwei hów, undetermined, unprincipled. A surname.

**誥** Hwá, To put good words together; to speak; lan-

guage, talk. 講話 kēang hwá,  
to discourse. 話語 hwá yù, con-  
versation; to utter. 出話 ch'hūh  
hwá, to speak, to utter good words.  
英吉利話 ying keīh lé hwá,  
the English language. 不識話  
pūh shīh hwá, he does not under-  
stand the language. 嘉話 kēa  
hwá, good words To put to shame;  
to regulate, to direct.

**誑** Hwang, To talk in one's  
sleep; to be careless.

**誚** Hwúy, To be emboldened  
to raise one's voice above  
that of others: to stop the market;  
to resolve on repenting.

**誦** Hwuy, Same as above.

**誦** Hwuy, To call people; the  
noise of calling persons.

**詈** Jáy, To answer, to reply.  
To signify assent. Like as

**詈** jin, to believe; to think on.  
To wrangle. A noise in the throat.  
A man's name. Verbose.

**該** Kae, An agreement in the  
army; also full. To contain,  
to prepare; all, the whole; that  
which is right and proper. 該備  
kae pei, to provide. 該藏 kae  
tsang, to store up. 該兼 kae  
kēen, the whole. 該當 kae tang,  
ought, should. 應該 ying kae,  
suitable. A man's name, and a sur-  
name. 該人 kae jin, that man.  
該犯 kae fán, the prisoner  
referred to.

**誥** Ke, To reprove openly. A  
man's name.

**誅** Ke, to consult, to deliberate.

**誅** Kew, To defame, to slander.

**詰** K'hēē, To ask, to enquire  
into a fault To reprehend,

to blame. To set to rights: to scold;  
to punish. 詰誅 k'hēē choo, to  
punish and kill. 詰問 k'hēē wán,

to interrogate. 詰邦國 k'hēē  
pang kwō, to regulate a country.

k'hēē szé fang, to lay restriction on  
all quarters. 詰屈 k'hēē keūh,

straight and crooked. 詰朝 k'hēē  
chaou, to morrow morning. 喬

詰 keaou k'hēē, a want of equa-  
nimity.

**誇** K'hwa, To boast, to brag,  
to speak largely. 誇詡

k'hwa heu, to vaunt. 大而不  
誇 tà ūrh pūh k'hwa, great with-

out boasting. 自誇 tszé k'hwa,  
to speak lightly of one's-self. Also

great, as 誇布 k'hwa póo, large,  
wide clothes. 誇誇 k'hwa

k'hwa, earnest. 矜誇 king k'hwa,  
to brag. Read k'heú, to sing.

**誑** K'hwáng, Lying talk, de-  
ceitful language. 誑騙

k'hwáng p'héén, to defraud.

**誑** Kwá, To deceive, to impose  
upon. 誑亂 kwá lwán,

to confound by lies. 誑誤 kwá  
woó, to mislead. Read hwa, to cause

to stumble.

**誑** Kwei, To play, to trifle with;  
to jest, or make a joke of,

to expose to ridicule. 誑笑 kwei  
seaoú, to laugh at. 誑嘲 kwei  
chaou, to ridicule.

**訓** Le, To speak in praise of.

**誓** Lěš, To admire, to commend; a man's name.

**誄** Lùy, To engrave, to write an epitaph. Same as

**誄** Lùy, To write an epitaph on the deceased: to bring

together the words and actions of the dead and eulogize them. **死**

**而誄之** szé ūrh lùy che, to eulogize a person after death. **賤**

**不誄貴** tsēn pūh lùy kwēi, the base should not eulogize the noble; also prayers offered at a sacrifice, setting forth the merits of the offerer.

**詔** Míng, As **詔目** míng mūh, to make out a list of things; to distinguish and denominate.

**誦** Na, As **誦誦** yen na, to lay hold of.

**誦** Ping, To speak for, to aid with a few words; a man's name.

**誦** Seūh, A probable corruption of **誦** seūh.

**誦** Seūh, Still: also to to compassionate.

**詢** Seuen, To consult. **詢事** seuen ssé, to deliberate on affairs.

**咨詢** tse-seun, to plan, to schemer. Also to believe; to ask to enquire.

**試** Shé, To use, to try, to essay, to fathom, to endeavour to find out by comparison. **試嘗**

shé shang, to taste. **試看** shé

k'hán, to try and see if it will do.

**妄藥勿試** wáng yó wūh shé, do not used bad medicine

**試一試** shé yīh shé, try a little. **考試** k'háu shé, the li-

terary examinations.

**諛** Shé, To forget.

**詩** She, An intention, an object, that which is pointed or aimed at; the intention embodied

in words, those words recited; verse, poetry. **詩經** she king, the book

of odes. **詩三百** she san pīh, of the odes there are three hundred.

**詩謂樂章** she wēi yó chang, an ode is that to which the music

is set and which keeps it within due limits. **作詩** tsō she, to make

verse; to receive, to hold. **詩負**

**之** she foó che, to receive and hold in the arms (the new-born heir apparent.) A surname.

**誦** Sin, To address a person; to commence a conversation,

to ask. Also the opinion of the generality; numerous, multitudi-

nous. **誦誦** sin sin, assembled together.

**詭** T'heau, To invite and allure; to decoy in sport; to excite by seductive words. **詭人**

**妻** t'heau jīn ts'he, to decoy a man's wife. **噉詭** keaout'heau,

a clear and full tone. Read teaou, suddenly.

**誦** Thung, To join; a conjunction. **誦誦** tsung t'hung,

to speak hastily; precipitate words.

詞共 t'hung kang, all together.

譟  
詭  
詳

T6, Boasting words.

T5, To defame, to slander.

Tséang, To scrutinize, to judge; to discourse on accurately and minutely.

詳明 tséang ming, to explain. 詳乃視聽 tséang naé shé t'hing, tséang means to see and hear.

詳其事 tséang ké shé, to investigate an affair. 未得聞詳 wé tih wán tséang, we have not yet heard the particulars.

詳細 tséang sé, careful, minutely. Also good.

不詳 p'uh tséang, not good; infelicitous; thus used for 祥 tséang.

詳心 tséang sin, careful. 不赦不詳 p'uh sháy p'uh tséang,

do not forgive the careless. The name of an office. Read yang, false; to pretend.

詠  
詮

Tseih, Still, no noise, silent.

Tseuen, To prepare one's speech, to put a discourse in order, to make it plain; to select, to make choice of words, to explain.

詮論 tseuen lun, to discourse on the principles of things. 詮義 tseuen é, to illustrate the meaning.

詮就 tseuen tsew, to set forth.

諫

Tsze, To reprove, to satirize a person's offences. To ridicule, to censure.

諄  
詒

Tsze, To classify, to denominate.

Tuy, To blame, to reprove.

誨

árh, To allure, to seduce. A man's name. Read 'chè, shame, disgrace.

詭

Wa, As 譟詭 kwa wa, lazy.

誣

Wang, False assertions, deceitful words.

詭

Wang, To accuse falsely; to deceive.

詭

Wei, To blame, to lay to one's charge, to consider one responsible. Also to deceive, to defraud, to impose upon.

詭辭 wei tszé, lying words. 卑詭

teaóu wei, excessively monstrous.

卓詭

ch'ò wei, strange, unusual, extraordinary.

詭異於衆 wei é yü chung, differing from the generality.

詭天 wei t'héen, to oppose heaven. 詭毀 wei hwúy,

to defame. 詭隨 wei suy, a trifling offence. 詭遇 wei yu, to shoot at any thing irregularly, or contrary to the rules laid down for archery.

詭譎 wei keué, deceitful, cunning, fraudulent.

詭犀 wei sze, general, also perverse. A comet; the name of a city, and a surname.

誨

Ya, As 誨誨 cha ya, perverse sayings.

詠

Yung, To sing, to chant, to draw out the words in a singing tone.

詠歌 yung ko, to sing, to hum. 詠詩 yung she, to recite odes in a singing tone.

詠其聲 yung ké shing, he drawled out his words.

禽詠 k'hin yung, the singing of birds.



## SEVEN STROKES.

詐

Cha, An expression of shame.

訴

Cha, As 訴 訴 cha ya, perverse language.

誣

Che, Ignorant.

誌

Ché, As 誌 誌 ké ché, to record historical annals.

誌

誌 于 心 ché yü sün, to record in the mind, to remember.

之

之 善 ché keun ché shén, to record the prince's goodness.

文

文 ché wán, a record.

國

國 誌 kwó ché, the chronicles of a country. Used for 瘡 che, a spot.

訓

Chen, To speak elegantly and keenly; a man's name.

詎

Chin, To enquire into of fences.

誠

Ching, True, sincere, real, pure, without guile.

開

邪 存 誠 pé cǎy taun ching, in order to exclude corruption, maintain uprightness.

克

克 誠 k'hi ching, capable of sincerity.

著

著 誠 chǎ ching k'heú wei, employ sincerity and abolish hypocrisy.

誠

誠 者 天 之 道 誠 ching chǎy

之

之 者 人 之 道 ching chǎy chēn che taóu, ching che chǎy jiu

誠

誠 者 天 之 道 誠 ching chǎy chēn che taóu, pure sincerity is the prerogative of heaven, acquired sincerity is the characteristic of man.

審

審 議 shén ching, to judge. The name of a district.

諒

é, That which is suitable and proper, right, righteous.

遵

遵 王 之 誼 tsun wáng che é,

to follow with the prince's righteousness. That which is reasonable and good.

識

Go, Excellent, good; also to chant, to hum over a recitation. A man's name.

諱

Han, Verbose, loquacious; to boast, to talk loud.

譏

He, An interjection expressive of abhorrence.

譏

譏 笑 he he, fie! fie! 譏 笑 he seáu,

僂

a forced laugh; to laugh aloud.

俚

Hé, To wait for; to state one's own sentiments and wait for the opposite party to express his. A man's name.

詆

Hě, Inward struggles; hate, spite, secret regrets.

覲

Hēn, To repress, to reprove.

諦

Heih, As 諦 諦 heih heih, to speak; the sound of conversation, or of angry speech. Difficulty of utterance, as in a passion.

訕

Read he, the noise of talking. Read

訕

hé, to sputter in speaking. Read

訕

hin, big words.

訕

Hó, As 訕 訕 hǎ hǎ, the noise of a multitude.

詎

Hwá, Obstinate, stubborn.

誨

Hwúy, To instruct, to teach, to inculcate, to reiterate admonition.

誨

治 容 誨 淫 ché yung hwáy yin, regulate your countenance, in order to teach the wan-

訥

ton. 訥 誨 nǎ hwáy, to receive instruction.

教

教 誨 kéou hwáy, to impart instruction.

**覩** *hūw*, As 市觀 *shé*  
the noise of a mar-  
ket. Also a long discourse.

**認** *jín*. As 識認 *shíh jín*,  
to perceive, to distinguish;  
to recognize. 有認其馬 *yèw*  
*jín té mǎ*, some recognized his  
horse. 認真 *jín chin*, to acknow-  
ledge the truth. 認罪 *jín tsúy*,  
to confess a crime. 錯認 *tsō jín*,  
wine mixed with water.

**詰** *kaóu*, To inform, to an-  
nounce verbally, or by let-  
ter; to instruct. 命詰四方  
*míng kaóu sǎ fang*, she issued her  
commands to all quarters. 發下  
曰詰 *fā hēa yuǎ kaóu*, to pro-  
claim to inferiors is expressed by  
*kaóu*. 詰誓 *kaóu shé*, to ad-  
monish the multitude. 詰命  
*kaóu míng*, a decree from the sove-  
reign. 結詰 *hēē kaóu*, the name  
of a bird.

**誌** *ké*, Sincere; to warn, to  
admonish. 誠誌 *keāé ké*,  
to caution. Also to inform, to prohi-  
bit, to believe. A man's name.

**誠** *Keāé*, To command, to en-  
join, to admonish. 大誠  
*tā keāé*, a great command. 發  
誠 *fā keāé*, to issue a command.  
有誠 *yèw keāé*, to lie under  
an injunction. The name of a sword.

**談** *kēē*, To speak disorderly;  
verbose, talkative. 譁談  
*chā kēē*, inquisitive prating. A  
man's name.

**誅** *Kew*, To stop, to prohibit;  
to help, to save.

**誣** *K'hing*, Wide, coarse; firm,  
solid; to speak hastily. 誣  
*k'hing k'hing*, to hasten to  
one's death; as the men of this world  
follow the generality, and hasten to  
their ruin, calling it pleasure, but  
it is no real joy.

**詰** *K'hing*, Words of strife and  
wrangling; a man's name.  
**誑** *Kwang*, To deceive, to  
mislead, to defraud. 相  
欺誑 *séang k'he kwang*, to de-  
ceive one another. 喜信人者  
可誑 *hē sin jín chǎy k'hò kwang*,  
he who is fond of believing people  
may easily be deceived.

**諛** *Láng*, To speak clearly.  
Read *láng*, idle talk, jest-  
ing, vague expression.

**詭** *Naou*, To rejoice; an enigma  
**詰** *O*, To answer an opponent.  
**諷** *Pōē*, A check or tally, di-  
vided in two, and held by  
each party. To distinguish in rea-  
soning; a man's name.

**誑** *Phe*, Wrong, erroneous,  
mistaken.

**諄** *Fhing*, To speak; a man's  
name. Read *chow*, as 諄  
*chow tan*, to speak in an un-  
determined manner.

**諄** *F'hō*, To confound, to speak  
confusedly. 諄心 *p'hō*  
*sin*, to confuse the mind. 四達  
而不諄 *sé tā tūh pūh p'hō*,  
spreading everywhere without con-  
fusion. 諄亂 *p'hō lwán*, to throw  
into confusion. To mislead, to se-

duce 諄於師 p'hō yū sze, to be misled by a teacher. 諄乖 p'hō kwaé, perverse, foolish, rebellious. Read fāh, stupid, dark.

誦 P'hoc, Great, large; people helping one another; to consult; to reprove; boasting words. A man's name.

誓 Shé, To bind (by an oath.) 誓 To decide on an offence; careful; to caution people; to issue particular commands; to lay injunctions on officers and soldiers. To regulate, to restrain; to engage by contract. 誓戒 shé keaé, to caution, to warn. 誓軍旅 shé keun lé, to issue orders to troops. To swear in soldiers. 誓命 shé ming, to command. A command enjoining all the officers to stand in order at the time of sacrifice. 約誓 yō shé, a private engagement between men and women. This word enters frequently into the titles of the sections of the historical classic. A man's name. To enter into a verbal engagement. 發誓 fā shé, to utter imprecations. 誓不共立 shé pūh kung leih, he swore that they would not stand together, i. e. that one or the other must fall.

談 Shén, Alluring words, enticing discourse.

諛 Shwa, Excellent words: one says, abandoned discourse.

A man's name.

說 Shwō, To explain, to speak, to say, to converse, to re-

late; to discourse in order; to announce, to tell; to open up, to illustrate, the discourse itself. 說話 hwá shwō, the story goes. 口說 k'hōw shwō, verbal talk. 知其說 che ké shwō, to know the meaning of anything. 不可說 pūh k'hò shwō, cannot be spoken of. 說難 shwō nán, to set forth the difficulties of a position. 陳說 chin shwō, to explain. 攻說 kung shwō, to deprecate. 說話 shwō hwá, to converse. 解說 keaé shwō, explanation. Read yuè, to be pleased with, pleasing, delightful. 民說無疆 mín yuè woó kéang, the people's joy was boundless. 心說 sin yuè the mind gratified. Also numbers, late. 成說 ching yuè, to complete one's fortune. A man's name, and a surname. Read shwúy: also to converse, to persuade. 說誘 shwúy yèw, to persuade and induce compliance. 遊說六國 yèw shwúy lāh kwō, to go round and persuade the six states into compliance. Also to lodge. 說駕 shwúy kéá, to stop a cavalcade for rest. Read júy, to speak. Read t'hō, to get out of, to take off. Same as 脫 t'hō.

誣 So, Flattering, eloquent; to move one by discourse. Read tsó, to influence by persuasion.

諫 Sūh, To spread round; to adorn; to urge; to boast; a man's name; to follow.

**誦** Sóng, To hum over a song.  
**誦讀** t'hub sung, to recite in a singing tone. **諷誦** sung sung, to repeat in a measured tone.  
**誦言如醉** sung yèn joò tsáy, to reiterate sayings like one drunk.  
**誦習** sung sèih, to get by heart.  
**誦論** sung lún, to discourse.  
**誦說舊事** sung shwō k'wé szé, to relate old stories. **誦志** sung ché, to speak of one's intentions. **怨誦** yuén sung, to complain of, to find fault with. **誦訓** sung heún, an officer who directed the people what to recite. The name of a bird. Used for **訟** sung.

**誕** T'hán, As **誕** sze t'hán, to talk incoherently. **誕妄** t'hán wáng, to boast extravagantly. **妄誕** wáng t'hán, unfounded stories. To deceive; to change one's tone. **多誕而寡信** to t'hán. Ár. kwá sìn, much boasting and little belief. **放誕** fang t'hán, dissolute. **背誕** pei t'hán, disobedient, rebellious. **誕大** t'hán tá, to enlarge, to make much of. **誕闊** t'hán k'hwó, to extend, to make wide. **誕育** t'hán yüh, to nourish, to bring up. **降誕** k'äng t'hán, the birthday of an emperor. **誕生** t'hán sung, to bring forth (a prince.) **誕馬** t'hán mà, scattered horses. The name of a country, and of an animal.

**誕** Thing. Deceitful words; cheating. hes. Read ting. to derive.

**誦** T'hoo, As **誦** taon t'hoo, to talk incessantly.

**誑** T'hüh, As **誑** te t'hüh, deceitful, cunning. To cheat, to defraud; unfounded tales.

**誑** T'ów, As **誑** t'ów nów, unable to speak.

**誑** Ts'hin, Private discourse; a whisper; to offend a person by improper speech.

**誑** Ts'hüh, To speak hastily.

**誑** Woó, To add to; to make something of nothing; to invent stories; to deceive, to bear false witness, to slander. **誑** wáng shén jin, to speak evil of good men. **誑** keaoo woó, insincere. **誑** woó woó koo, to condemn the innocent. **誑** woó chíh, to occupy an office for which one is not fit. Used for **撫** woo, to soothe.

**誤** Woó, Erroneous. **誤失** woó shíh, to miss, to err. **錯誤** tsó woó, wrong. **言誤** yèn woó, to mistake in conversation. Used for **悞** woo, to deceive.

**誘** Yèw, To enter; to advise, to exhort, to lead on, to allure. **誘其順從** yèw k' shún tsung, to lead on the obedient. **教誘** keaou yèw, to instruct. **誘射** yèw sháy, to teach archery. **誘引** yèw yiu, to lead in the way. **以甘言誘我** è kan yèn yèw gnò, enticed me with sweet words. **可誘以利** k'hò yèw è lé, he may be allured by

gain. 誘惑 yéw hwǒ, to tempt.  
Used for 牖 yèw, a window.

**語** Yü, To discourse, to speak,  
to explain difficulties; also  
a word, a reply. 言語 yén yù,  
conversation, discourse. 慎言  
語 shén yén yù, be careful of  
your words. 言而不語 yén  
érh pūh yù, you may speak to  
yourself, but do not enter into con-  
versation. 語終日 yù chung  
jīh, to converse the whole day. The  
name of a country. 國語 kwó  
yù, the sayings of a country; the  
name of a book. Read yù, to an-  
nounce, to inform. 公語之故  
kung yù che koó, the duke told  
him the reason. 若吾語女  
ken wó yú jód, sit down, and I  
will tell you. Also to warn, to cau-  
tion against.

EIGHT STROKES.

**誦** Chà, A surname.  
**誼** Chang, As 誼 誼 chow  
chang, incoherent; irregu-  
lar. 誼 悖 chang tun, hasty, hur-  
ried discourse.  
**詔** Chang, To sing; a man's  
name.  
**詭** Che, To speak incorrectly.  
**諂** Chén, Adulation; to agree  
before one's face. 諂 諛  
chén yü, to flatter. 諂 媚 chén  
mei, to cajole. 貧而無諂  
pū érh wó chén, poor without  
flattery. 諂 屈 chén k'heüh, to  
cringe. 淫聲諂耳 yin shing  
chén èrh, wanton words gratify,

but delude the ears. To comply  
with a prince's wishes without seek-  
ing his benefit. To lead men on in  
a vicious course; all of which is the  
work of a sycophant.

**諛** Ch'he, Ignorant, unable to  
answer when asked; to de-  
ceive people by false assumptions.  
pīh ch'he, the echo in an empty  
valley. Read lae, to err, to mistake.

**誦** Ch'hin, Good words; a  
man's name.

**諄** Chō, A man's name; a sur-  
name.

**詠** Chō, To inform against, to  
accuse; to blame, to vilify.

**謠** yaou chō, to speak ill of;  
to slander.

**謔** Chōé, To talk without ceas-  
ing; loquacious.

**諄** Chun, to inform thoroughly,  
to make fully acquainted

with; to inculcate; to reiterate ad-  
monitions. 誨爾諄諄 hwéy  
èrh chun chun, he admonished you  
repeatedly. Also extreme; really,  
earnest; pure, unadulterated. A  
surname. Read chün, to repeat an  
injunction, as old persons are apt  
to do. Faithful and cautious; to  
assist. 諄 憎 chün tsäng, to ab-  
hor one another. Used for 諄 chün,  
verbose.

**誣** Chüy, As 誣 誣 chüy wei,  
to involve in an affair; to  
implicate, to trouble, to annoy; to  
reprove. A surname.

**誼** E, Suitable, proper, right.  
Same as 誼 c.

**誹** Fei, To slander. **誹謗** fei fang, to vilify, to backbite. **誹謗** yuen fei, to abhor slanderers. Read fei, slander; wicked counsels. **言而腹誹** yén úh fūh fei, to speak what the mind does not approve of.

**嘗** Gaou, The cawing of a crow. **誆** Haou, To cry, to roar. A man's name. Read hea, incoherent, deceitful language.

**誆** Heaou, To speak disrespectfully.

**誑** Hēen, To speak hastily. **誑** 謀 稽 乎 誑 mow ke hoo hēen, councils try hasty words; also firm and correct.

**謔** Hōen, A loud noise

**諄** Hing, To speak; to speak directly to a person: angry address. Read hāng, refractory words.

**譖** Hwae, Error, mistake.

**詭** Hwan, Indistinct utterance. **謀詭** mow hwān, dark council.

**誑** Ke, To jest, to trifle. A man's name. Read k'hè, irregular discourse.

**誥** Keü, To observe order in a discourse. A man's name.

**詢** Keü, To reason with offenders; to interrogate a criminal

**基** K'he, To dread, to avoid; also the will, intention. To consult. **基富貴** k'he foó kwéi, to dislike the rich and noble.

**謀** K'he, To deceive, to cheat; lies. Also to plot, to consult; counsel.

**誦** K'heü, Bent or crooked discourse. **誦詭** k'heü wei, unusual, monstrous: extraordinary. Used for **屈** k'heü, to bend.

**謫** K'hew, To injure, to defame. A man's name.

**課** K'hó, To try; to take counsel, to deliberate, to plan.

**功課** kung k'hó, a scale of merit. **課勸** k'hó k'heuén, to exhort, to advise. **程課** ching k'hó, a task, a lesson. **課試** k'hó shé, to try, to experiment. **課稅** k'hó shwúy, a kind of tax or duty.

Name of a district. Read k'ho, an order, a series; to lead on.

**諗** K'hung, Verbose; to enquire, to question.

**諢** Kō, As **諢諢** kō seü, laughing words, jests.

**諒** Léang, To believe, to concede, to guess. **諒不**

**我知** léang pūh gnò che, I think you do not know me. **簡諒** k'èen léang, true, sincere. **天之諒** p'èih

foó che léang, the credulity of low-bred people. **原諒** yuen léang, to excuse. **懷諒** yuen léang, to know; to be knowing, wise, intelligent; to aid, to assist. **諒必**

léang p'èih, probably; to throw light on, to examine. **諒州** léang chow, the name of a district, in Fok'een province. A surname. Used for **亮**

**諒** léang, general belief. **子諒**

test léang, easy and straight-forward.

**諒**

Lüäh, To sport; to jest; to satyriize.

**論**

Lún, Council; deliberation, a discourse, a train of reasoning, the thread of a discourse; reasoning in a regular order; to select sentences; travelling round the whole circle of the sciences, as a wheel goes round and round. **論**

語 lún yú, discourses and dialogues; the name of one of the Four Books. **論理** lún lî, to reason and argue **討論** t'heou lún, to search into, to scrutinize. **論罪**

lún tsuy, the determination of a criminal cause. The name of an office, of a district, and a surname. Read lún, to speak in a reasonable manner, to discourse, to reason. **天**

**論** t'heén lún, celestial principles.

**辨論** p'ien lún, to discuss, to dispute. **論道** lún táou, to discourse on right principles. **講**

**論** k'ang lún, to set forth. **議**

**論** e lún, to consult. **推** **論**

ch'uiy lún, to infer.

**諛**

Méen, To deceive; a man's name.

**說**

Ná, To hint at in conversation. **詭說** chen ná, to speak incorrectly. Read e, to spy.

**諛**

Heau, To praise; a man's name.

**諱**

K'he, To vilify, to slander; evil speaking. **諱言** y'he tsze, to be fond of detraction.

**諛**

Shen, To say that which is not true.

**諗**

Shin, To reprove severely; to think of a person; to consider, to consult; to announce one's thoughts; to hide deeply.

**諗**

Shów, To deliver verbal commands.

**誰**

Shwúy, Who? what? a person whose name we do not know. **不知誰之子**

p'ü che shwúy che tszé, I do not know whose son he is. **知人**

**寫誰** che jín wei shwúy, to know people who they are. **誰何**

shwúy hō, who? what? **是誰** shé shwúy, who is it? A surname.

**諗**

Sih, Verbose; loquacious.

**諗**

Suy, To revile, to slander.

**諗**

Súy, To brawl, to rail, to scold. **怒諗不恭**

lín súy p'ü k'ang, he raved and scolded in a disrespectful manner.

**詆諗**

hóu súy, to abuse. **諗問**

súy wán, to ask petulantly. **諗告**

súy k'au, to accuse angrily. **諗**

súy yá, to reprimand. Read tsüb, to blame. **凌諗** h'ing tsüh, to disgrace.

**詢**

Tsow, Familiar discourse; the ineffectual efforts of a child to enunciate; one says to bless. **詢諗** tsow t'ho, to talk incessantly. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

to speak incoherently. **談詢** t'haou tsow,

loquacious. 譎 諸 t'hunt'há, disputes and altercations.

談 T'han, To speak, to converse, as with a friend. 譚 論 t'han lun, common conversation. 美談 mei t'han, pleasant discourse. 談天說地 t'han t'heen shwó té, to talk about heaven and earth. 戲談 hé t'han, to jest. 手談 shwó t'han, the game of chess. The name of a district, and a surname. 閑談 hēen t'han, chit-chat.

諛 The, Energetic discourse: to talk without wearying.

調 T'heaóu, To harmonize, to compound so as to agree together. 調治 t'heaóu ché, to arrange. 調劑 t'heaóu che, to adjust. To tame wild animals. 調馴鳥獸 t'heaóu heuen neaou shwó, to tame birds and beasts. 調和 t'heaóu hó, to harmonize. 調笑 t'heaóu seaóu, to laugh at, to ridicule. 調敷 t'heaóu k'he, to deceive. 調諛 t'heaóu kan, to bow-t of, to set off, in order to sell.

調調 t'heaóu t'heaóu, the uppermost boughs and leaves of trees moving with the wind. 調人 t'heaóu jín, an officer for arranging people's difficulties. A surname. Read chaou, the morning. 調選 t'heaóu, to select. 調欽 t'heaóu k'ien, to author. 調遷 t'heaóu, to remove. 調度 t'heaóu, to calculate, to estimate. 調求 t'heaóu k'héw, to seek for. 調賦 t'heaóu fú, a tax, or

tribute. 韻調 yun t'heaou, to tune music. 一調 yí t'heaou, a tune.

調絃 t'heaou hēen, to tune instruments. 調謠 t'heaou she, an ode. 譎 T'heen, As 譎 譎 t'heen ke, to speak undecidedly. 譎 T'ho, To retreat from one's word.

譎 T'hún, As 譎 譎 t'hún kwán, rebellious, refractory. 譎 Tsáng, to stop, to stop anything that is amiss. 譎 譎 kēen tsáng, to reprove and seek to correct what is wrong. A reproof administered to a sovereign, which if listened to, may be attended with wholesome consequences, but rejected will involve the reprover in ruin.

譎人 tsáng jín, an imaginary race of men, in the north east, suppose to be 9 inches high. Lilliputians. Used for 爭 tsáng, to wrangle. 譎訟 tsáng sung, to litigate.

譎 Tséé, As 譎 譎 k'hòw tséé, talkative, verbose.

譎 Tséén, Good words; to ridicule. 譎言 tséén yén, words of little worth. Flattery; ingenious slander, sly insinuations; artful words; shallow and worthless expressions.

譎 Tseih, Same as 宋 tseih, also a man's name, Read ch'hüh, as 譎 譎 ch'hüh wéi, artful, cunning, lying, monstrous.

譎 Tseu, To associate is consultation; to consult over the affairs of government. 譎 譎 tseu tseu, to take counsel, 譎 譎



tsen tsze, the name of a constellation. 不敵日 pūh tsau jīh, do not choose days.

**請** Ts'hing, To invite, to beg, to ask, to pray, to solicit

**請命** ts'hing ming, to ask for orders. **請於帝** ts'hing yú té,

to pray to the Supreme. **請問** ts'hing wán, I beg to ask. **請坐** ts'hing tsó, pray, be seated.

**請教** ts'hing keáu, please to instruct me. **請安** ts'hing gan,

peace be with you. **請罪** ts'hing tsù, to acknowledge an offence,

and beg for punishment. **請師** ts'hing sze, to invite or engage a teacher. **請告** ts'hing kaóu, to

announce. **請期** ts'hing ke, to appoint a time. **請室** ts'hing shíh, a place where people acknow-

ledged their offences, and prayed for punishment. Read ts'hing, as

**延請** yén ts'hing, to invite. ts'hew ts'hing, the regulations for

receiving visitors, observed in autumn. **朝請** chaou ts'hing, attendance at court during autumn:

also an officer who managed such attendance. Read ts'hing, to receive advice. Used for 情 tsing,

circumstances; feelings.

**誥** T'ih, A loud voice. Read tsò, a reply, an answer.

Read tsò, to speak rapidly. Read tsá, to entice by words. Read tséa,

to cry, to crouch; to sigh.

**諒** Tsung, Joy, pleasure: some say, to plan.

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**諒** Tsung, Joy, pleasure: some say, to plan.

**諄** Tze, Words entering into one's ears.

**諄** Tung, Loquacious, verbose.

**諄** Tung, To covet.

**諄** Wan, To accuse falsely. **誣調** woo wan, false, deceitful. Used for 閔 wang.

**說** Wan, To console; to follow, to comply with.

**誣** Wang, To blame, to reprove.

**誣** Wei, As **誣議** chuy wei, to involve. **誣上** wei

shang, to implicate superiors. **誣託** wei t'hsé, to confide in, to entrust.

**誣** Woo, To deceive: also to add to; to discredit.

**誣** Yen, To converse with invisible beings.

**誣** Yén, To give. **誣諛** woo yén, to make over to. Also

to take; to conceal; to speak lightly of, to slander.

**閔** Yin, To reprove gently; agreeable, respectful; correct; to speak affably: a surname.

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**誦** Chá, As **誦濟** chá tee, verbose Read tsé, to speak disorderly. Read tsé, as **誦謬**

shé nē, to speak undecidedly

**諷** Ch'he, To laugh. Read ch'hae, to speak.

**諷** Choo, To debate, to distinguish: a discriminating expression; not merely one, many.

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all, the whole. 諸姬 choo ke, all the concubines. 紛亂諸事 fūn lwán choo szé, threw everything into confusion. Also at, in, towards. 射求正諸已 sháy kēw ching choo kē, an archer seeks to be correct in himself. It is also used as an expletive. 日居月諸 jīh keu yuē choo, days and months. 其諸 ke choo, he, or they. 有諸 yèw choo, is it so? 于諸其家 yu choo kē kēa, placed him in his family. 諸侯 choo how, a prince of the empire. 諸子 choo tszè, officers in general. 諸稽 choo ké, and 諸比 choo pè, the names of gods. 囹諸 yin choo, the name of a prison. 諸子 choo yu, a large robe. 方諸 fang choo, the name of a mirror. 諸儲 choo choô, to collect together. 梅諸 mei choo, salted prunes. 諸慮 choo leu, a large kind of rattan. 甘諸 kan choo, sugarcane. 諸健 choo kēen, a kind of leopard. 夫諸 foo choo, a white stag with four horns. 蟪諸 chen choo, a toad. The name of a hill, a river, a city, a marsh, and a surname.

**誦** Chuen, A number; to yield one to another. 草誦 ts'haou chuen, a large moon. A man's name.

**誼** Ching, To offend one another in conversation; to be careful of one's words; a man's name.

**諒** Fang, To ask, to enquire.

**誦** Fūh, Speech well-prepared.

**誦** Fung, To recite. 誦誦 fūng sūng, to repeat in a measured strain. 誦書 fūng shoo, to rehearse a book; to say by heart. Also to teach; to speak in parables; to satyryze; to speak ironically, to speak metaphorically. 諷諫 fūng kēen, to reflect upon, to censure. 諷諷 ke fūng, to expose to ridicule. 諷告 fūng kaou, to address in an enigmatical manner. Sometimes written 風 fung, to blow upon.

**諳** Gàn, To know, to be acquainted with, experienced, versed in, well-informed; to understand thoroughly. 皆諳其數 keae gàu kē soó, he knew the number of them all. 諳練舊事 gàn lién kēw szé, he was thoroughly versed in the old affair. 諳識內典 gàn shīh nūy téen, he was well acquainted with the classics. Also to commit to memory; to recite with a loud voice; to rehearse. 諳版 gàn pàn, the name of an office. Read gàn, to rehearse a lesson; to say by heart.

**諗** Gan, Same as the preceding; a man's name.

**諤** Gō, Straight-forward expressions. 干人之諾 ts'hēn jīn che nō nō, pīh joó yīh szé che gō gō, the mere assent of a thousand persons is not like the honest declaration of one true scho-

lar. 謬 k'hēn gō, blunt say-ings. Sometimes written 鄂 gō, and 𢆶 gō.

**誠** Hân, To harmonize; union, concord. 能誠小民 nāng hân seàu mīn, he could harmonize with the inferior people. Also sincere. 至誠感神 ché hân kân shīn, extreme sincerity influences the gods. Also to adjust, to arrange; the name of a tune. Read kan, to laugh, to ridicule.

**諧** Heae, To accord, to harmonize, to pair, to couple, to unite, to adjust. 克諧以孝 k'hīh heae yū heáu, was able to harmonize them by filial piety. 八

音克諧 pā yin k'hīh heae, the sounds of all the musical instruments can be made to harmonize.

**和諧** hô heae, cordial, harmonious. **詼諧** kwei heae, to jest, to sport. **諧謔** heae hēō, to ridicule. **諧價** heae kēá, to adjust a price. **齊諧** tse heae, the name of an old book. **陰諧** yin heae, the female of an infelicitous bird, which is said to be able to predict rain.

**誑** Heuen, Used for the following: deceitful, fraudulent; to forget; also noisy, clamorous. **誑譁** heuen hwa, to make an uproar. **誑呼** heuen hoo, to bawl out aloud. **誑駭** heuen hae, to frighten one with noise.

**誑** Heuen, Deceitful, false; to impose upon. **詐誑** cha heuen, lying impositions, deceitful

stratagems. Also to forget. **終不可謊** chung pūh k'hò heuen, we shall never forget it. **謊草** heuen ts'haou, a plant, which is eaten when people are well-pleased with each other, in order to forget their sorrow. Also written 萱

**謔** How, Speaking, conversing.

**譎** Hwá, To speak rapidly. Read kwa, lazy, idle.

**譁** Hwán, To sport in conversation. **優譁** yew hwán, to dally, to trifle. **打譁** tà hwán, to joke. **譁衣** hwán e, white clothes with black stripes, the dress of a tom-fool, or merry-andrew.

**誼** Hwang, The noise of conversation, a loud noise. Used for **嗶** hwang, the cry of a child. Read hwáng, as **譟** tsaou hwáng, a noise, a sound.

**詆** Hwúy, To revile, to reproach. **誣謗** hwúy páng, to slander. A man's name. Also written **毀** hwúy. Read nēē, to be angry; to talk loud.

**諱** Hwúy, To shun, to avoid, to conceal, to dread. **隱諱** yin hwúy, to hide one's self. **忌諱之禁** kó hwúy che kín, prohibitions, requiring people to avoid certain words or actions. **無諱** woō hwúy, without dread. **諱法** hwúy fá, the practice of concealing, or not pronouncing the names of deceased persons, & applying to them other posthumous titles, which commenced with the 周

Chow dynasty. 諱名 hwúy mǎng, the name given to princes and parents after death. 諱日孝王 hwúy yuē héou wáng, his posthumous title was 'the filial king.' 不諱 pūh hwúy, dead, deceased; death, the common lot of all men. 周人以諱事神 chow jín è hwúy sze shín, the men of Chow employed the concealed name, in serving the spirits of their ancestors.

諫 Keáé, A command. Same

諫 諫 keáé; a man's name.

諫 Kéén, To testify, to discriminate; when a prince refuses to do anything, his minister interferes by representing the propriety of doing it. To separate the good from the bad, in order to change human conduct. To influence or affect; to set to rights; to reprove, to remonstrate, to awaken men by faithful representations.

后從諫則聖 hów tsúng kéén tsā shíng, when a prince follows advice he becomes a sage.

三諫而不聽 san kéén ūh pūh t'íng, to reprove thrice without being listened to. There are several kinds of reproof, amongst

which are 諷諫 fung kéén, satire, and 直諫 chih kéén, direct reproof. 諫議大夫 kéén è tá foo, the public reprove. 諫珂

kéén k'ho, a bird with a speckled body, and red legs. 諫果 kéén

kò, the olive. A surname. Read kéén, to contend, to dispute.

誣

Keih, To speak with difficulty, to stammer. A man's name.

謖

K'héa, As 謖話 k'héa k'how, artful words.

諱

K'ih, To adorn; to change; to be careful. A man's name.

諷

Lă, As 諷諷 laou lă, the sound of conversation.

謀

Môw, To estimate difficulties; to set the mind upon,

to consider, to deliberate, to consult, to plan. 謀反 môw fán, to

plot rebellion. 謀慮 môw lü, to take into consideration. 謀事

môw sè, to contrive matters. 咨謀

tsze môw, to take advice. 計謀

ké môw, to plan, to scheme.

議謀 é môw, to consult together.

謀面 môw mēén, to study a person's face. 謀主 môw chü,

an adviser, a counsellor. 慈謀

勒 tsze môw lēih, anise or dill; this is thought to be a foreign word.

下謀 héa môw, the music of

an ancient emperor. 諸謀 chü

môw, the name of an office. A

surname.

謔

Nan, The noise of conversation, a clamorous noise; a

man's name. Read nân, as 謔

謔 chen nân, the noise of talking.

謔謔 nân nân, loquacious. Read

nēén, as 謔謔 nēén sow, to

abuse privately.

謔

Naou, To use insulting expressions; to provoke in

conversation.

**諾** Nô, To reply, to answer, to rejoin. 父命呼唯而不諾 *foó m'ing hoo wêi úrh pûh nô*, when a father commands, say 'yes,' but do not make any further remarks. Also to assent, to engage. 許諾 *hiu nô*, to promise. 無宿諾 *woó súh nô*, do not let the night pass over without fulfilling your promise. 得一諾 *t'ih y'ih nô*, to obtain a promise. 輕諾 *k'hing nô*, a slight engagement. The name of a god, a river, a district, and a surname.

**謔** Noo, Bad words; angry speech.

**誦** P'ên, Artful sayings, cunning speech, plausible discourse.

**諛** P'ên, A word found in Buddhist books.

**諱** Fing, To aid with a word.

**認** Sè, To speak with consideration; to speak directly.

**認認然** *rè sè jên*, alarmed. A man's name. Read *sàè*, discourse. Read *suy*, to err in conversation. Read *yae*, the sound of calling a person.

**諛** Séou, Small; to allure; to flatter. Read *sòè*, as 諛. 諛 *sòb shûh*, flattery. Secret abuse, backbiting.

**諳** Seù, To know; intelligent. 諳智 *seù ché*, wise. 詐 *cha seù*, cunning, deceitful.

**諛** Shè, Right principles, right reason, that which is right,

proper, correct. Same as 是 *shé*. Also to examine, to judge.

**諡** Shé, The traces of walking, footsteps; the memoir of, a person drawn up after his decease; an epitaph referring to the traces of a person's conduct, with the view of admonishing the age. 制諡 *ché shé*, to make an epitaph. 死諡 *sze shé*, to give the character of the deceased. 死後立諡 *sze hów lèih shé*, after death the character of the person is given.

**諛** She, V. rhose, 'loquacious; a man's name. Read *è*, an expression of self-approbation.

**諛** Shiu, Sincere, honest, upright; the name of a country, and of a man.

**諦** Té, To examine, to judge. 審諦 *shin té*, to enquire into a case. 諦是 *té shé*, to determine the qualities and positions of things. 雖入於耳不諦于心 *suy jûh yû úrh, pûh té yû sin*, although it enters the ear, it is not discerned by the mind. Read *té*, to cry out.

**謀** Th'èè, To excite divisions in an army. 謀伺 *t'h'èè szé*, to spy, to get into a hostile camp, and endeavour to find out something for the benefit of one's own party. 間謀 *k'een t'h'èè*, a spy. 譜謀 *p'hoo t'h'èè*, chronicles. 謀 *t'h'èè t'h'èè*, loquacious. Read *t'èè*, tranquil. Read *s'èè*, words well-arranged.

**諄** T'hing, As **調諄** t'heau  
T'hing, to harmonize, to  
adjust.

**諛** T'hó, To deceive.

**諢** Tse, Abundant, numerous.

**諤** Tséen, To scatter. Read  
heuen, to blame one another,  
to number.

**諄** Tseih, Friendly discussion.

**諄** A man's name. Read seu,  
to plan, to scheme; an appellation  
for a wise man.

**諮** Tze, To consult, to enquire.

**諮** **諮** tsze mow, to ad-  
vise about. **諮** **問** tsze wán, to  
ask advice.

**謂** Weí, To inform: to an-  
nounce, to speak, to say, to

address a person **何謂耶** hô  
weí yáy, what is the meaning of  
this? **子盍謂之** tszé hô weí

che, why do not you speak about  
it. **有謂** yèw weí, something  
may be said in its favour. **無謂**  
woó weí, nothing to be said for it.

**謂之曰** weí che yué, addressed  
him saying. **子謂子產** tszé

weí tszé sán, Confucius speaking of  
Tszé-san, &c. **此之謂也**

tszé che weí yáy, this is the mean-  
ing of it. **述作之謂也**

shü tsó che weí yáy, this refers to  
words and deeds. **勤謂** k'hín

weí, diligent, earnest; to send; sin-  
cere, the right way. Also a sur-  
name

**諤** Yang, To applaud; to make

a noise, or clamour. A man's

name. Also attentive, careful.

**謂** Yé, To speak, to inform,  
to address. **請謁** ts'hing

yé, to invite. **典謁** tién yé, to  
receive and entertain guests. **謁**

**見** yé k'én, to pay a visit. **謁**

**詣** yé e, a card of address.

**謁舍** yé sháy, a guest-cham-  
ber. **謁者** yé chày, an officer,

who had to attend to visitors. Name  
of a star, and a hill. Also a sur-  
name. Read yae, dark, obscure.

**諺** Yén, Tradition, a common  
saying, a proverb; village

talk. Read gan, as **諛諺** fan gan,  
to boast one's-self. **叛諺** pwan

gan, bold, unsubmissive, untractable

**諤** Yin, Stubborn.

**諤** Yin, To respect, grave, se-  
rious. A man's name.

**諛** Yü, To flatter **諛諛**

chén yü, to adulate. **先**

**生何言之諛** s'een säng

hó yén ché yü, how is it, sir, that  
you flatter so? **富貴多諛**

言 foó kweí to yü yén, the rich

have many flatterers. **孝子不**

**諛其親** heáu tszé p'ü yü

ké ts'hín, a filial child will not

flatter his parents.

**諭** Yü, To announce, to inform,

to make acquainted with: to

proclaim, to give orders. **諭其**

**志意** yü ké ché é, announced

his intention. **寡人諭矣**

kwà jín yü é, I understand it. **譬**

**諭** pé yü, to compare: to draw a

a comparison; to reprove. **諭德**

yú tsh, the name of an office. Name of a district, and a surname. Read t'hòw, to allure.

## TEN STROKES.

**謔** Chaou, Sportive words; a sound; to annoy one another.

**謔** k'hing chaou, light and nimble. Read ts'hew, as **謔** ts'hew tseih, secret whispers

**謔** Che, Angry bowling. Read she, anger.

**譯** Che, As **譯** che che, repeated admonitions. Also a man's name. Read t'huy, as **譯** t'hun t'huy, to speak in correctly.

**謔** Chín, To be angry, to be in a rage. Read chin, to laugh. **謔** Ching, As **謔** ching jin, to annoy with words; tedious repetition.

**謔** Gae, To be cautious and respectful. A man's name. **謔** Gan, A hill protruding, or rising high. A man's name, and a surname.

**謔** Hè, to be ashamed **謔** hè hów, to insult, to put to shame, to get into a passion, and abuse people. A man's name. Read he, as **謔** he ko, incorrect. Read **謔** hea, angry words. Read **謔** hea, the sound of anger.

**謔** He, The breath emitted in speaking.

**謔** Hè, Verbose, loquacious; also still. A man's name.

**謔** Hè, Mad, outrageous.

**謔** Heih, Quick, rapid. **謔** Heih jên é keaé, it speedily opened.

**謔** Hè, To sport, to trifle, to dally. **謔** hé hè, to play the fool with. **謔** seáu hè, to laugh and jest. **謔** hè, harsh, violent. **謔** hè, pleased and delighted. Name of a post station.

**謔** Hè, As **謔** hè, to be harsh and violent, clamorous. A man's name. Read haou, to roar aloud. **謔** tsaou, rash, precipitate, boisterous. Read heaou, to callaloud, to cry out.

**謔** Kae, Intelligent; also to refuse advice. A man's name.

**謔** Ke, A word; speech.

**謔** Kéang, To reconcile; to explain; to speak, to discourse of, to inform. **謔** kwá, to talk. **謔** kwá, to discourse of sincerity. **謔** kwá, to talk about. **謔** kwá, to unfold, to explain. **謔** kwá, to make clear. **謔** kwá, to search into, investigate. **謔** kwá, to practice, to get accustomed to. **謔** kwá, to attend to business. **謔** kwá, to plan, to devise. **謔** kwá, to plan affairs unskillfully. Name of an office, and of a mountain. Read kow, harmonious; to agree.

**審** Kēen, To beg, to pray, to supplicate; to bring out one's words with difficulty; hard, difficult; honest, straight-forward words. **審審** kēen kēen, good advice. **審諾** kēen gō, honest, faithful declarations. A surname. Synonymous with **蹇**

**謙** K'hēen, Respectful, yielding; humble, to manifest respect to others, not self-sufficient. The name of a diagram. **謙遜** k'hēen sùn, humble. **謙退** k'hēen t'huy, retiring, modest. **謙不**

**自居** k'hēen pūh tszé kēu, modest, and not ascribing to one's-self. **謙讓** k'hēen jáng, yielding. Synonymous with **謙** kēen, and **嫌** kēen, suspicious. Read k'han, tranquil, still; delighted, satisfied.

**諳** K'hēen, A small breathing, a gentle aspiration.

**詭** Kwei, To be ashamed. Read kwei, deceitful, fraudulent; to blame. Read hwúy, as **嘲詭** t'hun hwúy, jokes, jesting. Read tuy, as **諛譚** tuy hwuy, words of banter and ridicule. Read t'huy, humble.

**譁** Ms, Verbose, loquacious.

**謎** M, An enigma. **謎語** mé yú, a riddle. Read mé, to deceive by words.

**誦** Meth, Still, quiet discourse.

**誦** Silent, not saying a word; careful, attentive; stillness, quietness. **寂謐** ts'heih meth, solitary, still.

**謗** Páng, To slander, to vilify. **謗謗** hwüy páng, to backbite. **誹謗** fei páng, to reproach, to speak evil of any. **謗書** páng shoo, a scurrilous pamphlet.

**詭** Pe, Railing; scolding.

**晷** Pō, To cry out loud, and exert one's-self. **嗚晷** hō pō, to bawl, and vociferate. A sound, a noise. Read p'haou, a white rabbit. Read paou, to cry out vehemently, as if in pain.

**諄** Pō, To speak confusedly.

**謊** Saou, To allure, to persuade, to induce to good. **謊說** saou shwō, a minor office. A man's name. Read sów, as **謫** nah sów, to speak angrily.

**謝** Sēáy, To refuse, to go away. **謝去** sēáy k'heú, to leave, to depart. **謝絕** sēáy tseuē, to cut off intercourse. Also to retire, to decline to fall away.

**形謝** hang sēáy, the corporeal form decaying. **代謝** tae sēáy, a declining age. **告謝** kaou sēáy, to inform; to announce. Also to return thanks. **拜謝** paé sēáy, to return a compliment. **謝恩** sēáy gán, to return thanks for favour.

**感謝** kán sēáy, to be grateful, to thank. Also to confess. **謝過** sēáy kó, to confess a fault. **謝任** sēáy sze, to give up an office. **辭**

**謝** tszé sēáy, to refuse, to excuse one's-self. **謝豹** sēáy paou, the name of a bird. **謝婆菜** sēáy





**磨** Ché, To speak rapidly.  
Read mǎ, to answer great to small, a superior addressing an inferior.

**漆** Che, Ignorant. Read tséih, as 謫 漆 tséw tséih, secret whispers.

**誓** Ché, Verbose; to take up people's words; a man's name. Read ch'ih, as 誓 譚 ch'ih ché, loquacious.

**談** Ch'ha, Strange words.

**謫** Ch'h'ih, To blame, to reprove, to find fault with, to scold, to be angry, to punish.

**子謫我** kwō tszé ch'h'ih gǎo, the lord of the country found fault with me. **謫罰** ch'h'ih fā, to chastise. **無瑕謫** wó hēa ch'h'ih, no fault, without a flaw.

A vapour undergoing some alteration. **日始有謫** jh ché yéw ch'h'ih, the sun began to put on a different appearance. Read ts'ih, to be angry with, to blame.

**謔** Ch'ih, As 謔 謔 ch'ih ch'ih, to speak without order, incoherent language.

**謔** E, A terrace or balcony, projecting out from a building; a small shed by the side of a court or gallery. **謔門** 4 mǎn, a distinct door; the door of an ice house. The name of a barbarian district. A man's name.

**謔** E, To answer in the affirmative, to say yes; to emit a sound. A man's name.

**謔** Gan, As 謔 阿 gan o, to speak without decision.

**謔** Gaou, A degenerate person; the speech of a worthless person; useless words. To speak incoherently without listening to advice. **謔謔** gaou gaou, to cry without ceasing; the wailings of a multitude. **謔大** gaou tá, large, great. **謔甚** gaou shín, carrying things to extremity. Read gǎu, to have distant views. To sport, to jest; proud, arrogant.

**謳** Gow, To sing, to carol, to chant. **歌謳** ho gow, to sing in chorus. A surname. Synonymous with 謳 gow. Read heu, to boil; to hatch; to nourish.

**諱** Hoó, To cry out. **仰天諱** yáng t'hién tá hoó, looking up to heaven, he cried aloud. A surname. **鬼哭若諱** kwei k'uh jō hoó, the devils wept as if they were calling for some one. Read hoo, to cry out aloud. Read heau, as 諱 服 謝 罪 heau fūh séy tsúy, he cried out confessing his sins.

**詭** Ke, To speak without order; a man's name.

**詭** K'hiang, Unbending statements, unbumbled speech.

**詭** K'hiang, to cough, the second of coughing; a slight cough.

**詭** K'hiang h'ih, coughing in general. A man's name. Read k'hiang, as 詭 效 k'hiang h'ao, to speak laughingly.

**競**

K'hing, To speak violently; to drive away.

**謹**

Kin, To be cautious, respectful; to bind, to devote the whole attention to, to consider of importance. 恪謹天命 k'ih kin t'heen m'ing, to pay reverent attention to the will of heaven. 謹

蓋藏 kin kaé tsang, to cover up carefully. 細謹 sé kin, careful. 謹慎 kin 'shin, cautious.

Also to prohibit severely. 謹盜賊 kin thau ts'ih, he strictly prohibited thefts and robberies. A surname. Used for 壻 kin, to flatter.

**諛**

Kwán, to speak indistinctly.

**譏**

Kwán, To jest, to sport, to ridicule.

**謔**

Le, As 謔誰 le e, verbose, loquacious. Deceitful language, sportive expressions, jokes

**謔**

Le, To scold, to rail.

**謹**

Léen, As 謹謹 léen leu, to take hold of carefully.

Unintelligible jargon; ravelled, in confusion. A man's name. Read léen, as 謹謹 léen léen, to talk at random.

**謔**

Lò, As 謔誰 lò moo, to speak confusedly, without any settled purpose. A man's name.

**謔**

Low, As 謔誰 low kow, violent, passionate.

**謔**

Low, As 謔誰 léen low, careful. Troublesome, loquacious. Read lòw, as 謔誰 léen lòw, a child's prattle. Read

loo, as 謔誰 lo loo, curved and bent. Twisting about; anxious.

**謔**

Mán, As 謔誰 k'he mán, to deceive a superior; to be unfaithful to one's trust. Also slow.

**謔**

娟謔 to mán, remiss, careless.

**謔**

毀謔 hwuy mán, to break (as laws.) 謔謔 p'hó mán, to insult, to treat with disrespect. 大謔 tá mán, great disrespect. Read

man, as 謔台 man tae, a local term for fear. Read m'een, wise, crafty, wily, cunning, deceitful. Synonymous with 慢 man.

**謔**

Méw, The extravagant words of a madman; to defraud, to deceive; to confound;

to err. 料謔 k'ow méw, to bring up a fault. 謔其說 méw k'he shwó, he erred in his speech. 差

以毫釐謔以千里 ch'ha é hao le, méw è ts'heen lè, an error of a hair's breadth, (if carried out) will produce a discrepancy of a thousand miles. 謔誤 méw woó, an error. A surname. 統謔 pe méw, wrong, mistaken.

**謔**

Moó, As 謔誰 ó moó, a plan, a consultation. 大

高謔 tá yù moó, the plans of the Great Yü. 謔誰 heu moó, deceitful, unfaithful. Used in 謔

k'een for 無 woó, not, as 謔信 moó sin, insincere. Read m'ò, to deny

**謔**

Peau, a pause in discourse; to speak lightly.

**謔**

Peih, To respect; a man's name; to stop.

**誦** Sŭh, To lose one's breath in speaking; to become accustomed to, to be master of; to subdue. Read chŭh, to speak incorrectly, to speak in a low tone.

**謏** Shà, To speak violently; to force anything.

**謫** Shang, To measure, to estimate. **謫德而定**

**位** shang tŭh ŭh tŭh tŭh wŭi, to estimate people's virtue, and fix their station.

**諦** Té, Right principles, right reason. **讀諦** é té, to

examine, to ascertain the right. A man's name. Read taé, as **務諦** é taé, to examine, to judge.

**譟** Tsaou, As **詭譟** pœu tsaou, a confused noise.

Read tsaou, to make a noise

**譟** Tsœ, Correct words; a whisper; a man's name.

**譟** Tsœ, Loquacious.

**諺** Ts'han, To make people angry; to be angry, at one

another; to provoke: a man's name.

Read san, as **諺譚** san t'han,

angry speech. Read ts'hàn, to spy.

Read ts'hin, to satirize by dark inuendoes.

**讀** Tsŭh, To be angry; to make a noise; to scold, to blame:

a man's name. Read sŭh, to bawl out aloud.

**謔** Tsung, As **謔調** tsung tung, to speak hastily.

**譴** Tsy, To blame; to fall down; to beat.

**謫** Wang, To blame one another.

**謫** Wei, To go towards, to improve. Read shwuy.

**謫** Yang, To change one's voice.

**謫** Yu, Disorderly speech. **謫**

**信敗俗** yu yên pœ sŭh, evil communication corrupts good manners. A man's name. Read heu, as **謫輿** heu yu, a song used in lifting heavy weights to encourage effort.

TWELVE STROKES.

**諸** Cha, As **諸拏** cha nâ, ashamed of poverty; to speak without stopping; to speak boastingly. Angry; inexplicable.

**謔** Châ, As **謔謔** châ chŭh, to speak disorderly.

**謔** Chaou, To jest, to ridicule. Sometimes written **謔**

**譚** Chen, To speak disorderly, incorrect expressions. A man's name.

**謔** Chen, Persuasion, discourse that influences & affects men

**謔** Chŭh, To punish. Same as **謔** chŭh.

**證** Ching, To announce, to inform; to verify, to substantiate, to prove, to testify, to bear

witness to. **其父攘羊而**

**子證之** kô fôo sang yang, ŭh tszè ching che, the father stole

a sheep, and the son bore witness to it. **證驗** ching nŭen, verification.

**證據** ching kœ, proof. **無證不信** wô ching pŭh

sto, without warrant no one will believe.

**發** Chwang, The back bone.

**諄** 6, As **諄諄** é-té, to examine, to ascertain the correctness of anything.

**諤** Fā, To utter anything.

**謔** Gan, Words of sport, a joke; cordial agreement: a man's name.

**譌** Go, As **譌言** go yen, foolish sayings, false surmises, idle stories among the people. Read wa, clamour. Read kwei, deceitful.

**誑** Hán, To cheat, to deceive. **誇誑** kwa hán, to brag, to boast. To harmonize, to adjust. **叫誑** kēáu hán, angry. **誑** hán le, to brag.

**諱** Haou, As **諱讀** haou wei, to deceive one another. A man's name.

**謔** He, Painful; to cry out from pain; the sound of alarm; an exclamation of indignation; oh! fie! **謔謔** 出出 he he ch'hih ch'hih, a sound supposed to be made by the spirits in the ancestral temple. **謔謔** e he, the name of a bird.

**論** Heih, To speak rapidly. **論論** heih heh, the sound of conversation.

**謔** Heu, Disorderly and extravagant discourse. **謔謔** tan heu, to hum, to chant.

**譚** Ho, An answer, a reply; a man's name.

**譁** Hwa, Clamour, noise. **譁** woô hwa, do not make a noise. **譁譁** hwan-hwan, disturbance.

**五聲譁譁** ear woô shing hwa àrh, many voices at once confounding the ears. Read wa, as **譁** wa nē, an egg that has been sat upon, and not yet hatched.

**讀** Hwuy, To stop in the middle; to stop suddenly; to turn round; to deceive; to translate; to arrange; to rouse; to call together.

**譏** Ke, To blame, to reprove, to satirize. **刺譏** tszé ke, to point at, to ridicule. **譏問** ke wán, to enquire, to examine. **譏異言** ke é-yen, to seek to detect foreign idioms. To reprove; to suspect; to reprehend. **譏察** ke tsá, to inspect; an inspector.

**譌** Keau, Verbose. **糾譌** to scrape together. To rake up faults. Read k'heau, jests.

**譎** Keuē, To act according to circumstances; to deceive; crafty. **詐譎** cha keuē, deceitful. **詭譎** kwei keuē, cunning, artful. **譎而不正** keuē àrh pāh ching, wily but incorrect. **譎** 王 keuē choē, to deceive a superior.

**譎諫** keuē kēn, to assent and reprove alternately, without speaking sincerely. **奸譎** heu keuē, crooked policy. Also great and beautiful. **譎** 頗 keuē koo, cunning, intriguing.

諱

Koo, Depraved, perverse; false to one's word.

謠

Laou, A sound, a noise.

謠謠然, laou jén, singing out loud. 謠謠, laou lá, the sound of much talking. Read naou, a multitude of voices.

諂

Leaou, As 諂諂 leaou leih, artful words.

繚

Lueu, Confused; some say, well-regulated; well-arranged; connected together; interminable. Name of a district. A bell. To speak incessantly.

譙

Moó, To plan. 譙臣 moó chin, a councillor. A man's name. Read woó, alluring expression; seductive speech.

譁

Moo, As 譁譁 moo loc, to speak confusedly.

譊

Naou, To bawl out in anger, to cry out loud. 譊譊 naou naou, a loud noise, noisy debate.

譟

Pó, To diffuse, to spread a-broad. Flying reports; silly stories. A man's name.

斯

Se, the sound of lamentation; to arouse, to sigh; also good. Read sze, to believe, to confide. The voice scattered. Used for 斯 sze, to neigh.

識

Shih, Constant; to know, to recognize; to distinguish; to become acquainted with. 知識 che shih, knowledge. 認識 jín shih, to acknowledge. 見識 keen shih, acquaintance. 不知不識 pū che pū shih, no knowledge of,

or acquaintance with. 舊相識 hē seang shih, an old acquaintance. 小識 seau shih, a slight acquaintance. 至識 ché shih, thorough knowledge. 識草 shih tsau, the name of a plant. The name of a district, and a surname. Read ché, to remember. 多識先言 to ché sēn yén, to have a good remembrance of former words. 多學而識之 tò hēó ūn ché che, to learn much and remember. 款識 k'liwán ché, the engravings on a tripod or other vessel; the former refers to engravings in the metal, and the latter to the figures in bass-relief. Used for 志 ché, an account or description. Also for 幟 ché, a flag.

譟

To talk too much. 譟譟 shih tá, to speak without stopping.

謫

Súy, To scold and revile one another. A man's name. Read hwuy, to involve, to implicate.

譚

T'hán, As 譚譚 t'hán hín, to speak undecidedly.

譚

T'hán, Great, extended. boasting, extravagant. 居譚 keut'hán, to dwell at ease, unconstrained. 參譚 tsan t'hán, a cloudy covering, unbroken and extended. The name of a country, &amp; a surname. Used for t'hán, to converse, to speak.

譚

T'ho, Intelligent, cunning. Retiring expressions. A man's name

譚

T'ho, Intelligent, cunning. Retiring expressions. A man's name

**讖** Thuy, To complain, to bate.  
**問不讖** wang pūh  
t'hoi, they invariably murmured.

**譙** Tseáu, To bawl, to cry  
out aloud, to scold, to blame.

**譙讓** tseáu jàng, to make a  
noise and clamour; to reprehend.

The name of a hill, and river. Read  
tseáu, as **譙樓** tseáu lôw, a  
wooden gallery. **譙門** tseáu  
mūn, a gallery over a gate-way.  
tseáu chay, an elevated place on a  
war chariot, for the purpose of ob-  
serving the enemy. The name of a  
country and of a district; a surname.

**譚** Tsing, To increase; a man's  
name. To add to one's  
words.

**譚** Tseuen, To communicate  
instruction, to discriminate;

good words. **論譚** lun tseuen,  
to speak in praise of; to compose,  
to make, to write an essay.

**譚孝行** tseuen heáu hīng,  
to discourse on filial piety. Read  
chur, prepared.

**譚** Teew, To flatter.

**譚** Tsūn, To announce, to in-  
form, to accuse, to slander,  
to vilify; to backbite. **譚言** tsūn  
yén, slanderous accusations. **譚**

**譚** tsūn hwy, to calumniate. **譚**  
tsūn wô, to impute falsely.

**譚** yuen tsūn, false accusa-  
tions. **譚** hē tsūn, slander  
getting up amongst one's own party.

Read tsén, unbelief. **譚始竟**

**背** tsén ché king pē, first comes  
doubt; then disobedience.

**譟** Tsun, A multitude of voices.  
**譟踏** tsun t'há, disputes  
and altercations.

**譟** Wô, To revile, to put to  
shame, to abhor.

**譟** Ying, To reply in words,  
to answer, to respond. **譟**  
yīng mūn, to answer the door.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**譟** Chen, Verbose. **病譟**  
ping chen, sick, diseased. A  
man's name. Read t'há, loquacious.

**譟** Chwang, A pledge, honest,  
sincere.

**譟** E, A tone of disquietude;  
an expression of indignation.

To be enraged, to be wounded. **譟**  
e he, the name of a bird; the  
cry of pain; to abhor: to reply.

**譟** é, To speak; to settle things  
properly; to consult, to ar-  
range; to blame. **譟事以制**

é sâi é ché, to arrange things in  
proper order. **公事不私**

**譟** kung sâi pūh sâi é, public  
affairs must not be spoken of in pri-  
vate circles. **譟論** é lūn, to con-

sult and deliberate. **譟擇** é tsāh,  
to select, to choose. **八譟** pā é,  
the 8 deliberations. **會議** hwy

é, to meet for deliberation.

**譟** Gāe, Ministers exerting  
themselves in the service of  
their sovereign; a number of such;  
correct. A surname.

**譟** Gao, to speak, to announce,  
to inform. A man's name.

**響** Hēang, Not long enduring; improper expressions; to sustain, to receive.

**譏** Heuen, Intelligent, wise. Verbose, loquacious.

**譏** Hín, To speak angrily **譏** 譏 t'hán hín, to speak un-  
decidedly.

**調** Hó, As **譏** 調 han hó, angry enraged.

**論** Hwá, Speech. A man's name. Read hwáy, to understand. Read heaé, the sound of anger. Read hwá, high spirited.

**識** Hwuy, A sound, the voice of a multitude. A man's name.

**警** Keáu, to cry out from pain, to bawl out loud; the cry of pain.

**譏** Kēen, As **譏** 極 kēen keih, a local term for eating. Used in the north for speech.

**譏** Keih, To reprove; deceitful, fraudulent.

**警** King, to caution, to warn, to prohibit strictly; to enjoy;

to arouse. **警** 戒 king keaé, to guard against. **警** 動 king t'ang,

to arouse to action. **警** 寤 king woo, to awaken. **警** 警 king king,

disturbed, disquieted **警** 鼓 king koo, the name of a tune or song.

**警** 降 king peih, to cause travellers to stop on the road, whilst the Emperor is passing. The name of a district.

**譏** Kwá, To deceive one another; to impose upon.

**謹** Kwán, To rub people with the hand; to play.

**譏** Lēn, As **譏** 譏 lēn yen, to speak incorrectly.

**譏** Maé, As **譏** 譏 han maé, to boast, to brag; to speak angrily. A man's name.

**讓** Now, As **讓** 讓 now now, verbose, loquacious; distressed by people's loquacity. A man's name. Read nung, long winded discourse. To speak unintelligibly.

**譬** P'hé, To compare, to make a comparison. **取** 譬 ts'eh p'he, to take up a similitude. **譬**

**論** p'he joo, a comparison, a parable. To understand. **未** 譬 wé

p'he, to fail in comprehending. **譬** 若 p'he jō, just like. **譬** 方

p'he fang, a metaphor.

**譜** Poó, A record, a memorandum, a tablet; to belong to anything; to spread out and arrange. **譜** 籍 poó ts'eh, a list, a

table. **生** 譜 s'ang poó, a genealogical table. **譜** 系 poó hé, a

family register. **鄉** 譜 h'ang poó, a village register. **族** 譜 ts'eh poó,

a table of relationships.

**譟** Saú, To disturb, a multitude of people calling out together; a clamour, a disturbance.

**譟** 譟而起 koo saú t'ih t'ih, they beat the alarm and made

a clamour **車** 徒 皆 譟 k'uei t'hoé k'uei saú, the chariots and

footmen all made a noise together.



Read traou, as 譟 譟 tsau hwang, a sound, or noise.

訖 Sēn, To enquire. 訖 人 sēn jīn, a talkative person.

訖 訖 sēn pe, traitorous discourse; to accuse falsely. Read yen, to testify, to verify. See 驗

謬 Shē, As 謬 謬 chē shē, to err in speaking; a slip of the tongue.

善 Shēn, Lucky, propitious, good. Same as 善 shen.

Thus 莫善於禮 mō shēn yú lǐ, there is nothing better than ceremony.

詡 Shing, To praise, to laud: also honest, sincere expressions. A man's name.

誦 Suy, To follow advice; to say as others say

誦 Suy, To make a noise; to reprove; to accuse; to interrogate. A man's name.

誣 Than, As 誣 謾 t'han man, to deceive. 冷 誣 lǐng t'han, to disregard. Also rude, remiss.

讀 Than, Same as the above.

誣 Tsā, As 誣 誣 tsā tsā, a noise.

譟 Tseen, To annoy one with words.

譟 Yā, As 譟 譟 chā yā, to talk and laugh.

譯 Yih, To translate foreign languages; to hand down;

to communicate; to cause to see: to convey a message, and introduce

parties to each other; to make those within acquainted with the wishes of those without; to explain; to transcribe. 重九譯 chūng kèu yih, to use a series of nine interpreters. 譯言使通 yih yēn szē t'hung, to translate words and make them intelligible to parties. 譯經義 yih king é, to explain the meaning of the sacred books. 譯官 yih kwan, an official interpreter. 繙譯 fan yih, to translate

FOURTEEN STROKES.

謫 Ch'how, To reply, 謫 張 ch'how chang, crazy, mad. A man's name. Used for 謫 chow, and 謫 chow.

謫 Ch'huy, Angry, displeased.

謫 Gae, Doltish, foolish; to deceive. Read è, to consult, to deliberate. To impose upon; to compound, to adjust. Used for 擬 e, to judge. Read gih, to manifest universal respect.

謫 Gan, Void of intelligence, foolish acting. Read gō, as 謫 謫 kō gō, laughing words, jokes.

謫 Hōu, To call inferiors, to call with a hoarse gruff voice

謫 Hōo, To help, to save, to guard safely. 保護 pāu hoó, to protect. 防護 fang hoó, to guard against. 護軍 hoó keun, the name of an officer. 大護 tá hoó, a kind of music. 丁都護 ting too hoó, the name of a ballad.

護門草 *hoô môn tsau*, the name of a plant. The name of a territory, and a district.

譴 *Jü*, Words expressive of indignation, an exclamation of anger. 掩譴 *yen jú*, a female officer

譴 *K'hên*, To question with displeasure; to blame; to speak angrily; to make a noise.

譴怒 *k'hên noó*, anger and clamour. To change one's tone; a surname.

譴 *Kih*, Verbose, loquacious.

譴 *Lê*, As 譴 *lê t'hê*, verbose

譴 *Méen*, Wily, crafty; a man's name.

譴 *Muug*, To speak indistinctly; a man's name.

譴 *Náng*, As 譽 *ying náng*, a small voice. Read *ning*, to flatter.

譴 *Now*, As 譴 *low now*, unable to speak.

譴 *Püh*, To conceal anything by misrepresentation.

譴 *Tan*, To bear, to carry. Same as 擔 *tan*.

譴 *T'há*, To speak rapidly.

譴 *aih t'há*, to speak without stopping; a multitude of voices mixed together.

譴 *T'há*, To reach by words; to talk at random; to try to fathom people. Used for 諸

譴 *T'hae*, To speak right; to examine, to try words.

謔 *T'hang*, Verbose.

謔 *T'hwán*, As 謔 *t'hên t'hwán*, to deceive by words.

The name of a place.

譔 *Tsé*, A knife.

譔 *Tsé*, A small voice, a whisper.

譔 *Tsew*, As 譔 *tsan tsew*, to scold; ill-tempered. A multitude of voices together.

謔 *Wáng*, To disappoint one's expectations, to deceive.

謔 *Ying*, A voice, a noise; to cry out; the sound of tinkling gongs; a man's name.

謔 *Ying*, Jingling rhyme.

譽 *Yü*, To praise, to admire, to laud beyond what is requisite; to flatter. 以口譽人

*è k'hòw yü jín*, to praise men verbally. 面譽人 *meén yü jín*,

to flatter people to their face. The filial piety of a great officer; the name of a star; a surname. Used for 譽 *yü*, as 譽處 *yü ch'uoó*,

pleasure, gratification.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

謔 *Che*, To speak leisurely.

謔 *Chih*, Clownish talk.

謔 *Heuen*, To scatter stories; to have some object in view; to speak one's mind; verbose.

謔 *Hwuy*, To distinguish, to discern; a man's name.

謔 *Kö*, As 謔 *kö kö*, verbose, loquacious.

謔

**讖** Lěe, As 讖 讖 lěe lěe, to talk much.

**諛** Len, Deceitful, depraved; a man's name.

**譟** Lō, As 譟 譟 lō hwang, extravagant talk.

**誦** Lúy, To pray, to spread forth one's merit, in order to seek for blessings. Also a panegyric on a great officer, after his decease. A man's name. Used for 誦 lúy.

**譟** Paou, As 譟 譟 paou saou, to get into a violent passion.

**譟** Sē, To scatter flying reports.

**誦** Sēay, To speak one's views. Read sēay, discourse.

**讀** T'hūh, To read aloud, to recite, to chant; to select.

**讀書** t'hūh shoo, to read books.

**屬讀** shūh t'hūh, the name of a tune. **讀曲** t'hūh kēh, the name of a ballad.

**侍讀** she t'hūh, imperial readers. Read tōw, as 句

**讀** keu tōw, periods and sentences; the former refers to complete periods, and the latter to shorter sentences that are divided by points for the convenience of readers. To stop; a stop in reading.

**謫** Tsēen, Shallow. 才 謫 tsae tsēen, poor abilities. A man's name.

**譟** Yih, A sound, a noise.

**謫** Yūh, As 謫 謫 yūh chūh, to smell a fragrance.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

**讐** Chē, To talk one's-self out of breath; to talk without stopping. **讐服** chē fūh, to lose one's courage, and submit. **讐懼** chē kēd, to be afraid. **讐忌** chē ké, to dread. A man's name.

**調** Ch'hèn, To flatter, to cajole. 有頌而無調 yew sūng ūh wō ch'hèn, to praise without flattery. 佞調 ling ch'hèn, adulation. 調談 ch'hèn yu, flattery. Read yen, to manifest excessive respect. Read shen, to talk in one's sleep.

**讎** Ch'how, An opponent, an enemy, a foe; to oppose in controversy; to make use of argument; to answer an opponent, to reply. 對讎 túy ch'how, to oppose. 匹讎 p'heh ch'how, a fellow, a pair, a competitor; a kind, a class. 皆讎有功 keas ch'how yew kung, he classified all those who were possessed of merit. 讎當 ch'how tang, to withstand. Also to repay, to remunerate. 讎回滯 ch'how szé pei, repaid four-fold. 價讎 kēá ch'how, the price of anything. To verify, to correspond, to answer to. 言不讎 yēn pūh ch'how, words not corresponding with the result. 讎怨 ch'how yuén, enmity. 敵讎 teih ch'how, a foe. 仇讎 kew ch'how, ditto. 反以我爲讎 fān è gnò wei ch'how, on the contrary he treated me as an enemy. To recompense; to compare,

surname. Used for 酬 ch'how, to pledge; & 稠 ch'how, thickset.

誣 Gō, Honest declarations; a man's name.

誨 Han, To love.

誨 Heae, To command, to enjoin, to warn.

誨 Héen, As 誨 搏 héen pō, depraved, perverse.

誨 Leih, As 諂 誨 leaou leih, crafty, wily.

變 Pén, To change, to alter, to turn, to turn round, to

transform 變化 pén hwá, to metamorphose; the former refers to changing from one state of being to another, and the latter to a passage from non-existence to reality. 更

變 kang pén, to alter. 改變 kaé pén, to change a course of

conduct. 變動 pén tung, to move, to remove. 機變 ke pén,

springs that give motion to machinery. 權變 kwán pén, to act ac-

cording to circumstances. 事變 szé pén, a turn in affairs. 天變

t'heén pén, reverses in Providence.

災變 tsae pén, calamities. 死

變 szé pén, death, the great

change. 國變 kwó pén, a revolution in the state. A surname.

Read pén, correct.

類 Pin, A fellow, a competitor; verbose.

譖 Shen, Correct, right.

譖 T'hin, To reply, to answer.

讀 Wei, To explain bad words; to be angry, to rail; to deceive.

讀 Wei, To talk in one's sleep, without understanding; to praise not a little: also false, deceitful. Unfounded assertions, not to be believed.

讌 Yén, To join in conversation. 讌坐 yén tsó, to sit down to converse. To establish, 讌會 yén hwáy, to meet, to assemble. A man's name.

# SEVENTEEN STROKES.

讒 Chan, To misrepresent; to gloss over evil things and revile the good; to flatter. 讒 詭 chan shwō, calumnies; insidious reflections; to be fond of talking about people's vices; to slander the good; to conceal men's virtues. 天讒 t'heén chan, the name of a star. 讒 鼎 chan ting, the name of a tripod.

讓 Jáng, To scold and blame one another; wrangling, altercation; to reprove. 責讓 tsih jáng, to blame. Also humble, yielding. 退讓 t'huay jáng, retiring.

讓位 jáng wei, to yield a place.

禮讓 lè jáng, complaisant. 卑

讓 pe jáng, humble and lowly.

推讓 t'buy jáng, to refuse, to

recede from one's rights. 交讓 keaou jáng, the name of a tree.

The name of a district. Used for 攘 jang, and 襄 séang.

譚 Lan, As 譚 譚 te lan, to defame, to calumniate. 譚

誣 *lan woo*, to bear false witness.  
To revile; loose words.

識 *Tsin*, To verify, to prove,  
to test the truth of words.

識 *緯 tsin wei*, prophecies and  
their accomplishment. Read *tséen*,  
to regret.

論 *Yaou*, An error, a mistake.

謔 *Yin*, Flattering expressions;  
an answer, an ambiguous  
reply. Expressions which contain  
a concealed meaning; inuendos.  
Used for 隱 *yin*, concealed.

謔 *Ying*, Anger.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

譟 *Chě*, Verbose. 譟 *談 chě*  
*kě*, talkative. The name of  
a district, and of a man. Read *jě*,  
as 詰. 譟 *chen jě*, loquacious.

譟 *E*, An exclamation, expres-  
sive of contempt.

譟 *Hwā*, To speak firmly; to  
be frequently angry. Read  
*hūh*, to speak rapidly. Read *hwuy*,  
to boast.

譟 *Hwan*, To bawl, to make a  
noise; to cry. 譟 *hwan*  
beacon, clamour, vociferation; the  
bustle of a market-place. Also de-  
lighted, pleased; the name of an  
animal, like a fox. The name of a  
hill, a country, and a surname.  
Read *heuen*, to cry out for fear. To  
scold, to blame.

譟 *T'hā*, As 譟 *chā kō*,  
loquacious; to forget what  
one has said.

譟 *Thuy*, To make a noise  
and clamour.

## NINETEEN STROKES.

譟 *E*, To talk in one's sleep;  
to talk behind a screen. A  
man's name.

譟 *Tsáo*, To speak in praise  
of; to collect a person's  
good qualities and laud them; to  
record one's praises. 譟 *ch'ing*  
*tsán*, to admire and applaud. 譟

已 *tsán kè*, to applaud one's self.

譟 *佐 tsán tsó*, to assist. 譟

訟 *tsán sung*, to explain the prin-  
ciples of things. The name of a  
tree. Used for 噴 *tsam*, to ask one  
thing and tell two.

譟 *Tsǒ*, To scold, to rail.

## TWENTY STROKES.

譟 *Chen*, A diseased talking  
in sleep; a patient wander-  
ing in his talk.

譟 *Hō*, To speak at random;  
a man's name.

譟 *Tàng*, Honest expressions,  
straight-forward words. 譟

言 *tàng yèn*, faithful words. A  
man's name. Read *táng*, the reason  
apparent in a discourse. Good words

譟 *Yě*, To judge offences; to  
pronounce a judgment; to  
adjudge a case; to determine.

## TWENTY-TWO STROKES.

譟 *T'hūh*, To be grieved, and  
dissatisfied; general com-  
plaint; evil surmising; revilings.

譟 *pang t'hūh*, slanders.

譟 *t'hūh t'ei*, calumnies.

## THE 150TH RADICAL.

谷 Kūh.

谷 Kūh, A ravine, out of which a spring issues and flows through it; a channel of water between two hills; a valley, with a stream running through it. 山谷 san kūh, hills and vallies. 谿谷 ke kūh, rivulets and mountain torrents. 川谷 chüen kūh, larger channels and smaller streams. 百谷 pih kūh, the hundred streams.

谷水 kūh shwūy, the beds of mountain torrents sometimes supplied with water, and sometimes dry. 陽谷 yang kūh, a valley, in which the ancients observed the rising sun; distressed, driven to extremity. 進退難谷 tsin t'hai wei kūh, whether advancing or retiring he experienced difficulty. Also to nourish. 谷神 kūh shīn, to nourish the animal spirits. 谷風 kūh fung, the eastern wind. 竹谷 chūh kūh, a bamboo tube for conveying water. 鑿谷 kūh kūh, a subterranean dwelling. 谷穴 kūh heuē, the hollow of the foot. The name of place, of a district, of a hill, and a surname. Read hūh, the name of a Tartar chief.

Used for 穀

谷 K'hēō, The dimple above the sides of the mouth; a laughing appearance. Properly belongs to the 冂 Radical.

𪔐 K'hew, As 𪔐 𪔐 man k'hew, the name of a pavilion

## THREE STROKES.

𪔐 Hwan, As 𪔐 𪔐 man hwan, the name of a pavilion. 𪔐 K'ang, a valley in the south. 𪔐 Read hung, a large channel. 𪔐 Ts'een, The name of a hill. 𪔐 Ts'h'een, As 𪔐 𪔐 ts'h'een ts'h'een, the green appearance of hills and vallies; a road, a way. 𪔐 Ts'in, The name of a valley.

## FOUR STROKES.

𪔐 Fun, The name of a valley in Shan-tung. 𪔐 Hāng, The hollow sound, or echo of a valley, the name of a valley. Also written 𪔐 hāng, a loud noise; deep. 𪔐 Hēa, As 𪔐 𪔐 han hēa, the large empty space in a valley. 𪔐 K'hēō, To hop on one foot; standing on one foot. Read kelh, weary, exhausted through fatigue.

## FIVE STROKES.

𪔐 Han, As 𪔐 𪔐 han hēa, a valley with abrupt corners. 𪔐 Sun, A deep channel. Read jūy, intelligent.

## SIX STROKES.

𪔐 Hō, two hills joined together. 𪔐 How, The name of a valley. 𪔐 Hung, a large valley, a great channel. The name of a pavilion, a temple, and a peak. Also a man's name.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**谷** Han, An empty valley. **谷**  
**衍** han hēa, a deep wide valley. A great open gulf.

**辟** Laou, As **辟** haou laou, a deep valley, a hollow space. The name of a valley.

## EIGHT STROKES

**錢** Chan, The name of a valley.

**惆** Chow, The name of a valley; a wide valley.

**徂** Hung, An empty valley. Read lung, a deep ravine; long and large.

**虢** Kēén, A furious tiger.

**鵠** Kcūh, The name of a valley.

**商** Tse, A man's name.

## NINE STROKES.

**嶺** Yin, The name of a valley.

## TEN STROKES.

**倨** He, Perverse and rebellious. **勃** pei he, disobedient and quarrelsome.

**豁** Hō, A valley through which there is a passage; a high level place in a valley. **豁** 間 hō hēa, empty, a void space. **豁** 意 hō é, liberal, expansive feeling. **達** hō tá, thorough magnanimity.

**谿** K'he, A rivulet, a stream that flows into a larger river, a mountain stream; a running stream. **澗** k'he, a mountain torrent. **谿** shin k'he, a deep ravine with a rivulet running thro' it. **谿** 子 k'he tsz, a large

bow; name of a country. **谿** k'he pēn, an animal like a dog. The name of a place, and a surname. Also written **谿** k'he, Read k'he. as **蟻** s'ang ke, a gryllotalpa.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**隙** K'heih, A hole in a wall; a crack; a quarrel, a cause of resentment, an offence.

**徇** Leau, An empty valley, deep and void.

**幔** Mwan, As **幔** 飢 mwan kew, the name of a pavilion.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**微** Hān, A deep valley; to open. **微** 如地列 hān jōô té lē, to open as the ground splitting; a dangerous opening. The name of a valley. Like a ravine.

**徼** Haou, As **徼** 辟 haou laou, a deep valley.

**徼** Hēa, To laugh; an empty space in a valley.

**徼** Laou, An empty valley.

**磨** Lēh, The name of a valley.

## THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**徼** Hēa, Laughter: a wide open space.

**徼** Sun, A deep valley.

**徼** Lē, The name of a valley.

**徼** Lung, A long large valley; deep recesses among hills. A whirlpool.

**徼** Han, A dangerous opening.

**徼** Léng, A precipitous cavern.

THE 151<sup>st</sup> RADICAL.

豆 tów.

豆 tów, A vessel for containing flesh, used by the ancients at their meals. 木豆 mǔh tów, a trencher. 簋豆 pēen tów, sacrificial vessels. 乾豆 kan tów, a sacrificial vessel, in the shape of a stirrup. 楬豆 k'hēē tów, a plain wooden trencher. 玉豆 yǔh tów, a charger adorned with gems. 獻豆 po tów, a carved platter. An emperor had 26 trenchers, a duke 16, an earl 12, a great officer 8, and an inferior officer 6. Persons of 60 years of age, also were allowed three, those of 70 four, those of 80 five, and those of 90 six. 俎豆 tsao tów, sacrificial vessels. 豆籠 tów lǔng, a bowl. Also pulse, as 大豆 tà tów, large beans. 小豆 seaoi tów, small beans. 穉豆 chan tów, horse beans. 天豆 t'hēen tów, a covering of clouds. 巴豆 pa tów, the name of a medicine. 土豆 t'hoò tów, earth nuts. In weights, 16 grains of millet make one 豆 tów, or bean, six beans make one scruple, and 24 scruples make one ounce. 九豆 k'ew tów, the name of an office. The name of a territory, a district, and a surname. 食一豆肉 abh-yih tów jǔh, to eat a peck full of meat. Read sew, as 豆脯 sew foo, a dish full of sacrificial flesh.

## THREE STROKES.

豈

Choó, To stand upright.

𡗗

K'hè, To strike up music on the return of an army; to

desire; to mount, to ascend. How? How can it be? 豈不是 k'hè pūh shé, how is it not? 豈不能 k'hè pūh nǎng, how is he not able? 豈非善良 k'hè fei shén lǎng, how is he not honest & good? 豈有此理 k'hè yèw tszé lè, where would be the reason of this? Read k'haè, as 豈歌 k'haè ko, to sound a triumph on returning from victory. Joyful, harmonious.

豇

Kéang, As 豇豆 kéang tów, a sort of bean growing on a creeper, with white and red flowers; the pods are white, red, purple, and speckled, & sometimes nearly two feet in length, both the flowers and bean-pods are thrown out in pairs and hang down pendant. The beans themselves are small and bent, like kidneys.

宣

Tów, As 且宣 tséay tów, sacrificial vessels.

## FOUR STROKES.

豉

Shé, Pickled pulse; any thing pickled in brine. 豉嗜 shé shé, the five tastes adjusted, and rendered savoury. 鹽豉 yen shé, briny pickles. 草豉 tsao shé, a sort of leek. 豉蟲 shé ch'ung, a kind of black grub, like a large bean found floating on the top of the water, it is good for



poisonous wounds, and venereal ulcers.

𧄸

Tseú, Brave, enterprising, active.

FIVE STROKES.

𧄸

Tow, A small rent, a small track; to cut.

𧄸

Wan, A preparation of pulse. Same as 豌 wan, a bean. Read yüh, soy.

SIX STROKES.

𧄸

Héang, As 𧄸 héang shwang, a large broad bean; it is of a red colour, the pods contain many seeds, and they grow in pairs.

𧄸

Keuen, A yellow bean.

𧄸

Lé, Vessels used in performing ceremonies.

𧄸

Táng, Sacrificial vessels, earthenware dishes for containing the gravy at a sacrifice.

𧄸

膏 登 kaow táng, a vessel for containing the fat. 豆 登 tów táng, wooden and earthenware vessels.

𧄸

大羹三登 tá kang san táng, of rich soup three dishes.

Also written 登 táng.

𧄸

Tsae, Pickled pulse; soy.

SEVEN STROKES.

𧄸

Ching, To set up a tent, to spread a curtain.

𧄸

Ts'hin, Wild beans; dark, or pickled beans. Read tsin.

to pickle.

𧄸

Ts'héh, Small peas.

𧄸

Wei, or Mei, Bruised bean stalks. Read mei, the lower leaves of bean stalks.

EIGHT STROKES.

𧄸

K'han, Strong pickle, or brine.

𧄸

K'he, Bean stalks.

𧄸

Pe, As 𧄸 pe tow, broad beans. Read pēn, a kind of bean.

𧄸

Shoó, To stand erect; to set up, to plant; a vessel set on end. 倒 𧄸 tóu shoó, to plant upside down. 起 𧄸 k'he yèn wei shoó, to raise up the fallen and make them stand upright. Also upright, chaste, correct, honest. 𧄸 子 shoó tszé, a boy.

𧄸

婢 𧄸 pe shoó, slave-boys and girls. 肉 𧄸 nuy shoó, a house-

𧄸

hold servant, a domestic. 𧄸 儒 shoó joo, a mean, worthless scholar.

𧄸

A surname. Used for 短 shoó, as 𧄸 褐 shoó hē, short narrow garments, worn by servants.

𧄸

Ts'hi, To grind pulse.

𧄸

Wan, As 𧄸 wan tów, a kind of broad bean, bro't from the west; the stalk is weak and soft: it comes up before other kinds of grain, when young the pod is green, but when old it is speckled.

𧄸

Yüh, Pulse.

NINE STROKES.

𧄸

Kun, A dried calabash, made into a drinking vessel, and used at weddings. It is split into

two. and then joined by the husband and wife.

**登** Mūh, Bean stalks. Read t'hūh, a kind of pulse. Read mow, as **登** 踰 mow joo, bean stalks.

**踰** Yin, Wild beans.

**踰** Yu, A bean that changes colour.

## TEN STROKES.

**踰** Hān, Beans half raw. Read hān, beans in a cake.

**登** Laou, Wild beans, with a leaf like that of flax, and pods a foot long: they can be boiled and eaten.

**踰** Lew, As **踰** 踰 pe lew, a kind of pulse.

**踰** Pe. See the above.

**踰** Shōw, Virtue.

**踰** Tīng, To stretch out anything long.

**踰** Tung, As **踰** 踰 tung tung, the sound of a drum.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**豐** Fung, A vessel filled full; a vessel for drinking wine, like a goblet, but smaller. In trials of archery such a cup is put on the western steps, when those who miss are obliged to drink. The prince of **豐** 國 Fung kwō, the Fung country, once lost his crown through wine, hence the goblet has since been awarded as a punishment to those who lose. Also great, abundant, plentiful, sufficient; abun-

dance of wealth and goodness. **豐** 敗 fung paé, a great defeat. **豐** 人 fung jīn, a great man. **豐** 盛 fung shíng, full, plentiful. **豐** 茂 mow fung, flourishing, exuberant. **豐** 厚 fang hōw, thick, substantial. **豐** 年 fung nēen, a plentiful year, a good harvest. **豐** 隆 fung lung, a weather prophet; thunder. **豐** 席 fung sēh, a rush mat. **豐** 木 fung mūh, leeks.

The name of a territory, a district, a river, a hill, a man, & a surname.

**踰** Low, As **踰** 豆 low tōw, a kind of pulse.

**踰** Peih, A kind of broad beans.

**踰** Twan, A yellow colour.

**踰** Yu, A measure.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**踰** Laou, Same as **登**

**踰** Lēen, To beat a drum; the first roll of a drum.

**踰** Tēen, As **踰** 踰 tēen tēen, the sound of a drum.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**踰** Chh, A degree of nobility.

**踰** Haou, An earthen boiler.

**踰** Kwō, As **踰** 踰 kwō kēh, the sound of a drum.

**踰** Lēh, The sound of a drum.

## FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**踰** Chē, Palm.

**踰** K'he, The pleasure of finishing some work.

𦍋

Lěě, The sound of a drum.

𦍋

Shwang, A 𦍋 𦍋 hēang shwang, broad beans.

𦍋

Leth, As 𦍋 𦍋 kwó leth, the roll of a drum.

𦍋

Lin, Hot pulse.

𦍋

Yén, Tall and beautiful; a full face; handsome. 光

𦍋

kwang yén, bright and fair, brilliant; very long 𦍋 妻 yén

ts'he, a beautiful wife. 淫 𦍋 yin yén, voluptuous, wanton, luxurious, dissipated. The name of a song, and a district.

𦍋

Heun, The sound of a drum.

𦍋

T'háng, To add to; a small stream increasing.

THE 152<sup>ND</sup> RADICAL.

豕 Che.

豕

Chě, or Shě, A pig, the bristles and tail of which the character is supposed to represent. 豕食不潔 chě shíh pūh kěě, the pig is filthy in its eating. 豕喜卑穢 chě hě pē wei, a pig is fond of wallowing in the mire. The name of a country, and a star. 豕苓 chě ling, the name of a medicine, the root of which resembles pig's dung. Used for 亥 hae.

豕

Ch'hūh, A pig trying to walk with its fore legs tied.

豕

T'hing, Pig-like.

## THREE STROKES.

豕

Ch'hūh, A pig walking a-

豕

Han, A pig running away.

豕

Hwūy, A pig grubbing in the ground. 相 𦍋 sēang

𦍋

hwūy, fighting together. 喧 𦍋

𦍋

heuen hwūy, the noise of fighting; a quarrel. Used for 𦍋 hwūy, a

𦍋

disease of horses. 𦍋 𦍋 hwūy kwei, the name of an ancient king.

豕

Hwuy, A pig; a hog turning up the ground.

## FOUR STROKES.

𦍋

Chō, A star in the Dragon's tail.

𦍋

E, An angry pig, with his bristles up. Same as 𦍋

𦍋

Hung, A single pig; a wild bear.

𦍋

Hwūh, Swine in general.

𦍋

Mō, Another name for pig.

𦍋

Pa, A sow; a pig two years old; a full grown hog; salted pork.

𦍋

Shě, A pig. Same as 𦍋

𦍋

She, A pig.

𦍋

T'hun, A small pig, a suckling pig. 𦍋 魚 吉 t'hun

𦍋

yū kēh, pigs and fish (if offered in sacrifice), are felicitous. 𦍋 𦍋

𦍋

kaon t'hun, lambs and young pigs.

𦍋

The name of a district, and a river. 河 𦍋

𦍋

hō t'hun, a river hog, a porpoise. Used for 𦍋, and 𦍋.

𦍋

Yew, A pig.

𦍋

Yih, A local term for pig.

## FIVE STROKES.

**豕** Gae. As 豕 服 gae k'ea, a pig.

**豨** Gih. A very strong boar; a hog five feet in height.

**豨** How. The grunt of a pig; the noise made by a pig when angry. Read keu, the hind feet of a horse. Same as 豨 keu.

**豨** Ling. As 豨 鈴 chooling, the name of a plant, the roots of which resemble pig's dung.

**豨** Moò. A kind of pig; a sow.

**豨** Nūh. A kind of pig.

**象** Séang. An elephant, an animal with long tusks and trunk, brought from Cochín-China.

**犀象** sz- séang, the rhinoceros and elephant. **象以齒焚**

**身** séang è ch'he fun stin, an elephant's whole body is sacrificed for the sake of its teeth. **象牙** séang yâ, ivory. **天象** th'een séang, the luminaries of heaven. In ancient times it was unusual to meet with a living elephant, but on one occasion they found the bones of a dead elephant; they therefore arranged its figure, and imagined how it would look when alive: from this circumstance **象** séang has been used for imaginations, ideas, resemblances **象形** séang hing, resembling in form. **象名** séang ming, a name descriptive of character, or illustrative of some circumstance connected with the individual. **象似** séang szé, alike,

resembling. Also a law, a regulation. **象以典刑** séang è t'een hing, to regulate by punitive enactments. **象賢** séang h'een, to imitate, or comply with the worthy.

**象魏** séang wei, a threshold; the name of a book. **象尊** séang tsun, a goblet. **象胥** séang seu, an officer for conveying the wishes of a sovereign. **象舞** séang wò, a species of posture-making. **象**

**人** séang jin, actors on a stage, who personify wild beasts. **罔象**

**王** séang, a water elf. **象膽**

**象** séang tán, aloes. **象教** séang keaóu, the Buddhist religion. The name of a district, a hill, & a surname

**豨** Tsou, Swine.

**豨** Tūh, To knock anything with a mallet. Read ch'ò, to strike.

**豚** Tūh, The buttocks; the anus: fat.

**豕** Tsou, Swine.

**豕** Tūh, To knock anything with a mallet. Read ch'ò, to strike.

**豚** Tūh, The buttocks; the anus: fat.

## SIX STROKES.

**豕** E. Another form of 豕, a local term for pig.

**豕** Gae, A boar.

**豕** Hae, A hoof. Read k'h'ae, the same. **白豕** p'ih hae, a white hoof. Used for 駭 hae, frightened; the hair standing on end.

**豕** Han, A pig.

**豕** Hwán, To keep pigs in a sty, and feed them on grain; to offer a bait to. **以利豕之**

**之** è lé hwán che, to allure any one with the hope of gain. **豕養**

**豕** Hwán, To keep pigs in a sty, and feed them on grain; to offer a bait to. **以利豕之**

**之** è lé hwán che, to allure any one with the hope of gain. **豕養**

hwán yáng, to feed, to bribe. 養  
 龍 hwán lóng, the name of an  
 office. 養腴 hwán joo, bribes  
 and flatteries. 養羶 hwán che,  
 to feed and breed pigs.

豨 Hwuy, A pig grubbing in  
 the ground. 填豨 téen  
 hwuy, a bribe that shuts up the  
 breast. To strike together.

豮 Kán, To bite; a pig gnaw-  
 ing the ground; a pig eat-  
 ing; to bite deep into anything.  
 豮豮 kán kán, to be put to  
 death for frequent villainies. Also  
 earnest, sincere. Read kwán, to  
 bite anything. Deficient.

豨 Kéen, A pig three years  
 old; reaching up to each o-  
 thers' shoulders; a large hog. 獻  
 豨于公 héen keen yú kung,  
 he presented a hog to the duke.  
 Read keen, as 力豨 lèih keen,  
 a strong pig.

豨 Keu, Fighting together, and  
 refusing to be separated; a  
 tiger lifting up both feet. Read keu,  
 to present a pig. Read kéu, the  
 name of an animal, as large as a  
 dog, and resembling a yellow mon-  
 key, with shaggy hair: it is fond of  
 darting about, and can take up  
 stones on its head to throw at people.

豨 Sien. A species of pig.

豨 Shan, A kind of pig.

豨 Sae, A gelded pig, a bar-  
 row.

豨 Thung, A wild hog; the  
 name of an animal, like a

pig, having a pearl somewhere a-  
 bout it: its cry resembles its name.

豨 Yüh, A kind of pig.

## SEVEN STROKES.

豨 Che, A hog five feet high.  
 Read tüh, a hill.

豨 Foo, A pig breathing. Read  
 poo, a pig. Read foé, the  
 noise made by a pig.

豪 Haou, A pig with sharp  
 quills, which are white, with  
 a little black at the end. A porcu-  
 pine. 豪馬 haou mà, a shaggy  
 horse, having long hair attached to  
 its feet. 豪羊 haou yang, a goat  
 with long hair. Also brave, cou-  
 rageous. 豪傑 haou kèé, a hero.

豪俊 haou tseun, a wise and  
 intelligent man. 豪俠 haou héé,  
 generous, disinterested. 豪民  
 haou mìn, strong, robust, athletic  
 people. 豪帥 haou shwae, a lead-  
 er, a general. The name of a hill,  
 and a river. 豪魚 haou yú, the  
 name of a fish. 豪曹 haou tsaou,  
 the name of a sword. The name of  
 a district, and a surname. Used for

毫 haou, fine hairs.

豨 Hè, A large pig, a local  
 term for pig. 豨豨 hè hè  
 a pig running away, or the noise  
 made by such. 豨突 豨勇  
 choo t'üh hè yung, scampering pigs  
 rushing violently along; the name  
 given to a host of rascals who join-  
 ed the standard of rebellion. 封

豨 fung hè, the name of a fabu-  
 lous animal, capable of preventing

the salubrity of serpents. Also the name of a star. 豕苓 hè lîng, the name of a medicinal root. 豕蕒 hè hēen, a bitter and poisonous vegetable. 陳豕 chin hē, a man's name.

**豕** Heaou, A pig running away; a pig squeaking for fear.

**豕** Hin, Two pigs together; a confused herd of swine.

Read hwan, as 豕頑 hwan yuen, stubborn, obstinate like a pig. 豕膽

豕 tàn hwan, bold and courageous

**豕** Tsh, The name of a star.

**豕** Tòw, The name of star in the dragon's tail. 日月

會於龍豕 jîn yuē hwù yǐ lǜng tóu, a conjunction of the sun and moon in the dragon's tail, which occurs in the 10th month.

## EIGHT STROKES

**豕** Chō, The dragon carriage; a star in the dragon's tail.

**豕** Kéang, A mass of pork, hollow in the middle.

**豕** Keuē, A pig.

**豕** Keūh, A pig grubbing in the ground. Read keun, a pig treading up the ground in search of food.

**豕** Lun, A wild beast.

**豕** Maé, As 豕駘 maé hwae, stubborn and wicked.

**豕** Mō, Another name for a pig.

**豕** Sā, The name of an animal.

**豕** Tsung, A boar; one says, a young pig, six months old a farrow.

## NINE STROKES.

**豕** Chō, walking along; to walk

**豕** Choo, The general term for pig. 豬子 choo tze, a young pig. 有虎牧豬 yéw hoó mǔh choo, there was a tiger taking care of pigs. 山豬 sau choo, a wild hog. 獺婦似豬 t'ha tòu szé choo, the female otter resembles a pig. 貓豬 maou choo, a kind of hairy rhinoceros, which is said to know good and bad fortune, hence the natives call it 豬神 choo shin, the swinish god. 石豬 shīh choo, the petrified pigs, a number of rocks in a certain district, amounting to several thousands, which are supposed formerly to have been pigs. 豬加 choo kēa, an officer who attends to the breeding of animals. 伏豬 fūh choo, the name of a plant. 豬苓 choo lîng, a medicinal root, of a black colour, and resembling pig's dung. The name of a river, and a hill. 豬龍 湫 choo lûng tséw, the name of a pond or waterfall, whence pigs are seen to issue. 豬口 choo k'hoú, the name of a territory. Used for 豬 choo, a pond or reservoir of water; a place where water settles. 孟豬 mǎng choo, a well-known marsh.

**豕** Kēa, A boar; a local term for pig. 豕強牝弱

k'ea k'ang pin jō, boars are strong and sows weak. 寄綴 k'he k'ea, to commit adultery.

**猥** K'een, To bite, to gnaw.

**彘** Keun, A small hog: a pig.

**豕** P'ien, A pig.

**豕** T'hwān, A pig: a round fat pig; a wild hog.

**豕** Tsow, A warm pig.

**豕** Tsung, Same as 豚 tsung, a boar; a young pig.

**豕** Yü, A large kind of elephant, not vicious. Also

ease, contentment, pleasure, luxury, idleness, indulgence. 逸 豕 yih

yü, easy complacence with custom.

**悅** 豕 yüé yü, pleased. 豕 怠 yü t'hae, self-indulgent. 一 豕

一 豕 yih yéw yih yü, one ramble and one jaunt. 秋 豕 tsew yü,

a summer ramble. 豕 備 yü pei, to prepare, to provide beforehand.

**豕** 防 yü fang, to provide against. 豕 禁 yü kin, to forbid a thing before it is done. 事 豕

則立 zé yü t'ih l'eh, when a business is properly arranged be-

forehand, it may be established. Also to be satisfied with. Same as 與

yü, with; to give. 亦 來 豕 盟 yih laé yü ming, he also came, and

entered into the conspiracy together.

**豕** 公 宰 之 任 yü kang k'ea che jin, gave them the rank and responsibilities of dukes. 豕

豕 yoo yü, a monkey and an elephant, two animals of a very sus-

picious nature, used to describe persons of a slow, doubting and undecided disposition. 猶 豕 未 決 yoo yü wéi k'ueé, hesitating and undecided. The name of a district and a surname. Read s'ey, a district school. Read shoo, to stretch out.

**豕** Yu, An animal, whose cry is like that of an infant; its appearance indicates universal de-  
hug 豕 豕 hwan yü, a porcupine.

## TEN STROKES.

**豕** He, A pig breathing or grunting.

**豕** He, A pig three months old, whose belly begins to look plump; a sucking pig, a farrow.

**豕** Hwae, As 豕 豕 hwaé hwaé, stubborn and vicious.

**豕** Hwan, A pig sauntering about; swine. A name for a porcupine, said to be a hermaphrodite. The name of a district. Read yben, a pig.

**豕** Hwüh, An animal resembling a leopard with a slender waist, yellow above and black below, in shape like a dog & eats monkeys; commonly called 'yellow loins.' Read pō, a young pig, a farrow. Read hūh, a boar. Read tūh, as 豕 豕 tūh sūh, any thing moving about. Read kow, a pig

**豕** Ming, A young pig, a farrow.

**豕** Pin The name of an ancient state, the modern 豕 豕 pin chow, in Espan-sa. Also the

posterity of an ancient statesman.  
A surname. Read pēn, as 齏爛  
pēn lán, an impure colour. Used  
for 斑 pao, speckled.

糖 Thang, A kind of pig

韃 Wā, A kind of pig. 韃  
豬 wān chao, a short head-  
ed pig.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

癸 Kwac, A dog; a dog cha-  
sing any thing.

𧰨 Loo, A sow at heat; a sow.

𧰩 Mēh, A white pig with  
a black head.

𧰪 Mwan, Swine.

𧰫 Tēh, The hoof of a pig.

𧰬 Tsung, A pig six months or  
a year old. 豕生三 豕  
sē sāng san tsung, a pig had three  
at a litter.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𧰭 Chung, An earth pig; a  
badger or mole; an elf like a  
young pig, dwelling underground.

𧰮 Fun, A gelded pig, a barrow

𧰯 He, The snorting or grun-  
ting of a pig. A man's name.

𧰰 Lin, 𧰰 豕 𧰰 wan lin,  
an animal resembling a pig,

with a yellow body and a white head  
and tail; its appearance is indica-  
tive of storms and tempests.

𧰱 Mīo, A kind of pig

𧰲 Tsing, a pig's sty a pig's pen.

𧰳 Wei, A kind of pig.

𧰴 Yuy, A small gelded pig.  
Read ts, a kind of pig.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

𧰵 Hüh, The grunt of a hog.

𧰶 Sui, A sow.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

𧰷 Mung, An animal resem-  
bling a hog, whose eyes are  
said to be in its ears.

𧰸 Sā, A sow, an old sow.

𧰹 Tsao, A small sow.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

𧰺 Lēē, The long bristles of a  
hog.

𧰻 Pō, A young pig, a farrow.

## SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

𧰼 He, Swine.

𧰽 Hwan, A wild hog; a male  
wolf.

𧰾 Che, Swine; another name  
for a pig.

𧰿 Pēh, 𧰿 豕 pēh sāy,  
an infelicitous animal.

𧱀 Wei, Swine.

## THE 153RD RADICAL.

𧱁 Chē.

𧱂 Chē, Reptiles without feet,  
a worm, a grub. 𧱂 𧱂

chē chē, low & high. 𧱂 𧱂 chē

keā, to lose. 𧱂 𧱂 pe chē,

gradually showing. 𧱂 𧱂 tsē

chē, weak, lissome, long & slender.

Read chē, loose. 𧱂 𧱂 hē



chae, the name of animal, of the fur of which caps are made.

**豺** Lelh, A kind of dog, bro't from the north.

THREE STROKES.

**豺** Chae, As 豺狼 chae lāng, a wolf, an animal with shaggy hair, and dog's feet: it has a long tail, and white cheeks. 瘦如豺 sòu joô chae, as thin as a wolf. 豺虎 chae hò, wolves and tigers.

**貘** Chih, As 貘貘 chih pih, the name of an animal, said to be born of an ass and a cow.

**豸** Gan, A sort of fox. 豸豸 gow gan, a large tiger.

豸犬 gan k'heuen, a wild dog, like a fox, with a black body, about seven feet long, having a horn on its head, and when old is covered with scales: it is able to devour tigers and leopards. Sometimes written 干. 豸豸 yô gan, prisons and stocks.

**豹** Paou, A leopard. 黑豹 hih paou, a black leopard.

土豹 t'hoó paou, an earth leopard, without spots, and small. 羔裘豹飾 kaou hêw paou shih,

a lamb's skin dress, bordered with leopard's skin. 虎豹 hoó paou, tigers and leopards. 豹尾車 paou wei chay, a carriage adorned with a leopard's tail. A surname.

FOUR STROKES.

**貉** Chaou, As 貉貉 chaou leau, a reptile.

**貉** Hew, As 貉貉 pe hew, a sort of wild beast.

**豕** Héen, A large hog; a two-year-old pig.

**豕** Kûh, Name of an animal.

**豕** Nûh, An animal without any fore-feet, having the marks of a leopard, and provided with horns. 豕豕 t'haou nûh, a kind of monkey, the fur of which is used for dresses.

**豕** Pa, An ugly animal.

**豕** Pe, A white fox. Same as 貌 pe.

**豕** Wan, A sort of tapir, like a fox; it sleeps much.

**豕** Yung, An animal like a pig.

FIVE STROKES.

**豕** Chan, A reptile.

**豕** Fei, A reptile.

**豕** K'heu, Fierce, violent.

**豕** K'hew, Name of an animal.

**豕** Kow, The cubs of tigers and bears, which are said to be very ugly. Read hêh, the grunt of a pig.

**豕** Ne, The name of an animal.

**豕** Nûh, An animal without fore-feet, having the marks of a dog or a leopard, and horned.

Some say, that it is like a fox, without the fore-feet, of a dark azure colour, and can catch rats. 豕豕 kwûh nûh, an animal found in the

west, like a fox, with a long tail. Others say, that it has a head like a dog, and is found in the eastern sea; that is between a fish, and a land animal, and its fore feet are like tails: its colour is of a light green, with black spots. Perhaps the seal.

**𤝵** Pei, As 𤝵 狸 pei le, a young fox.

**𤝶** She, As 𤝶 猯 she yew, a kind of squirrel.

**𤝷** Teau, The marten, the fur of which is used as an ornament to caps. A surname.

**𤝸** Tao, A wild animal.

**𤝹** Yang, As 𤝹 猯 yang she, the tapir. A species of fox.

**𤝺** Yew, A sort of squirrel, fond of turning round. 𤝺

**𤝻** she yew, a species of monkey, very suspicious, and unwilling to descend; it is said to have a turn-up nose, and a long tail: the proboscis monkey. One thinks that it is a kind of fox.

**𤝼** Yung, A sort of leopard, with horns.

## SIX STROKES.

**𤝽** E, A sort of dog, with a red nose, and a white head.

**𤝾** Fāh, A fox.

**𤝿** Hew, As 𤝿 猯 pe hew, a fierce animal, which is hunted in order to accustom people to fighting.

**𤞀** Hō, A sort of fox, that sleeps much. The sloth?

**莫獬** mō hō, the praying mantis. Same as 𤝿 mīh, the barbarians of the north.

**貉** Hō, A sort of fox, with a sharp head, a pointed nose, of a speckled colour, and provided with very thick shaggy hair, which is used for fur garments. Some say, that it is like a rabbit, and is fond of eating paper. When struck it will go several paces, and fall asleep: when roused by the blow of a bamboo, it gets up and walks and again falls asleep. The sloth. 獬

**貉** hwan hō, a crooked cave. 𤞁

**貉** kwō hō, a chrysalis. Read mīh, reptils in the north, the northern barbarians. 貉道 hō taōu,

the principles of barbarians. Also the levying of taxes from one-tenth to one-twentieth. 繩貉 shin hō, a ravelled cord. Read mō, still. Read ma, the superintendent of a sacrifice.

**𤞂** How, The cub of a tiger or bear.

**𤞃** Hwan, A species of fox, the dung of which makes good manure.

**𤞄** Kān, To bite, to diminish, to gnaw away. Same as

**𤞅** kān, earnest.

**𤞆** Mīh, A species of fox: also a northern barbarian. 𤞇

**𤞈** mēn mīh, barbarians, uncivilized people. 追𤞈 chay mīh, the name of a country. Also still, silent; a virtuous government, answering the end proposed. 𤞉





𧈧

Sow, As 𧈧 𧈧 keu sow,  
the name of an animal.

𧈧

Yuen, Hasty, precipitate.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

𧈧

Che, A ravenous beast. 𧈧  
𧈧 pe che, a kind of tiger  
or leopard.

𧈧

Choo, As 𧈧 𧈧 choo  
man, a kind of fox. 𧈧

𧈧

choo hob, an animal as large  
as a dog, and marked like a fox :  
some say, that it is like a tiger, with  
five claws. 𧈧 𧈧 choo mang, a  
man who was supposed to be able  
to transform himself into a tiger.  
Read che, a large tiger.

𧈧

Heu, As 𧈧 𧈧 yu heu,  
a son of 黃帝 Hwang té,  
who was placed over the eastern sea,  
and was afterwards honoured as  
the god of the sea.

𧈧

K'heu, A young pig, a fat  
hog.

𧈧

Mih, A white leopard, like  
a bear, with a small head,  
and hard feet; the body is half  
white and half black : it is said to  
be able to wear away iron and cop-  
per, and the joints of bamboos by  
licking them; its bones are strong  
and solid within, having little mar-  
row, but its skin cannot endure  
dampness. Another account says,  
that it is of a yellow colour, that its  
teeth are very hard so as to break  
iron hammers; if thrown into the  
fire they will not burn, and there is  
nothing but the horn of the antelopethat can affect them. Others say,  
that it is of a black colour, and that  
it devours the hardest metals : it is  
said that the weapons in a military  
arsenal being once found missing,  
they dug into the ground and dis-  
covered two of these animals, with  
a quantity of iron in their stomachs,  
which being formed into weapons  
would cut gems like mud. Not-  
withstanding all these fabulous de-  
scriptions, it appears that the ani-  
mal intended is the tapir.

𧈧

Mwan, As 𧈧 𧈧 choo  
mwan, a kind of fox or ti-  
ger : others say, a kind of wolf.

𧈧

Pung, Name of a quadruped  
Shwang, An animal cele-  
brated for its large size.

𧈧

Wán, A sort of fox. Same  
as 𧈧 mwan.

𧈧

Woo, A brute animal.

𧈧

Yung, A ravenous beast,  
like an ox, with a bump on  
its neck.

𧈧

## TWELVE STROKES.

𧈧

Chung, An animal, like a  
leopard, with horns.

𧈧

Füh, A brute animal.

𧈧

Fun, Same as 𧈧 fun, a  
kind of sheep, or dog.

𧈧

Haou, To snort, to roar.

𧈧

K'heu, As 𧈧 𧈧 k'heu  
how, an animal that eats  
other wild animals. 𧈧 𧈧 mung  
k'heu, the name of a quadruped.

**獠** Laòu, A tribe of foreigners on the south-west.

**狢** Peaou, An animal like a fox, and much given to sleep.

**獠** T'han, a kind of fox, or tiger.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**獠** Hò, A sort of fox. Same as 獠

**獠** Kwae, A wild beast.

**獠** Maou, A female fox.

**獠** Wei, A barbarian.

**獠** Yung, An animal like a monkey.

## THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**獠** Mwan, Name of an animal.

**獠** T'hä, An otter.

**獠** Hwan, A male wolf. Some say, a wild hog.

**獠** kòw hwan, a local term for argo; also a small fat dog.

**獠** chòo hwan, a sort of pig.

**獠** hwan, a sort of seal, the fur of which is used for collars.

**獠** Leih, name of a quadruped.

**獠** Wò, As 獠 獠 kēa wò, a species of large monkey,

or baboon, of a dark blue colour, which lays hold of people, & is fond of looking at them.

**獠** wò joò, a fabulous animal like a stag with a white tail and horse's hoofs, human hands, and four horns.

**獠** Yen, Name of a quadruped

THE 154<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

貝 Peí.

**貝** Peí, The tortoise shell of commerce. The ancients

used it as money, but in the 秦 Tsin dynasty, copper cash were put in

circulation. **寶貝** paoù peí, any-thing precious.

**大貝** tá peí, a large tortoise shell. **贗貝** peiou

peí, the land tortoise. **海貝** han

peí, the sea tortoise. **葉貝** tsze

peí, light coloured tortoise shell with yellow spots; it is about a foot

in diameter. **珠貝** chòo peí, tor-  
toise shell with a deep red ground,

and light red streaks. **綬貝** shów

peí, tortoise shell with a light green ground, and dark green

marks. **震貝** hēa peí, tortoise shell with black and yellow stripes.

**文貝** wán peí, figured tortoise shell. **貝資** peí tszè, wealth, pro-

perty. **貝玉** peí yŭh, gems and valuables. **龜貝** kwēi peí, tor-

toise shell, used as money. **兩貝** wéi

peí wéi pāng, two pieces of tortoise shell joined toge-

ther form friendship. Also a kind of embroidery. **織貝** chih peí,

embroidered work. A musical instrument. **梵貝** fan peí, a large conch, capable of holding several

pecks, which the southern barbarians blow for the purpose of turning the music. **貝冑** peí chów, a coat of mail adorned with tortoise shell. The name of a district and a

surname.

TWO STROKES.

**貞** Ching, To prognosticate by shells. **貞禮** ching té, the business of divination. One of the diagrams; meaning correct, chaste. **一人元良萬邦以貞** yī jīn yuen léang wán pang è ching, when one man at the head of affairs is virtuous, 10,000 states will become correct. **日貞日悔** yuē ching yuē hwúy, there are internal and external divinations. **貞惠** ching hwuy, internal kindness, and external manifestation of it. **貞定** ching tíng, the feelings settled, firmly tenacious of correct principles. **女貞** nèu ching, the chaste female, also the name of a tree.

**負** Foo, To rely on. **負貴** foo kwéi, to depend on rank. **負恩** foo gán, to receive favours without acknowledging them. **負責** foo chás, to be in debt. **負背** foo pèi, to turn the back on; to be traitorous and ungrateful. **負擔** foo tàn, to bear, or carry a burden. **負任** foo jín, a burden, that which is sustained, or undertaken. **負失** foo shíh, to lose, to fail. **阿負** o foo, an old woman, an aged mother. **勝負** shing foo, to win or lose. **負敗** foo páe, loss, defeat. **負憂** foo yew, sorrowful. **負負無可言** foo foo wéi k'hò yén, he was so ashamed that he could not speak. **負德** foo tih, to render evil for

good. **負違** foo wéi, to rebel, to oppose.

**負** Pei, The name of a river god. **負財** Phò, Full of wealth; wealthy, affluent. **負** Yuen, Same as 員 yuen.

THREE STROKES.

**馳** é, and Shé, A series of weights; weights more and more heavy in a regular series; to add to, to increase by degrees. **無所流馳** woò sò léw é, no flowing down or increasing. Also to extend or spread out. **馳** 丘陵 é k'hew ling, a long stretch of hills. Read é, to remove.

**助** Jin, A prison.

**貢** Kung, As 致貢 ché kung, to make a statement of one's merit. **作貢** tsò kung, to perform meritorious actions. **貢賦** kung foo, tribute, taxes. **貢**

**告** kung kaoú, to announce. **貢賜** kung tszé, to present, to bestow. **貢上** kung shàng, to present up. A surname. **進貢** tsin kung, to send in tribute.

**貢** Shen, A surname among barbarians.

**貢** Sò, The sound of tortoise shell. Used also for broken pieces of anything.

**貢** T'hih, To follow after people seeking for anything; to borrow. **乞貢** k'heih t'hih, to seek, to borrow. **貢** t'hih k'hih, to borrow again.

**財** Tsae, Treasure, wealth, valuables, grain, goods, property, bribes. **何以聚人** 日財 hó è tséú jín yuě tsae, wherewith shall we collect men together? by money. **財貨** tsae hó, wealth. **財賄** tsae yéw wealth. **先財後禮** sēentsae, hōw lè, first send in the presents then pay the compliments. **財帛** tsae pih, riches. **錢財** tsēén tsae, money. **得財** tih tsae, to get money. **貪財** t'han tsae, to covet wealth. **人爲財亡** jín wéi tsae wáng, men on account of their love of money, perish. Used for **裁** tsae, to regulate; and **材** tsae, materials. Also for **纔** tsae, just then.

## FOUR STROKES.

**員** Ché, A word found in Buddhist books, the sense of which is unknown.

**販** Fán, To buy. **販賤** 賣貴 fán tsēén maé kweí, to buy cheap and sell dear. **販夫** fán foo, a dealer, one who buys in the evening and sells the next morning. **販馬** fán mà, to buy horses.

**贗** Hang, A large tortoise. **貨** Hó, Goods, commodities, that frequently change hands. **聚貨** tséú hó, to collect goods for sale. **貨物** hó wūh, goods, wares. **通貨** t'hung hó, to pass money. **貨賂** hó toó, bribes, to bribe. **貨賣** hó maé, to sell.

**買貨** maé hó, to buy goods. **貫** Kwan, A string of copper coin, or pieces of tortoise shell. **錢萬貫** tsēén wán kwan, 10,000 strings of cash. **穿貫** ch'hwán kwan, to string, to connect, to put on a string. **貫魚** kwan yú, to string fish. **貫中** kwan chung, to hit the centre. **髻貫** ke kwan, to cut off the hair and leave a knot on the top of the head; done for ornament. **清貫** ts'hing kwan, an attendant officer. A surname. To implicate, to involve. The name of a country. Read kwán, as **貫習** kwán seíh, to be accustomed to, to be inured. **射則貫兮** sháy tsíh kwán hé, in archery to hit the mark. Read wan, to draw a bow. **貫衆** kwan chung, asplenium, wallfern, millwort. **本貫鄉籍** pùn kwan hēang tséíh, to give an account of one's-self.

**賄** Min, The root, or origin. Used for **鐫** min, to reckon, to count; to let out, to hire.

**負** Mun, Increasing wealth.

**貧** Pin, A small portion of wealth; poor, indigent, destitute of money, penniless. **貧賤** pin tsēén, poor and mean. **貧而無諂** pin úrh wó chèn, poor without flattery; is not so good as **貧而樂** pin úrh ló, poor and yet happy.

**貪** T'han, To desire anything, to covet, to long after another's portion. **貪人敗類**



t'han jin paé lúy, the covetous man is a foe to his kind. 貪婪 t'han lin, covetous and greedy. 貪 t'han tsae, covetous of wealth. 欲 t'han yó, to desire. 貪 t'han tih, to long after virtue. 愛 t'han gaé, to be fond of. 貪 t'han taén, to long to get forward. 貪酒 t'han tséw, to be fond of wine.

責

Tsh, To seek. 責 賂 tsh loó, to require largesses. Also to blame. 責 罪 tsh tsuy, to reprove, to condemn. 誅

責 choo tsh, to kill, to put to death. 責 讓 tsh jang, to blame, to rail at. 責 任 tsh jin, to sustain the duties of an office. 有言

責者 yèw yèn tsh cháy, there are some whose office it is to speak. 責 金 tsh kin, to take money for anything. 責 問 tsh wán, to enquire, to interrogate. 自責

tsae tsh, to blame one's-self. Read tsae, as 稱責 ching tsae, to lend. 貲 Wán, To play, to love, to set the mind on. See 玩

貲

Wán, To play, to love, to set the mind on. See 玩

## FIVE STROKES.

貳

Che, As 餘貳 yu she, a yellow tortoise shell, with white streaks.

貳

Chán, To enrich; wealthy. Same as 賑 chán.

貳

Choo, To collect, to accumulate, to store up; to dwell. 貯粟 choé sūh, to store up grain. 積貯 tsh choó, to board up. 貯藏 choé chwang, to store up.

貯藏 choé chwang, to store up.

財

Choo, As 財 財 tsae choo, wealth.

貳

E, To confer, to bestow.

貳 遺 e wei, to give, to transfer. 貳 厥子 孫 e keú

tsé sun, to bequeath to posterity.

貳 貝 e peí, a black kind of tortoise shell.

貳

Fei, To scatter wealth, to spend money. 惠而不

費 hwúy ūrh pūh fei, to be kind without extravagance. 費 財 fei

tsae, to waste money. 費 心 fei

sin, to expend thought. 破 費

p'hó fei, waste. 耗 費 haou fei,

to squander away. 粗 糲之 費

tsoo lé che fei, extravagant expenditure. Also kindness. Read fūh,

as 費用 fūh yung, making extensive use of anything. Read pe,

name of a city. Read fei, a surname.

貳

Hán, To ask for anything in sport. Read hàn, as 贖

貳

贖 lán hàn, to be covetous of money

貳

Hēen, To boast of a thing, in order to sell it well; to sell, to dispose of.

貳

Hēen, To boast of a thing, in order to sell it well; to sell, to dispose of.

貳

Hó, To make presents of congratulation to any one.

四方來賀 szé fang laé há, people from all quarters brought presents of congratulation. 賀 慶

há k'hing, to congratulate. 受 賀 shéw hó, to receive congratulations. 賀 勞 hó laú, to reward merit. 賀 僮 hó tan, to bear a burden. 賀 戟 hó k'híh, to carry a spear.

貳

賀 勞 hó laú, to reward merit. 賀 僮 hó tan, to bear a burden. 賀 戟 hó k'híh, to carry a spear.

賀 僮 hó tan, to bear a burden. 賀 戟 hó k'híh, to carry a spear.

賀 戟 hó k'híh, to carry a spear.

**贖** Hwang, To give, to bestow, to confer. **中心贖之** chung sin hwang che, from the bottom of his heart he gave it to him. **贖花** hwang she, to bestow.

**賄** Kow, To grant an allowance; to regulate.

**貴** Kwei, Noble, dear, exalted, honorable; to account noble, to esteem. **貴賤** kwei taén, noble and base. **富貴** foo kwei, riches and honours. **不貴異物** pūh kwei é wūh, do not esteem outlandish things. **尊貴** tsun kwei, honourable; to honour.

**貴德** kwei tih, to esteem virtue. **貴貴** kwei kwei, to honour the noble. **貴欲** kwei yūh, to desire. **貴合於秦** kwei hō yá tsin, he wished to form a union with the Tsin country. **貴價** kwei kéa, a dear price. **甚貴** shin kwei, very dear. **貴賣** maé kwei, to sell dear. Used for **歸** kwei, to revert to. A surname; the name of a district. Used in complimentary language for *your*, as **貴國** kwei kwō, your country. **貴名** kwei ming, your name.

**買** Maé, To buy. **買入** maé jūn, to purchase. **買賣** maé maé, to buy and sell. **買賤** maé tséén, to buy cheap and sell dear. **買貨** maé hó, to buy goods.

**賈** Mow, To barter, to exchange, to deal. **賈易** mow yih, to trade. **抱布賈絲** pao pó mow sze, to take cloth in

order to buy silk. **賈賈** mow mow, the eyes dim. Used for **茅**

**賸** Pé, To transfer, to give; to add to, to increase. **賸賸** e pé, to increase in order.

**賸** Pé, To adorn; ornamented; of a yellow and white colour. **賸飾** pé shih, to ornament with various colours. Read pan, variegated. Read fun, great. **賸鼓** fun koé, a large drum. A tortoise with three feet. Read p'hun, as **虎賸** hoo p'hun, to serve a prince with vigour and energy. **孟賸** mǎng p'hun, a man's name. Read fūn, full of anger and rage. To bubble up. **地賸** té fūn, the ground effervescing. The name of a place. Read sūn, to defeat. Read lūh, the name of a place. Read fef, a surname.

**賸** Pēn, Wealth increasing. **賸** Pēn, To detract from, to diminish; to censure. **賸** pāu pēn, praise and blame. **賸** pēn tuy, to fall down. **賸** pēn chā, to blame. Used for **辨** pēn, to distinguish. **賸** Shé, To borrow, to take on trust. **賸酒** shé tsāw, to get wine on credit. **賸貸** shé tá, to give credit. **賸赦** shé sháy, lenity to offenders. The name of a country.

**賸** She, To set forth, to explain, to represent.

**賸** Shen, A barbarian surname.

**賍** S'ag, Wealth, riches.

**賕** Sò, To hold money in the hand, and ask people to guess its quantity.

**貸** T'haè, To give, to lend, to entrust to another; something that is to be returned again to its owner. 盡貸於公 tsin t'haè yá kung, he lent all he had to the duke. 貸借 t'haè tséay, to lend any one. 賒 t'h'ih, to borrow. 不貸 p'ü t'h'ih, without ceasing. 差貸 ch'hae t'h'ih, variation from a constant rule.

**貼** T'h'è, To take anything in pawn; to cover over; to adhere, to stick. 貼 t'heou t'h'è, large and loose.

**賕** Tsò, Wealth, goods, property.

**賁** Tsze, To get clear of a light punishment by paying a compensation; a fine; also wealth, goods, valuables. 賁 hó tsze, property. Used for 贖 tsze.

**貳** ùrh, As 副貳 fo3 ùrh, an assistant; to aid. 貳 車 ùrh leu, a second carriage.

Used for 二 ùrh, two; to repeat a second time. 雖貳不辭 suy ùrh p'ü tszé, although it was repeated, he did not refuse. 貳疑 ùrh é, to doubt. 任賢勿貳 jin h'een wü ùrh, in employing good men, do not suspect them. 無貳爾心 woó ùrh ùrh sin, do not be double-minded. 王貳于號 wáng ùrh yá k'eh, the

king divided the government with the K'eh country. Also, instead of; to oppose.

**賕** Yang, Unlimited.

SIX STROKES.

**賕** Che, To hoard up wealth.

**賕** Chia, Substance, reality.

**賕** E, To confer, to bequeathe.

**賕** Gae, To store up, to accumulate.

**賕** Heou, To trouble, to annoy

**賕** H'è, Wealth.

**賕** Hwang, To give, to bestow.

Same as 賕

**賕** Hwuy, Wealth, riches; bribery. 賕 hó hwuy, property, consisting in silk and cloths. 厚賕 hóu hwuy, large bribes. 賕賂 hwuy loó, to bribe any one.

**賕** Jin, To hire anything for money. 庸賕 yang jin, to be let out for hire.

**賕** Kae, To give, to supply; odd, extraordinary.

**賕** Kae, As 奇賕 ke kae, unusual, extraordinary; the important mysteries of nature.

**賕** Keou, As 蛟然 keou jén, wealthy.

**賕** Koó, As 賈市 koó shé, a market; one who sits in a market to buy and sell. 商賈 shang koó, a merchant; the former refers to one who travels with goods.

and the other to one who remains in one place, to vend his wares.

買買 *kò māé*, to buy. Read *kéā*, a price. 求善賣而沽 *kéw shén kēā ūh koo*, to seek for a good price and sell it. A surname.

脆 *Kwei*, Goods, commodities. Read *wā*, wealth.

賸, To accumulate.

Lin, To be greedy of food.

Loó, To give money to people. 賄賂 *hwuy loó*, to bribe.

賸 *Péén*, To increase. Read *ping*, to add to; gain.

賸 *Pin*, Same as 賸 *min*, the root, or origin. Read *sin*, and *ying*, wealth, goods.

賸 *Séuh*, To distribute, to divide amongst people.

賊 *Tséh*, A thief; to rob people. 寇賊 *k'héw tséh*, a robber, a highway man, a bandit; also used for an enemy. 賊兵 *tséh ping*, the enemy's troops. 殘賊 *tsan tséh*, to injure. 賊賢 *tséh hēén*, to oppress the good. 蠹賊 *maon tséh*, an insect that injures the grain. 木賊 *mūh tséh*, *equisetum*.

資 *Tsze*, As 資貨 *tsze hó*, goods, property. 資取 *tsze tséu*, to take. 歲月之資 *súy yué ché tsze*, what ought to be done at certain seasons. 怨資 *yuen tsze*, to sigh, to lament. A surname. 資格 *tsze k'ih*, talents.

## SEVEN STROKES.

賸 *Chā*, Goods, commodities.

賸 *Chin*, As 賸富 *chin fòé*, rich, wealthy. 殷賸 *yin chin*, very affluent. Read *chin*, to give, to bestow. 賑救貧民 *chin kéw pín mīn*, to bestow charity on the poor people. 發倉

賑濟 *fā tsang chin tse*, to open the granaries & supply their wants.

叢 *Kae*, Deep and firm; precious and valuable.

賸 *K'hew*, To swerve from the laws, through motives of gain; to seek anything in an improper manner; anything substantial; to request; to seek to obtain by bribery.

賸 *Lin*, To covet; avaricious; difficult.

賸 *Poo*, Wealth rendered back again.

賓 *Pin*, One who is respected; a guest, a visitor. 賓主

*pin chòé*, a guest and host. 賓客

*pin k'hīh*, a visitor. 賓服

*pin fūh*, strangers submitting, out of a regard to our virtue. 賓導

*pin taóu*, to lead on. 蕤賓

*juy pin*, to fall down and pay homage: one of the notes in music. 蕤賓

*ke pin*, the name of a country in Thibet. A surname. 司賓

*sze pin*, the name of an office. 龍賓

*lung pin*, a kind of fairy. 野賓

*yáy pin*, a small kind of monkey.

賸 *Seun*, To increase, to add to.

**賒** Sháy, To buy on credit. 無  
貨則賒黃而予之  
woó hó tsá sháy, she úrh yá che,  
when people have no money, then  
give them the goods on trust. Also  
near. 近賒 kín sháy, near and  
distant. 遲賒 che sháy, slow.  
Used for 奢 chay, extravagant.

**賒** Shoo, To increase in wealth.

**贅** Tsan, To injure others by  
coveting their wealth.

**賁** Ying, An ornament for the  
neck; a necklace of beads,  
or shells, used by women.

**賁** Yun, As 紛 耘 fun yun,  
all in confusion.

**EIGHT STROKES.**

**賀** Che, To give property in  
pawn.

**賒** Ch'ín, A present. Same  
as 賚 tsin.

**質** Ch'ih, As 質體 ch'ih t'he,  
substance, reality. 質成  
ch'ih ching, to complete, to perfect.

的質 ts'ih ch'ih, a bull's eye,  
the centre of a target. 質劑 ch'ih  
tsé, large and small markets. 質

明 ch'ih ming, correct and clear.

君子弗敢質 keun tszé fúh  
kán ch'ih, the good man does not  
dare to think himself correct. 質

君之箭 ch'ih keun che  
ts'eu, to appear before the prince.

質地 ch'ih té, a ground work.

美質 mei ch'ih, a good disposi-  
tion. 質拊 ch'ih foo, the handle  
of an instrument. 槥質 chin ch'ih,

a chopping block. 質誠 ch'ih

ching, sincerely. To enquire; to  
settle. 質信 ch'ih sin, to confide.

質樸 ch'ih p'ho, plainness, un-  
adorned simplicity. A surname.

Read ché, a pawn, a pledge. 交

質 keaou ché, to exchange pledges

**賙** Chow, To give, to bestow.

賙相 賙 a'ang chow, to

give one another. 賙齋 chow tse,

to give in charity.

**發** Fei, To collect taxes.

**賦** Foó, To collect taxes, to  
gather. 賦歛 foó l'én, to

levy taxes. 賦稅 foó shwá, taxes, impost: the productions of a

country sent up as a testimonial to

the emperor; the former referred to

supplies of food, and the latter to

military requisites. Also to receive

and to give, as Heaven gives and

man receives. 賦之於天 foó

che yú t'heén, to receive from hea-

ven. 賦布 foó p'ó, to spread

out. A diffuse kind of poem, a fu-

gitive piece. Tribute paid by officers.

**賁** Hee, A man's name.

**賢** H'een, Talented, good, wise,

worthy. 聖賢 sh'ing h'een,

sages and wise men. 野無遺

賢 yá woó wei h'een, in the de-

serts there are no neglected philo-

sophers. 賢材 h'een ts'ae, the ta-

lents of a philosopher. To over-

come. 某賢於某 mòw h'een

yú mòw, such a one surpasses such

a one. Read h'een, a large hole in

the axis of a wheel.

**賡** Kang, To connect; to carry on an ode.

**賸** Ke, A kind of tortoise shell, in common use: one says, a vessel for use.

**賸** Keu, As **賸** 賸 keu k'een, to sell; to store up.

**賸** Keun, Tortoise shell.

**賸** Laé, To bestow. **賸** 賸 laé yù, to give, to present.

**賸** 夢帝賸予良弼 mung té laé yù léang p'eh, he dreamed that the Supreme conferred upon him a virtuous assistant. **賸** 賸 laou laé, to encourage by rewards.

**賸** Léang, Taxes, tribute.

**賸** Máe, To sell, to transfer goods to another for an equivalent. **賸** 賸 mae mae, to buy and sell; to trade. **賸** 賸 mae yüh, to dispose of goods.

**賸** Pei, To make good, to make up a loss. **賸** 我同汝賸 ngò tung ùh pei, I will make it up to you; a modern character.

**賸** Shàng, To reward. **賸** 賸 shàng shén, to reward the good. **賸** 賸 shàng kung, to reward the meritorious. To exhort.

**賸** 賸 shàng wángkín hó, to advise the king to approach the river. Also to take pleasure in, to felicitate. **賸** 賸 hín shàng, to rejoice with, to congratulate. Also to present; as **賸** 賸 shàng é ts'ew jüh, he presented him with wine and flesh. A surname.

**賸** Shay, to give anything without an equivalent; to give on credit; to trust.

**賸** Suy, Goods. **賸** 破家殘 賸 p'hó k'ea tsan suy, to ruin a family and destroy property.

**賸** T'han, The practice of barbarians, who allow of the compensation for crime by the payment of fines. Used for **賸** han, to be greedy of gain.

**賸** T'héen, Rich, affluent.

**賸** Tsan, To praise. Same as **賸** tsan, to give; to help.

**賸** Tséen, Low in price, of little value, cheap, mean, base,

low, vulgar. **賸** k'hing tséen, light and worthless. **賸** h'ea tséen, vile. **賸** shín tséen, very cheap. **賸** pin tséen, poor and mean. **賸** kwei tséen, noble and base. A surname. **賸** 賸 tséen che, to disesteem one.

**賸** Tsing, To give; to receive a gift.

**賸** Tsung, As **賸** 賸 tsung poó, a tribute of cloth paid by the southern barbarians.

**賸** Tsé, To give, to bestow.

**賸** 三 賸 san tszé, to confer thrice. **賸** 賸 shów tszé, to receive a gift. **賸** 賸 tszé ts'öö, to confer a degree of nobility. **賸** 賸 tszé hwü, to bestow a favour, to be kind. **賸** 賸 tszé she, to give all. A surname.

**賸** Wan, As **賸** 賸 wan hwan, a little wealthy.

## NINE STROKES.

賭

Cha, A game of chance.

賁

Ch'he, Rich, to bestow in charity. Also tortoise shell.

賁

Ch'bing, Unsaleable.

賁

Chùn, As 賁 賁 yun chùn, rich, affluent.

賁

Fung, That which is presented to the dead; that by which we assist a superior in performing funeral rites; anything used at funerals, such as horses, carriages, &amp;c. presented to the dead.

賁

How, As 賁 賁 how low, to be greedy of gain; also a large kind of tortoise shell, brought from the southern ocean.

賁

Hwan, As 賁 賁 wan hwan, a little wealthy.

賁

Juen, To have a little wealth.

賁

Laé, To depend, or rely on.

萬世永賴 wán shé yung laé, to depend on for 10,000 ages. 依賴 e laé, to rely on.

賁

無賴 wó laé, unprofitable; sly and deceitful, not to be depended on.

賴 讎 laé shóu, an opponent, a foe, a term of reproach. A surname.

賁

Paou, To have, to possess.

賁

Peau, To distribute presents of silk among the army.

賁

T'ing, A kind of insect.

賭

Tò, As 賁 賁 hé tò, to play games of chance.

賁

賭博 tòu pò, to game. 奕 賁

yih tò, to play at chess. 賁 賁 peáu tò yin, fornication, gaming, and drunkenness.

賁

Tsae, Riches, wealth.

賁

Tsin, Presents on meeting.

賁

琛 賁 chin tsin, valuables, curiosities. Anything given to draw attention, or influence feeling. 納 賁 nà tsin, to take something in going a long journey. Presents given on parting.

賁

Yen, Things suited to each other; or equal in value.

賁

Yun, As 賁 賁 yun chun rich, wealthy.

## TEN STROKES.

賁

Chán, To sell. Market goods changing owners. To gain by trading.

賁

Ching, To sell.

賁

E, To leave, to give, to bequeath; still more.

賁

Foo, To assist, to aid one with money at a funeral; to contribute towards a burial.

賁

Fún, A large head.

賁

Gaé, To entrust anything to any one.

賁

Héa, A prisoner breaking suddenly out of prison.

賁

Hé, Wealth.

賁

Kow, To procure anything with money, to buy, to bribe, to encourage by rewards. The name of a plant.

賁

Pe, Distressed and miserable.

**賽** Saé, To announce a sacrifice, to report after presenting an offering. **賽神** saé shín, to form a procession in honour of the gods. **賽勝** saé shíng, to strive for the victory; to emulate, seeking to excel. **賽鬼神寵** saé kwei shín ch'hung, to solicit the favour of the gods. **賽走馬** saé tsòw mà, horse racing.

**賄** Sò, A bone.

**賈** Tse, To receive a present; to send a present. **賈書** tse shoo, to send a letter.

**賒** T'hang, To accumulate wealth.

**賸** Tsh, That which is dark, deep, and difficult to be perceived. **見天下之賸** k'een t'heen hēa che tsh, to perceive the secret springs of action throughout the empire.

**賸** Ying, To add to, to increase, to present, to assist. **物餘有賸** wūh yū yew ying, when anything is over there is a surplus. To escort a princess when going to be married. To make presents. Read shing, to lengthen, to increase. Overplus.

**賣** Yūh, To sell.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**贅** Ché, To carry gems and silks as presents, in going to an audience. There were also six kinds of birds carried in the band on such occasions, which distinguished the various rank of off-

cers. The former were the insignia of the greater nobles, and the latter of the inferior ones. The presents brought by a female were chesnuts and filberts. Read yě, indolent, indifferent.

**贅** Chuy, To give anything in pawn for money; to put down a pledge, with a view to resume it afterwards: to be connected with, and belong to. **贅疣** chuy hēn yew, a wart or excrescence attached to the flesh; a hang-on, a parasite. **贅壻** chuy seu, a son-in-law, who is attached to the family as a wart to the body; a kind of supernumerary. **出贅** ch'hūh chuy, to hire one's-self out as a pledge, when in want of money. **贅聚** chuy tseú, to assemble together. **贅行** chuy hing, to do that which is unsuitable. **贅言** chuy yen, to annoy with one's conversation; when one word is addressed to answer by many. **贅累** chuy luy, tautology, repetition. **贅定** chuy t'ing, to settle anything. Very much; to obtain.

**賢** E, To take hold of.

**賢** Keat, Just now, not long ago; just so.

**賢** Leau, Money, cash.

**賤** Low, As **賤賤** how low, covetous, greedy.

**賤** Met, Water flowing along.

**賤** Pin, To fly.



賺  
 賺  
 錢  
 賢

Tsin, To game.

Wan, To get money. In

Fo-kéen read chuén, as 賺

chuén tsên, to acquire wealth.

Wei, To increase, to add to.

TWELVE STROKES.

賄

Che, To suit; the price suited to an article; an equivalent.

賄

Han, As 賄賂 hwuy han, a bribe.

賄

Juen, A small degree of wealth.

賄

Keüh, Tortoise shell.

賄

Kwei, Valuables; to game. Read wà, wealth.

賄

Pe, Silk, given as presents; wealth.

賄

Peaou, The land tortoise.

賄

Pin, Invisible.

賄

T'han, In buying a thing, to pay for it beforehand.

賄

錦賄 kin t'han, an embroidered border to a card.

賄

Too, To win at play.

賄

Tsán, To wait upon; to go in to a superior carrying a present, when the attending officer

assists one. To assist in bringing to light; to make clear; to praise, to commend.

黠贊于神明 yew tsán yú shín míng, the dark is clear before the gods.

益贊于禹 yih tsán yú yü, Yü aided Yü.

贊一辭 tsán yih tsze, to aid

with one expression. 贊進 tsán tsin, to introduce. To go out; a

surname. 贊美 tsán-mei, to praise

贈 Tsáng, To take delight in,

and accompany. 何以

贈我 hó è tsáng guò, who will

accompany me? 贈送 tsáng-sung,

to present. To add to, to increase.

贈遺 tsáng wei, to increase an

inheritance. 誥贈 háu tsáng,

to be promoted to the office of one's

parents, through the favour of the

court.

賸

Ying, To present, to assist.

賸

Yun, Fair and beautiful.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

賺

Chán, To buy over again; to make a mistake. One says; market goods going off: to sell.

賒

Léen, To fix the price before going to market; to forestall. Used for 賒, and 賒

賒

Seuě, The name of a plant.

賒

Shén, To give, to supply, to lend aid; plentiful, sufficient.

賒

恐不賒 k'hung pūh shén, fear not sufficient for a supply.

賒

豪賒 haou shén, valiant and liberal. 文賒 wán shén, an

abundance of literature. Used for

濫 t'han, as 賒欲 t'han yūh,

to satisfy one's desires.

賒

Suy, To assist with money at a funeral.

賒

Wán, Goods, wealth, property.

**贏** Ying, A superabundance of gain in trade. **賈欲贏** kòo yŭh ying, merchants desire to get gain. **奇贏** k'he ying, extraordinary gain. **贏熟** ying shŭh, over-ripe. **贏盛** ying shing, full, abundant. **贏擔** ying tan, to carry. Slow; overflowing. **輸贏** shoo ying, to lose or gain. **戰贏** chén ying, to gain the victory.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**瞞** Chen, To scheme after other people's property.

**贛** Kan, The name of a district. Same as 贛

**贖** Keu, A pawn, or pledge.

**圓** Kwán, Round.

**贓** Lan, As **贓賄** lan kan, to be greedy of gain.

**贖** Mēen, Things beneficial to one another.

**贖** Pé, As **贖負** pé fòo, strong, robust. **贖** pé pé, a male tortoise, capable of bearing an immense weight. Used for **贖** pé, robust; angry, without being drunk.

**贖** Seun, To add to, to increase; advantageous.

**贓** Tsang, To store up, to hide stolen goods; to receive bribes. **坐贓** tsó tsang, to be guilty of receiving stolen goods.

**贖** Tsín, Presents on commencing a journey.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**贖** Ché, A pledge.

**贖** Lé, Property, goods.

**贖** Shŭh, To barter, to give a pledge, to compensate for crime by the payment of money. **金作贖刑** kin tsò shŭh hing, gold is used to atone for offences.

Read shoó, the same. A surname.

**贖罪** shŭh tsúy, to compensate for offences. **以功贖罪** è kung shŭh tsúy, by merit to atone for crimes. **贖回** shŭh hwŭy, to redeem anything out of pawn.

**贖胎** Tŭh, An addled egg. **贖胎** t'ŭh t'hae, an abortion among animals.

**贖** Yen, Anything false, not true. **眞贖** chin yen, true and false.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**贖** E, To bequeathe, to give, to present

**贖** Hēen, To divide, to separate: derived from two tigers fighting for something precious. Also a beast like a dog, kept in the western regions, said to be very fierce and strong. To contend.

**贖** Lung, Poor; dragon-like.

**贖** Ts'hin, Money given away.

**贖** Tun, To send something extraordinary.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**贖** Jung, Ignorant.

**贖** Kung, To bestow; the name of a river. Read kan, name of a district. Read lung, stupid.

THE 155<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

赤 Ch'hī.

赤 Ch'hī, Red, carnation, the colour of the flesh, applicable to the southern regions, and the meridian splendour. 周人尚赤 chow jin sháng ch'hī, the men of Chow preferred a red colour. 赤子 ch'hī tszè, a new-born infant. 赤地 ch'hī té, naked, unoccupied ground. 赤體 ch'hī t'hè, a naked body. 赤縣 ch'hī hēén, China; the imperial domain. 赤水 ch'hī shwù, the name of a river. 六赤 lūh ch'hī, dice. A surname. Read tselh, as 赤友 tselh pō, to exclude.

赤 Ching, A red colour.

赤 Hung, The skin and flesh swollen and red.

## FOUR STROKES.

赦 Che, As 靚赦 yer che, paint for the face. 赦 Hefh, As 赦赦 hefh hefh, the sound of laughing. Red. Sháy, To set aside, to let go. 赦宥 sháy yéw, to excuse, to forgive. 赦過 sháy kwó, to pass over faults. 五刑之疑有赦 wò hīng che é yéw sháy, when doubts arise about the various kinds of punishment, we should incline to pardon. 赦舍 sháy sháy, to remit. 三赦 san sháy, the three circumstances under which forgiveness may be granted, viz. youth, age, and idiotcy. A surname. Synonymous with

舍 shay. Read tsīh, to goad on a horse.

## FIVE STROKES.

赧 Nan, To blush, to redden. 觀其色赧赧 kwan ké sīh nan nan, observed his face to be covered with blushes. The face blushing, while the heart is depraved.

赧 T'hung, A red colour.

## SIX STROKES.

赭 Hefh, A deep red; the colour of land not covered with vegetation; a whitish red: also angry.

赭 T'hung, A red colour. 赭莖 t'hung king, a red stalk. Read yung, a red insect. The ancient form of 雄 heung.

赭 Tung, A red colour.

## SEVEN STROKES.

赭 Ch'ing, Red. 赭尾 ch'ing wè, a red tail.

赭 Han, A red colour.

赭 Hīh, As red as fire, the colour of red earth. 赭怒 hīh noó, angry. 赭赭 hīh hīh, drought. 赭明 hīh mīng, to burn brightly, or clearly. 赭熾 hīh hē, bright and clear. 赭顯 hīh hēén, brilliantly displayed. 赭耀 hīh yaou, bright and glorious. 赭發 hīh fá, displayed. A surname. Read hēā, to threaten. 反子來赭 fàn tszè laé hēā, on the contrary you come to threaten. 以梁國赭我 è léang kwó hēā guò, he threatened us with the Léang coun-

try. Read shñh. swift, rapid. 赫  
 曉 shñh te, a trifle.

魏 Wei, A red colour; a man's  
 name.

## NINE STROKES.

赭 Chay, Red earth. 赫如  
 澤 赫 hñh joó ãh chay,  
 red like rich mould. 赫其山

shày ké san, made bare the hill.

赭衣 chày e, the dress of a felon.

赭 Ch'ing, Cloth doubly dyed;  
 to dye red. 赭尾 ch'ing

wei, a red tail: fishes are said to  
 get their tails red, when distressed  
 by fatigue.

赭 Hesh, Red; scarlet, like the  
 head of a sparrow.

赭 Hëa, A red colour; the co-  
 lour of the rising morn.

## TEN AND MORE STROKES.

赭 Hñh, The sun rising red.

赭 Hñh, A scarlet colour, pro-  
 duced by repeated dyes.

赭 Hwan, A red colour; mud-  
 dy. Read kán, a deep red.

赭 T'hang, Red, the colour of  
 a man's face.

赭 Hesh, Reddish.

赭 Joo, The colour of fire. Read  
 yoo, colour fading.

赭 Hesh, A red colour.

## THE 156TH RADICAL.

走 Tsòw.

走 Tsòw, To run, to walk fast,  
 to run away; a servant. 趨  
 向日走 tsau hñang yuè tsòw,

to hasten towards any one is called  
 running. 奔走 p'han tsòw, to  
 abscond. 棄甲曳兵而走  
 k'hé k'è é ping árh tsòw, to throw  
 away the armour, trail the weapons  
 and run.

赴 Fòó, As 赴至 fòó ché,  
 to go towards, to hasten to  
 a place. 赴告 fòó k'áu, to go  
 to inform. 赴墟 fòó he, to go  
 to market.

赴 K'ew, As 赴赴 k'ew k'ew,  
 martial; talented and strong;  
 bold. 赴蟻 k'ew h'ew, a dragon  
 stretching forth its neck, and mov-  
 ing along; or moving its head up  
 and down.

赴 Lesh, As 赴趨 lesh é,  
 walking.

## THREE STROKES.

赴 Che, To run.

赴 K'een, To cock up the tail  
 and run; a horse running  
 away. Read kan, to run after one.

赴 Keñh, Running away. Same  
 as 子 keüé, short, deficient.

赴 K'hè, Able to stand; to  
 stand up; to raise up, to arise, to  
 commence. 雞鳴則起 ke

ming ts'eh k'hè, he rose at cock-  
 crowing. 元首起哉 yuèn

shòw k'hè ts'ae, the principal chief  
 how enterprising! 起行 k'hè

h'ing, to set forth. 起來 k'hè laé,  
 to get up. 起樂 k'hè yò, to play

up music. 起身 k'hè shin, to set  
 out on a journey. 起居 k'hè keu,

rising and at rest; to undertake

anything. 起予者商也  
k'hè yü ch'ay shang yà, he who  
will display my doctrine, must be  
Shang. A surname. 起首 k'hè  
shòu, the commencement. 起初  
k'hè ch'hoò, the beginning.

**赴** K'heih, To go straight-forward; walking along.

**執** King, Walking alone.

**跳** Shan, To leap, to jump.

赴 Shūh, The name of a man, in ancient times.

起 'Ts'hae, To guess at the  
road one travels. Read  
ch'hae, to rise up and go away.

𨔵 Tsō, To run away.

**FOUR STROKES.**

**超** Che, To surpass.

**起** Ch'hīh, To over-top; to walk, to go.

**趑** Keuē, To trip lightly, to walk nimbly, to run; a horse trotting along. **趑趑** te keuē, running.

**趨** Keung, To walk alone.

**越** K'he, To climb a large tree:  
one says, walking along.

越越 k'he k'he, a stag running  
Read kwei, a monkey climbing  
a tree.

**趺** K'hew, The legs not stretched out; to draw up one's feet.

**新** K'bing, To walk with difficulty; to walk carefully; to walk lame; careful.

**趁** K'hin. To hold down the head and run swiftly.

**赫** Pò, Walking along

**去** Se, To remove.

**趲** T'han, As 趲 蹕 t'han  
chaou, to advance & recede.

**超** T'hów, To throw one's-self  
down. 超 chih t'hów,  
to run away

**赶** Tsā, To run. 赶 gō  
tsā, to run swiftly.

**去** Tsung, To go quickly.

人趣 Woo, The posture-making  
of the eastern barbarians.

**超** Yōb. To run away.

**FIVE STROKES.**

**超** Chaou. To leap, to go far, to cross over, to surpass; to lift up the feet and step over anything; to go before, to precede. 超

北海 chaou pīn haè, to leap  
over the northern sea. 超然高

起 chaou jên kaou k'hè, jumping  
up he ascended high. 超超 chaou  
yuè, to surpass others. 超卓

chaou chǒ, excellent. 超生 chaou  
sǎng, to come into life. A surname.  
Read ch'haou, to trip lightly. Read  
t'heau, to pass over.

**赶** Chay, To oppose. Read  
th'hay, angry; to drag. Read  
ts'hëay, to draw the feet up in  
standing.

**起** Then, To sit, or stand without moving, to stand still; to gallop at full speed.

𨔵

Ch'ih, To walk, to go.

𨔶

F'ih, Running along; to jump, to leap.

𨔷

H'een, To run.

𨔸

Keu, Walking along.

𨔹

K'üih, To run, to rush against, to rise up suddenly and run away.

𨔺

K'heu, To run with circumspexion. Read fò, to cause, to regulate; near; strong, robust. Read keu, walking along.

𨔻

K'hew, To walk lame.

𨔼

P'h'ih, To urge, to press; to over-top.

𨔽

P'hwán, Running along.

𨔾

P'ò, Walking along. 旱

𨔿

𨔿 han p'ò, a drought.

𨕀

S'elh, Running away.

𨕁

S'ò, Running along.

𨕂

Te, To walk fast, to run.

𨕃

T'han, To walk, to go.

𨕄

T'h'ě, To run at full speed.

𨕅

Read t'h'üh, to run.

𨕆

Ts'heu, As 𨕇 𨕈 tsze ts'heu, an impediment in walking.

𨕇

Ts'ò, Running away.

𨕈

Tsze, Suddenly, hastily.

𨕉

Tsze, A shallow ford.

𨕊

Yuě, To pass over, to exceed. 踰 𨕋 joo yuě, out

of place, and disordered; to overstep due bounds. 越命 yuě ming, to transgress a command.

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越 Heüh, To run.  
 趄 Hih, As 趄 趄 hih sǒ, to fall down on the ground, to lie prostrate. To run madly along.  
 趑 How, To walk lamely.  
 趔 Hwuy, To run away.  
 趍 K'he, A pace, a step, one stride of the foot.  
 趎 K'hě, To jump, to leap.  
 趐 K'heih, As 趐 趐 k'heih k'hě, to go away in a rage. Read k'heh, to depart; to go straight on. Read k'hě, as 趐 趐 k'hě k'heuh, jumping, leaping.  
 趑 Kwá, Running away. Read hwǒ, grass.  
 趒 Kwang, As 趒 趒 kwang jǎg, to walk quickly.  
 趓 Lee, As 趓 趓 lě tseu, the feet not progressing.  
 趔 K'eh, To pass over, to exceed; also running away.  
 趍 Read p'hūh, bubbles of air in water.  
 趎 Ping, To run, to walk fast.  
 趐 T'heaou, To walk like a sparrow. Read t'heaou, to pass over. Read t'heaou, to jump, to hop.  
 趑 To, To sit all in a lump.  
 趒 Tsang, Walking along.  
 趓 Tseih, To walk sideways, to walk on one side. 趓 趓 lě tseih, walking cautiously along.  
 趔 Tsze, As 趔 趔 taze tseu, unable to advance; to pro-

gress with difficulty. Read tszé, as 趔 趔 tszé yew, not advancing.

趔 Yew, To run, to go fast.

趔 Yuen, As 趔 田 yuen t'een, to change a residence.

## SEVEN STROKES.

趙 Chaóu, To hasten towards.  
 趙朝 chaóu chaou, a small country paying court to a larger one. Also few; a long time; a surname; the name of a country. A local term for a bed's head. Read t'heaou, to pierce. 趙刺 t'heaou tszé, to dig with an agricultural implement. Read chaou, lengthened out.  
 趔 Chǒ, To run hastily.  
 趔 Foo, To bow down, to fall prostrate.  
 趔 Fow, Hastily; to hasten towards. Read foo, walking.  
 趔 Hae, An idea of remaining; about to depart and still inclined to stop. Read k'hwei, a splay foot.  
 趔 He, Running away.  
 趔 Hesh, To run.  
 趔 Hòw, To bustle along without progress.  
 趔 Hūh, To run.  
 趔 Hūh, To turn upside down; to subvert.  
 趔 Kàn, To pursue, to endeavor to overtake. 趔到 kàn taóu, to overtake.

越 K'hew, To oppose, to be separated from.

越 Kwang, To walk fast; to walk abroad.

越 Lang, As 越 越 lang t'hang, to saunter about.

越 Nēē, To walk.

越 Poo, As 越 越 t'hoo poo, to fall down prostrate; to crawl along the ground.

越 Sā, To go quickly.

越 She, To step over.

越 So, To run away, to run quickly.

越 Sūh, As 越 越 lūh sūh, the sound of running.

越 T'hoo, As 越 越 poo t'hoo, to fall prostrate on the ground.

越 T'how, To leap, to jump over.

越 Tseun, To go quickly. Read ts'hew, to advance; to run away.

越 Tsūh, As 越 越 lūh tsūh, a small step: also to urge, to impel. 越 越 tsūh che, a cricket

越 Tsūh, Same as the preceding: also hasty, quick.

越 Yun, To run.

越 Yung, As 越 越 peih yung, to jump for grief, as at funerals.

## EIGHT STROKES.

越 Chaou, As 越 越 chaou chang, jumping and leaping. To walk away.

越 Ch'hūh, As 越 越 lūh ch'hūh, a child just beginning to walk.

越 Chō, Distant; lame. Read t'heaou, to jump over. Read chaou, walking along. Read ch'hō, to walk fast. 越 pīh ch'hō, a wind that blows after the rains of spring.

越 Fūh, To run.

越 Gō, As 越 越 gō tsā, running along quickly.

越 Heaou, Running along.

越 Hēen, To run fast.

越 Heih, A thief running away.

越 Kēē, A small jump; a hop.

越 Kēen, To go quickly, to put down the head and run.

越 K'heūh, To exhaust, to impoverish. 越 越 k'heūh sūh, the feet bent up. Read k'ūh, careful, reverential. Read k'hew, the legs not stretched out.

越 K'heūh, To run. 越 越 yuē k'heūh, to pass over.

越 K'hin, Walking; to go slowly.

越 Kin, To put down the head and walk fast.

越 Kwān, To run fast.

越 Lan, As 越 越 lan k'hin, running away.

越 Lāng, To pass over, to go beyond.



**趨** Lüh, As 趨趨 k'heuen  
Lüh, stooping forwards. 趨  
趨 Nüh tsüh, small, a small step.

**趨** Pe, A little walk; to trip.

**趨** Fih, To fall prostrate, to  
bow down.

**趨** T'hang, As 趨趨 lang  
t'hang, sauntering about.

**趨** T'heih, As 趨趨 meih  
t'heih, to run madly about.

**趨** Tsang, or Ch'hang, As 趨  
趨 chow ch'hang, walking  
along; jumping and leaping.

**趨** Tsö, As 趨趨 k'hëö  
tsö, to trip lightly. To  
walk; to go sideways; to trample on.

**趨** Tseu, Quick, hasty; to  
hasten towards, to make  
haste. 左右趨之 tsöyew tseu  
che, the attendants hastened the  
matter. 諸趨 choo tseu, gnats  
and moschettoes. 趣意 tseu i,  
a pleasurable feeling. Read ts'hóu,  
as 趣馬 ts'hóu mà, the master  
of the horse; one who presides over  
the royal stud. Read tsüh, to urge,  
to compel. 局趣 k'heüh tsüh,  
rather embarrassed, a little impelled  
by circumstances. Read tsew, a  
watchman's rattle. Used for 趨  
tseu, to hasten; and for 促 tsüh,  
to urge.

**趨** Tsuy, To move; the name  
of a place. Read wei, to run  
and jump; running along.

**趨** Teng, To run about madly.

**趨** NINE STROKES.  
Chä, to go quickly, to hasten

Chaeu, To pierce, to slash.

Che, To surpass in an un-  
usual manner; to jump over.

Ch'hung, As 奔趨 lung  
ch'hung, to walk awry.

Chih, A single pace, a step;  
to oppose.

Chun, Running along.

Füh, As 趨趨 poo füh,  
a little child walking on all  
fours. Read pih, to run away.

Füh, Running away.

How, To walk as if lame.

Hwang, Running along.

Kë, As 趨趨 keih kë,  
to go away in a rage. Read  
k'heue, to go away angry.

Ping, To run away.

Sheo, A horse passing on  
before; a horse leaping; the  
first horse of a team; to pass over.

Süh, As 趨趨 k'heüh  
süh, the body not stretched  
out; bent double, hump-backed.  
Read sow, as 趨趨 chow sow,  
making no progress. Read séw, to  
run awry.

Te, As 趨婁 te leu, the  
posture making of barbarians  
T'hang, To run on before;  
to go quickly.

Ts'hew, Walking along; to  
go on foot.

越  
趨  
趨

Tsuy, Advancing, making progress.

Wüh, To go in haste, to walk rapidly.

Xüng, To walk, to go.

## TEN STROKES.

越

Ch'he, As 越 騰 ch'he tselh, light and thin, of little worth; light and vain.

趨

Hae, To run.

趨

Hae, Having the intention to remain, to wish to stay.

趨

Heung, To walk, to go.

趨

薆 趨 mung heung, to walk as if weary.

趨

Hwä, To run.

趨

Keun, To run, to go quickly

趨

K'héen, Running away.

趨

K'héen, To walk on one's heels.

趨

K'heih, Running along.

趨

Sih, prostrate on the ground.

趨

Tsén, To run and stoop down. Read tsén, to run away.

趨

Tselh, To go fast.

趨

Ts'heu, To run, to go quickly. 趨 赴 ts'heu tsé, to hasten towards.

趨

趨 步 ts'heu pee, to walk with large strides.

趨

趨 行 ts'heu hing, to go abroad. 垂 趨

趨

siang ts'heu, the name of a tree. Read tsüh, as 趨 讀 tsüh süh, to walk with short and rapid steps.

Read tséü, as 趨 民 tséü mìn, to go to the people. 趨 舍 tséü sháy, to go forward, to advance. Read tséü, to walk quickly. 趨 馬 tséü mǎ, a galloping horse.

趨

Taze, To run.

趨

Woo, To walk lightly; to trip along.

趨

Yaou, As 趨 趨 yaou yaou, to walk.

趨

Yen, Smoke rising upwards.

趨

## ELEVEN STROKES.

趨

Chang, To run.

趨

Ch'haou, To run away as fast as possible; to arise.

趨

Ch'huen, A dog running among grass.

趨

Ch'ih, Running away.

趨

K'hin, To run.

趨

Leuen, To run.

趨

Lü, As 趨 趨 lü süh, running along.

趨

Mun, To walk slowly.

趨

Melh, As 趨 趨 melh tang, to run wildly about.

趨

Peau, To trip lightly.

趨

Peih, To stop from walking: a sacrifice over the fire-place.

趨

Pä, Haste.

趨

Tsán, To enter, to advance; for a short time.

Tsäng, To run away swiftly.

趲 Tseu, To go out slantwise.

趲 Ts'han, running along.

趲 ts'han t'han, to gallop away; to drive away a multitude of people one after the other. Read ts'hin, to run, to go to a meeting.

趲 Ts'heih, Suddenly, unexpectedly, precipitately; to run away in haste.

趲 Ts'hüh, Straight.

趲 Ts'huy, To urge, to press; a goad for an ass.

趲 Yen, Running.

# TWELVE STROKES.

趲 Chih, The noise of walking: also the appearance of standing still. Some say, to run. 其

來 趲 趲 ké laé chih chih, he came running along.

趲 Chih, Running along.

趲 Go, To slip in walking.

趲 Hwang, To exert one's-self; martial, courageous; to stretch anything out: also running along.

趲 Ke, To run.

趲 Keué, To skip or leap; to jump up. Read kwei, to fall prostrate.

趲 Keué, To run wildly.

趲 K'heau, Skilled in climbing trees and escaping 輕

趲 k'hing k'heau, light, nimble. Robust 趲 趲 k'heau k'heau,

to walk, to go. To run well; to lift up the foot.

趲 K'heau, To walk lightly, to trip along; to lift up the foot; to rise, to ascend high.

趲 Leaou, Long-legged.

趲 Lelh, To walk quickly.

趲 Seuen, just beginning to run

趲 Süh, To run.

趲 T'han, As 趲 趲 tsan t'han, to gallop away.

趲 T'háng, To run.

趲 Tsí, To walk rapidly.

趲 Ts'heó, As 趲 趲 k'heau ts'heó, to trip lightly. To walk.

趲 Yaou, To run away 神騰鬼 趲 shin t'háng kwei yaou, his soul and spirit fled away.

# THIRTEEN STROKES.

趲 Chen, To pursue after; to remove; to revolve; to walk with difficulty. Read chen, to move far away; to follow.

趲 Chen, To run before; to run quickly.

趲 Chih, To run.

趲 Chih, To walk; a child attempting to walk; to jump.

趲 Han, Walking.

趲 Hwan, Quick, hasty walking

趣 Keaou, To follow the path ;  
an end ; a limit.

趨 K'heu, To come in contact  
with ; a small jump ; a small  
pace.

趨 K'hin, To put down the  
head, and run fast.

趨 P'heih, Running along.

趨 Teaou, Hasty. 趨 凶  
tsaou heung, disturbances.

Read saou, an arrow shaking and  
going to one side, which it does if  
the feather is cut off.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

趨 Kwō, As 趨 趨 kwō sō,  
long feet, or legs.

趨 Pun, To run away.

趨 Seuen, Running away.

趨 Tse, To run, to go quick

趨 Yō, To leap, to jump. Read  
teih, skipping about. 趨

趨 趨 趨 teih teih foo chung,  
grasshoppers jumping about.

趨 Yu, To walk quietly along

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

趨 Chen, To remove.

趨 Keih, An inclination to run  
away ; to go out slantwise.

趨 Keih, A disposition to ab-  
scond.

趨 Leih, To move, to agitate ;  
to run.

趨 Pëen, An inclination to run ;  
to run away and bow down  
the head.

趨 Tsh, To come along. 其  
來 趨 趨 kē lē tsh tsh,  
he came walking.

趨 Yen, To run.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

趨 Hëen, An inclination to run.

趨 Leih, To walk quickly. 趨  
趨 leih sō, to steal along.

趨 Tseun, To run : also large.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

趨 Këe, The inclination to run ;  
ready to start.

趨 Ling, A dog pursuing any-  
thing.

趨 Yō, As 趨 趨 chō yō,  
walking along ; to run quickly

## EIGHTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

趨 K'heu, To run and see ; to  
run very hard.

趨 K'heuen, To walk double ;  
bent down, hunch-backed.

趨 Yih, To advance rapidly, or  
with a swaggering gait.

趨 Tean, To go in a scattered  
manner ; to run away ; to  
put to flight, to force one to run  
away.

趨 Këd, A large step.

趨 Tseu, To advance.

## THE 157TH RADICAL.

足 Tsūh.

足 Tsūh, The human foot ; the  
leg. 手足 shòw tsūh,  
hands and legs. 百足 pih tsūh,  
a centipede. To connect, because

the feet is joined on to the leg. Also to move, because the feet move. Also full, sufficient; satisfied. 知是 *che tsūh*, to know when we have enough; to be content. 不是我 *pūh gnò tsūh*, it will not do for me. 滿百足 *sēn pūh tsūh*, the name of a plant. A surname. Read *tseu*, as 足恭 *tseu kung*, to put on a respectful manner, in order to flatter people. Also excess, as 足言 *tseu yén*, to pay extreme attention to one's words. To push along; to add anything, to increase.

趺 *Ch'hāng*, To walk slowly. 踽踽 *lāng ch'hāng*, walking along; and to go on without stopping: also the feet rather long. Read *ting*, to walk alone.

赴 *Foo*, To pass over. Read *poo*, to lie prostrate.

跣 *Kéw*, To act in a disgraceful manner. 蹢躅 *hew kéw*, to walk with hurry and trepidation.

THREE STROKES.

趺 *Ch'ha*, A road that parts two ways; to tread.

趺 *Kan*, The body; the leg bone

趺 *K'hoó*, The thigh. Read *woo*, to squat down, to sit cross-legged.

跣 *Pāng*, As 跣蹢 *pāng pò*, to stumble; to lift up the feet, as if walking amongst grass.

跣 *Pò*, To strike; the sound of the foot striking against a

nything. Read *tsō*, the feet even. Read *chō*, a trace, a footstep. Read *paou*, to jump, and leap.

跣 *Seih*, To sit on one's knees.

FOUR STROKES.

趾 *Chè*, The toes of the feet: also to stop, because in walking one foot advances and the other stops. 舉趾 *keù chè*, to lift up the feet, to begin to walk. 基趾 *ké chè*, a foundation. 交趾 *keou chè*, Cochinchina. 左趾 *tsò chè*, the left leg.

趺 *Foo*, The top of the foot; a foot. 跣 *kéa foo*, to sit in state. 跣跣然 *foo foo jén*, to bend down and look on the ground; done by a wife in the presence of her husband.

跣 *Fun*, To stumble.

跣 *Go*, Very lame.

跣 *Hé*, A footstep.

跣 *Heung*, The noise made by stamping the foot.

跣 *Hoo*, As 跣跪 *hook wéi*, to kneel on both knees.

跣 *Kang*, To stretch out the legs.

跣 *Keuē*, The gait of a horse; swift, speedy. 突前跣 *t'uh tsēn keuē hów*, to put forth the fore leg and to bring up the hind one, as a horse, which throws out the near fore leg and the off hind leg at the same time, by which means it travels quickly. 跣奔

keuē p'hun, to run, as in pursuit.  
To trample.

**跂** K'he, A foot with many toes. Used for **跂** k'he, worms crawling. **跂行** k'he hing, to crawl. Read che, as **踳跂** te che, to exert all one's strength, as a horse in kicking or galloping. Read k'hè, as **跂踵** k'hè ching, to lift up the heel. **跂足望之** k'hè tsūh wáng che, to stand on tiptoe, and look towards. The name of a country. Read k'hé, to sit with the legs hanging down. Read k'heih, the foot.

**跬** Nūh, to walk, to go.

**跬** Nūh, the foot injured. Read hā, walking along.

**跬** Pā, To walk rapidly; walking along; abrupt, precipitate. Read pei, to go a pace, and step over.

**跬** Pā, As **跬跬** pā k'hēa, walking along; unwilling to advance. The name of a book.

Read pa, to squat down, to sit cross-legged. **跬跬** pa ke, a dwarf.

**跬跬** pa ya, short of stature.

**跬行** pā hing, a child crawling along.

**跬** Pang, A horse with a crooked leg; a bandy leg. Read fang, the flat hoof of a beast.

**跬** Shé, To collect, to accumulate; to stand upright.

**跬** Shing, To ascend, to mount.

**跬** Sō, To advance a step and take hold of anything,

**跬** Te, An erroneous form of **跬** te, to tread.

**跬** T'hōw, The notch in a bow to which a string is fastened. To throw one's self away.

**跬** Tsēē, The top of the foot, to bend down.

**跬** Tūn, To receive payment in full.

**跬** Wan, As **跬跬** tsan wan, to squat down.

**跬** Yen, Same as **跬** yen, the hoof of an animal.

**跬** Yuē, To cut off the feet; distorted.

## FIVE STROKES.

**跬** Ch'hee, To stop the foot. The feet awry.

**跬** Ch'hūh, The footsteps of a wild beast. **跬跬** ch'hūh t'heih, the name of an animal, with two heads.

**跬** Ch'hi, The bottom of the foot, the sole. **食鷄必食其跬** shīh ke peih shīh kē ch'hi, on eating a fowl, he insisted on eating it to the very feet.

**跬** Chuy, The feet not advancing.

**跬** 6, To relate; to go over again; to pass over; to jump; to cross over.

**跬** Foó, The toes of the feet, the top or back of the foot, the part over which sandals are tied.

**跬足滅跬** mūh tsūh mēē foó, to get off one's feet, to have as little use of them as if they had been annihilated. **跬注** foó chao, a

sort of Tartar dress. A kind of drawers and stockings in one. A name.

**蹏** Füh, to leap, to walk fast.

**跂** Fung, to turn upside down over and over again. Read fan, to wait.

**跂** Heuē, Light, running nimbly.

**跂** Kēā, the sound of walking.

**跂** Kēā, As 跂跂 kēā foo, to sit down with the legs under one.

**跂** Keu, the feet numbed with cold. 跂跂 too keu, a toad; to jump, to hop on one leg.

**跂** Keūh, Running-along.

**跂** Keūh, the foot.

**跂** K'hēa, As 跂跂 pa k'hēa, walking along unwilling to advance.

**距** K'heū, the spur of a cock.

**金距** kin k'heū, a golden or metallic spur. Also, to arrive at. 距四海 k'heū szé haē, I went to all parts within the four seas. Also to oppose, to resist. 不距 跂行 pūh k'heū chū

hāng, there were none who opposed my views. 敢距大邦 kàn k'heū tá pang, he dared to attack a large country. 抗距 k'hāng k'heū, to withstand. 距薩 k'heū say, to stand as soldiers with the heels touching each other and one foot pointing to the east and the other to the south. 距躍 k'heū yō, to leap. 超距 t'heau k'heū,

to jump over. 援距 pē k'heū, to leap across. 蹠距 chūh k'heū,

to take a large leap. A curl on the side of the face. To pierce any one with an inverted weapon. Used for 拮 k'heū, to resist, to withstand.

**跂** K'hew, As 跂跂 k'hew k'hew, going along.

**跂** K'hee, crouching down.

**跂** Kwa, the lines in the feet.

**跂** La, Not to approach in person. Read k'hēō, not to advance.

**跂** Ling, As 跂跂 ling ting, walking about; to walk in bye ways; to walk slowly, irregularly

**跂** Mei, to tread on.

**跂** Min, The horny part of an animal's hoof. Read mun, to trample, to leap; to walk crouchingly along.

**跂** Mō, to pass by.

**跂** Mōw, As 大跂指 tā mòw chè, the great toe.

**跂** Ne, As 跂跂 kwei ne, a serpent or dragon moving about.

**跂** Nēen, to tread upon; to cast out; after much sobbing or throttling, people begin to stamp with the foot. Read téen, to stop.

**跑** Paou, To prance, to gallop.

**跑馬** paou mà, to gallop a horse. 跑虎 paou hò, a rampant tiger. Read pē, to kick one another; to strike the foot against anything.

**蹴** Pe, to kick, to strike with the foot.

**跋** Pò, to stumble. **跋倒** pò taou, to stumble and fall;

to lift up the feet in walking, as when going through the grass: to saunter about any where without following the path; to step over.

**跋本** pò pùn, the bottom, rest, or handle of anything. Perverse.

**跋扈** pò heo, a strong bridge. The heel. A surname.

**跛** Pò, to walk awry, lame: one of the feet failing. Read pei, to lean on one side. **立哥跛** leh wé pei, do not stand on one foot. **跛倚** pei e, to lean, and lean. Read p'hò, a man's name.

**距** Pò, As **距躄** pò pé, lame.

**躄** Pwan, to jump over, as a wall. Read p'hwán, to sit with the legs crossed under one.

**跚** San, As **蹒跚** man san, to walk as if lame, unable to advance. Used for **珊** san and **姗** san.

**跽** Tao, As **跽踞** t'hae, to tread together, and keep pace as soldiers; to hold hands and sing together.

**跣** Te, to tread on, to stumble, to kick against anything.

**跣** Thèe, A small shoe such as those worn by women: to tread with the shoe, and keep time with music. Read t'è, to fall down.

**跣** t'è t'ny, to fall as into the water: to walk slowly.

**跌** Thèe, to kick, to jump over, to pass over the boundaries;

to stumble. **跌足** t'hèe tsùh, to lose one's footing. **差跌** ch'hae t'hèe, to slip and fall down.

**跌蹶** t'hèe te, to walk quickly. Read t'hüh, to hurt the foot.

**跣** Thèen, the sound of stamping with the foot.

**跣** Th'o, As **蹉跎** ch'hae t'h'o, to slip, to miss, to lose an opportunity; to trip or stumble as a horse.

**跣** Tò, As **蹉跎** tò she, remiss. **蹉跎之士** tò she che szé, a careless scholar. **蹉落** tò ló, neglect the usual rules.

**定** Tsing, to prop up, to push against anything; to make straight. Read chang, to kick against.

**跣** Tseu, to make no progress. **跣馬跣跣** szé mà tseu tseu, the team did not get along. Read ts'heu, as **蹇跎** tsze ts'heu, an impediment in walking. Read tsèay, as **蹇跎** tsèen tsèay, the feet sharp or coming to a point, like women's feet in China. Read tsóó, to walk awry. A horse with sore heels. Read ts'hèa, to stand awry.

**跣** Tsùh, to urge, to impel.

**跣** Tsze, to tread on, to trample. **跣跣** tsze me, to tread under foot, and subdue utterly. **跣跣** tsze t'haou, to trample on. **跣跣** tsze t'è, to lift



up the foot and step wet anything.  
Read tszé, walking along.

**趿** Yü, To walk in a crooked manner.

## SIX STROKES.

**踴** Chay, A road that parts two ways, a diverging path.

**躊** Che, As 躊躇 che ch'oo, unable to advance, embarrassed. To stop. 躊躇 ch'oo che, prepared.

**踉** Ch'he, As 踉蹌 ch'he too, to advance and retire suddenly or hastily, as in paying compliments. Some say, enraged.

**跣** Ching, The foot.

**踉** Choo, Walking along; to walk and jump, to hop as a bird. 踉蹌 che ch'oo, unable to advance, embarrassed. 踉蹌 che ch'oo, the feet dirty, sticking in the mud.

**蹠** E, To crouch down, to sit on one's heels.

**蹠** Füh, Walking along; to bend the feet and legs, and crawl along the ground; to fall down.

**蹠** Hae, To walk quickly.

**蹠** Han, Walking along.

**蹠** Hëang, As 蹠蹠 hëang shwang, to stand still, without advancing.

**蹠** Hëë, To walk.

**蹠** Jö, The marks or lines on the sole of the foot.

**跟** Kán, The heel, that which comes in contact with the

ground, and on which the whole body rests. 跟止 kán ché, to rest on the heel.

**踉** Kang, As 踉跄 kang ko, to lift up the feet in walking.

**踉** Këë, Jumping about.

**踉** Këë, To stumble. 言不踉 yén püh këë, not to stumble in one's words. Read k'hëë, instead of.

**跂** K'héou, The bone of the leg, the shin. 跂趾 k'héou ché, Cochinchina.

**跨** K'hwa, To cross over, to stride across; the space between the legs, the stride. Read k'hoó, to oversee, to superintend.

**跨** 跨海內 k'hoó haé núy, to maintain an influence over the empire. 跨野馬 k'hoó yà má, to be able to ride a wild horse. Read kwa; to sit cross-legged. Read k'hwa, as 蹠蹠 wà k'hwa, unable to advance; to stride in walking.

**踉** K'hwang, As 踉蹠 k'hwang sëang, to walk quickly

**蹠** K'heung, The noise of stamping, the noise of one's footsteps; to be rejoiced on hearing the approach of an individual.

**跪** K'hweí, To kneel down, to make obeisance. 授立不跪 shóu lèih püh k'hweí, in

giving anything stand, and do not kneel. 主人跪正席 ch'ò jín k'hweí ching sèih, the host kneels on the front mat. 長跪

châng k'hwei, to kneel long, to make a low bow. Choo-tse says, that to kneel down till both knees touch the ground, with the loins and thighs upright in an easy posture, is called kneeling. A foot, as 蟹六跪 *heae lüh k'hwei*, crabs have six feet. Read *kwei*, as *chang kwei*, to kneel.

**跬** K'hwei, A single step, once lifting of the foot, a pace 3 feet in length. Twice lifting of the foot or a double step, is called 步 *poó*, six feet in length. 跬步不忘孝 *k'hwei poó püh wáng heáon*, not take a step without thinking of filial piety. Read *sê*, weary; to exert extraordinary strength.

**踮** K'hwó, To kick, to trample on.

**踮** Kwá, As 踮踏 *kwá tá*, to walk in a straddling manner.

**路** Loó, A road, a way. 道路 *taón loó*, the highway.

That on which every body travels and which becomes plain and even.

**陸路** lüh loó, a land journey.

**水路** shwü loó, a voyage by water. Also great, as 厥聲載

**路** *keué shing tsáé loó*, his voice was loud. Also a carriage. 異乎

**公路** é foo kung loó, how singular was the duke's carriage. 大

**路玉路** tá loó yáh loó, carriages in which the king rode to sacrifice to heaven. 路門 *loó mán*,

the great gate. 路車 *loó chay*, a large carriage. 路鼓 *loó kó*, a

drum with four heads. 路弓 *loó kung*, a bow provided with an arrow. Also overturned, destroyed, as 都邑路 *too yih loó*, the metropolis was overthrown. 驚路 *lwan loó*, an imperial chariot. A surname. Read *lò*, as 虎路 *heó ló*, a tiger trap.

**踳** Lüh, As 踳踳 *lüh ló*, unable to advance.

**踳** Luy, A slip of the foot; to lose one's footing.

**跽** Pae, To do obeisance, to worship.

**跽** Päng, To disperse and run.

**跽** Sëen, Barefoot; to put the bare feet on the ground. 跽足 *sëen tsüh*, barefoot. Read

*tsëen*, as 踳跽 *pëen sëen*, to walk backwards and forwards; to go round about. Used for 踐 *tsëen*.

**踐** She, To step over, to surpass.

**踐** Tse, Upside down, to upset, to stumble & fall down.

Read *tëa*, a child walking. Read *to*, to lead a little one by the hand.

Read *che*, as 踳踳 *che choo*, impeded, embarrassed.

**踳** Té, The foot.

**踳** T'ih, A word found in Buddhist books.

**踳** T'heáu, To leap, to jump; to shoot upwards, as the twigs and branches of trees. 馳

**波跳沫** *she p'ho t'heáu mǎ*, to gallop over the billows and skim over the foam. Read *t'heáu*, to run.

Read t'headu, to incite to fight.

Read teau, walking along.

**跣** T'hang, Running away.

**蹠** To, Walking along.

**跣** Tō, Barefoot; to advance and recede suddenly.

**跣** Tsai, The foot.

**蹠** Tsang, To walk quick.

**蹠** Tseuén, To kick; to trample on; low; curved or bent

up. **蹠** tseuén chwang, to crawl along. Read tseuén, to fall down prostrate. Read tseuén, to bead double; to walk as if double.

**蹠** Tsō, As **蹠** tsūh tsō, walking along.

**蹠** Tsūh, Easy. **蹠** tsūh tsūh, to be in dread.

**蹠** Tsun, To crouch down, to squat on the ground.

**蹠** Yen, The upright foot of an animal; a hoof, or cloven foot; flat at the bottom, and good for ascending heights. Read kēn, a blister, a rising of the skin. A sore on the toes; a corn. Read kēn, a blister on the foot, occasioned by much walking.

**蹠** Yuen, To stumble.

SEVEN STROKES.

**蹠** Ch'he, To leap, to jump over. Read k'hé, lame.

**蹠** Ch'he, To hop. Read sené, to make a somerset.

**蹠** Chin, To move.

**蹠** Ching, The time for setting out on a journey. Read hing, the shin bone.

**蹠** Han, To stand slantwise.

**蹠** Hang, The footsteps of wild beasts.

**蹠** Hē, A surname.

**蹠** Hing, The shin bone; the leg.

**蹠** K'hé, To kneel down all along; to be in dread, as in the presence of something awful.

**蹠** 按劍而蹠 gan kēn ūh k'hé, he leaned on his sword and manifested apprehension. **蹠** king k'hé, to raise the hands and bow the knees, as ministers do in the presence of their sovereign.

**蹠** K'he, To tread, to step along.

**蹠** K'heuh, as **蹠** k'heuen k'heuh, to contract, to bend,

to bow down the head; near, close, short. **蹠** k'heuh ch'hüh, to

amble with a short gait. **蹠** 天蓋

**蹠** 高不敢不蹠 t'heén kaó k'au pūh kan pūh k'heuh, although heaven's vault be high, we dare not but bow down under it. Used for **蹠** k'heuh. Read k'heú, the feet numbed with cold.

**蹠** K'hew, To tread on; to tread under feet.

**蹠** K'hwei, The flesh of the legs; bandy shins. **蹠** fang k'hwei, to trip, to stumble.

**蹠** Kwén, Chilblains on the feet.

**踰** Léang, As 跳踰 t'heau léang, to leap, to jump.  
Read lang, as 踰踰 lang pang, to wish to go; ready for a start; to proceed with celerity. 踰踰 lang tséang, to go slowly.

**踰** Leuē, As 踰踰 keuē leuē, jumping and leaping.  
To jump over.

**踰** Mow, Walking. 踰偶 mow gow, name of a hill.

**踰** Nēē, The feet unable to pass each other, not able to put one foot before the other. 踰聚 nēē tseú, entangled without being able to separate.

**踰** No, To slip the foot, to fall down.

**踰** Pei, To go with a hop and a skip. Read paé, as 踰 踰 laé paé, to walk in an irregular manner. Read p'haé, to walk hastily.

**踰** P'ho, The print of a horse's foot.

**踰** Pō, To tread on.

**踰** Seau, As 跳踰 t'heau seau, to move about, as in posture-making. Read ts'heau, the tendons of the feet twitching.

**踰** Sēen, To walk, to go.

**踰** Seuen, To go slowly.

**踰** Shen, To walk.

**踰** Shuh, Quick, rapid; long. Read ch'how, a sore foot.

**踰** Teaou, To leap, to jump.

**踰** Tē, The foot.

**踰** T'he, To tread on.

**踰** Thoo, As 踰踰 sēen t'hoo, barefoot. Also to lift one foot, and hop.

**踰** T'hoo, To go without shoes, bare foot. Read tsēa, as 踰 踰 tsēa kēa, unable to advance.

**踰** Tow, To trip, to fall down.

**踰** Tsan, The footstep of some animal, filled with water.

**踰** Tseun, To stop, to lie down, to retire. 已事而踰

szé ūrh tseun, to retire after completing an affair. 踰踰 tseun tseun, hopping and stopping, like a sparrow. Read tsán, to kick against anything. Read tsun, to crouch, or squat down.

**踰** Ts'hūh, To be careful and reverential.

**踰** Tso, To make a pretended bow; the nod of a servant-boy. 踰踰 lo tse, to lose one's way, to miss the mark.

**踰** Tun, To tread on.

**踰** Woo, A trace, a footstep.

**踰** Yen, To walk awry.

**踰** Yuē, The foot pained by walking.

**踰** Yung, To leap, as 踰踰 yung yō, to jump about. 踰 踰 pe yung, stamping for grief.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**蹲** Chang, To squat down, to sit cross-legged.

**踮** Ché, To stand upright.

**踞** Ch'hang, To make a low bow. **踞** 凳 ch'hang woo, to kneel down. **踞** 跪 ch'hang k'hé, to make obeisance.

**踬** Ch'haou, To tread on. **踬** 天 矯 ch'haou yaou keaou, to writhe like a snake, to stretch one's-self; to stretch forward in running. **踬** 踰 ch'haou yu, to jump over anything. Read t'heaou, impeded. Read chō, as **踬** 遠 chō yuèn, distant. **踬** 絕 之 能 chō tseuē che nāng, extraordinary ability. **踬** 踬 ch'hin chō, to act in an unusual manner; to walk as if lame; immensely long; uncommon; unsettled; irregular. Read t'heaou, a long journey; to go far. Read ch'hō, as **踬** 踬 lēō ch'hō, walking a-long. To stand alone.

**踬** Ch'he, To progress with difficulty.

**踬** Ch'he, As **踬** 踬 ch'he ch'hoo, to make no progress, to be embarrassed. **踬** 首 踬 tsaou shòw ch'he ch'hoo, he scratched his head, and knew not what to do. To step over; to leap.

**踬** Ch'hūh, to run away, to leap.

**踬** Chuē, To leap. Read keuē, to hop, or skip.

**踬** Fei, To cut off the feet. **踬** 罰 fei fā, to punish by amputation.

**踬** Gō, As **踬** 踬 pō gō, lame.

**踬** Hwá, The outside of the foot; the heel. **踬** 踬 hwá hwá, solitary, alone. **踬** 踬 hwá kēō, hard, firm.

**踬** Hwan, To run away, to abscond; to turn; a pace; all round.

**踬** Jen, As **踬** 踬 jen jen, to walk quickly.

**踬** Keu, The feet bent through told.

**踬** Keú, As **踬** 踬 keú tsuē, to crouch, to squat down.

**踬** Keú chwang, to squat down on the bed; to sit with one's legs under one. **踬** 踬 ke keú, to sit with the legs stretched out, or brought together in front in the shape of a sieve.

**踬** Keüh, As **踬** 踬 keüh tā, to kick about a foot-ball.

**踬** Keüh, A great effort of strength. **踬** 踬 leüh keüh, strong, powerful; strong-limbed.

**踬** K'he, One foot; to stand on one leg; something incomplete; some bodily defect. **踬** 門 k'he mún, a single door. **踬** 隻 k'he chih, single, not double. **踬** 踬 k'he keu, anything on one side. The bone of the leg, the shin. **踬** 左 白 踬 tsò pih k'he, his left leg was white. **踬** 踬 ch'hang k'he, a small, long-legged spider. Read ke, as **踬** 踬 ke ieu, a front door half opened, with one person within and one without. Read é,

to knock against. 膝之所  
踣 *tsēh che sò ó*, the knees knock-  
ing against anything; to pierce.  
Read *ké*, a lodging place.

蹠 *K'he*, the footsteps of a horse;  
a trace. Read *ké*, as 蹠 踣  
*ké keu*, to crouch, or squat down.

蹠 *K'heuen*, As 蹠 踣  
*k'heuen k'heph*, bent, con-  
tracted; to draw up the body toge-  
ther, through cold.

蹠 *K'hwan*, Chilblains on the  
feet; a footstep.

蹠 *Kwei*, To leap, to jump.

蹠 *Lēang*, To draw the feet  
under one; to sit crosslegged

蹠 *Ling*, As 蹠 踣 *ling tǎng*,  
to walk about; a disease of  
horses. To stumble. Read *ch'hing*,  
to halt.

蹠 *Lūh*, Walking about; res-  
pectful.

蹠 *Lūh*, As 蹠 踣 *lūh t'hūh*,  
to make no progress. Read  
*le*, last.

蹠 *Lūh*, To jump; to stretch  
one's-self out and stand on  
tiptoe.

蹠 *Lun*, To walk, to go.

蹠 *Ně*, To trip lightly.

蹠 *Pāng*, To run.

蹠 *Pe*, The outside of the thigh;  
the buttocks. Read *ná*, as  
蹠 踣 *ts'ih ná*, to act disobedi-  
ently. Read *pēn*, broad at bottom.  
Read *pé*, larger at bottom than top.

蹠 *Pé*, To leap.

蹠 *Pih*, Prostrate. 蹠 蹠 *pe*  
*pih*, a dead body lying pros-  
trate on the ground. Read *pow*, to  
dive across a river.

蹠 *Shé*, A shoe. Same as 蹠 *sé*.

蹠 *Tā*, To walk, to go.

蹠 *T'ia*, The feet coming in  
contact with the ground. To

tread. 蹠 蹠 *tsēn t'hā*, to tram-  
ple on. 蹠 蹠 *t'hā ko*, to stamp  
the foot on the ground when singing.

蹠 *T'heih*, To kick with the  
foot. 蹠 蹠 *t'hūh t'heih*,  
the name of an animal. Read *shó*,  
hasty; hurried. 蹠 蹠 *keu shó*,  
alarmed.

蹠 *T'heih*, To walk along  
smooth ground. 蹠 蹠  
*t'heih t'heih*, a highway. Read *tsūh*,  
as 蹠 蹠 *tsūh tselh*, to walk with  
circumspection.

蹠 *T'hēn*, Footsteps: the  
traces of walking.

蹠 *T'hūh*, As 蹠 蹠 *lūh*  
*t'hūh*, unable to advance;  
to kneel down.

蹠 *T'h*, As 蹠 蹠 *t'ih t'ih*,  
walking along.

蹠 *Tsē*, A sore foot. Read  
*tsā*; walking along.

蹠 *Tsēn*, To tread. 蹠 言  
*tsēn yēn*, to keep one's

word. To walk; to arrange. 蹠  
豆 有 蹠 *pēn tów yèw tsēn*,  
the sacrificial vessels were arranged.

蹠 蹠 *tē tsēn*, to trample on.

**踐履** tséén lé, to tread one's shoes down at heel. **踐壞** tséén kwaé, to corrupt, to destroy. Used for **善** shén, good, lucky. Also for **萬** tséén, even, regular.

**踏** Tselh, To walk with long strides. **蹠踏** tsūh tselh, respectful. **踏踏** tselh tselh, diligent. Read selh, to step across. **毋踏席** woo selh sīh, do not step across the mat. Read tséō, horses racing with each other; walking along. **踏陵** tséō líng, the name of a place. Also a cemetery. Read tsáy, to tread on.

**蹠** Tseu, The feet not passing each other; unable to get one foot before the other.

**蹠** Ts'héé, As **蹠蹠** ts'héé ts'héé, walking along, to go backwards and forwards. **蹠蹠** ts'héé t'héé, to take a step, to walk along.

**蹠** Tseo, A horse with a sore foot.

**蹠** Tsūh, To run against, to kick any one on the shins. **蒼蹠** tsang tsūh, hasty, hurried. Read tsúy, as **集蹠** tsūh tsúy, to gather together, to assemble. Alarmed; buddled together, and treading on one another.

**蹠** Wan, the body bent; to bend the legs. Sometimes, to stretch out the legs. Read wō, to stumble, to lose one's footing.

**蹠** Wei, To run wildly along. Read tsūh, to jump.

**蹠** Wo, To slip, to lose one's footing. Read wei, to break one's leg. Read juy, as **蹠蹠** fan juy, to stamp or trample on with both feet.

**蹠** Ya, To walk awry. Read yà, a diverging road.

## NINE STROKES.

**蹠** Cha, Walking along.

**蹠** Chā, The feet mowing.

**蹠** Chae, To walk quick.

**蹠** Che, to tread on; to stumble.

**蹠** Ch'hé, Distinguished, alone; to surpass all others; to cross over.

**蹠** Ch'hen, A trace, or footstep.

**蹠** Ch'hin, As **蹠蹠** ch'hin chaou, to walk irregularly.

**蹠** Ch'hun, As **蹠蹠** ch'hun keaou, to mistake one another to take anything wrong. A mixture of colours.

**蹠** Chuén, To walk, to go.

**蹠** Chuen, As **蹠蹠** tsūh chuen, the heel. **蹠蹠** tsūh chuen tsūh, to stamp the heel on the ground.

**蹠** Chūng, To pursue, to follow after, to go and come. The heel. **蹠蹠** chūng tsūh, the foot-steps; to follow one's footsteps.

**蹠** Ch'he, **蹠民** k'he ch'he mín, a race of people who are supposed not to put the heel to the ground, but to walk on their toes. **蹠門** chūng mīn, to arrive at the door,

to tread the threshold. Because, on account of: to receive; to visit; to connect. 踵見 chùng k'een, to wait upon. Read chùng as 踰 lúg chùng, unable to advance. 踰 Füh, As 踰蹶 füh shüh, collected together, to creep into a corner. Read p'elh, as 踰蹶 p'elh tselh, to urge any one along. Read p'ih, the noise of stamping on the ground; to trample.

蹶 Hèa, That on which the foot treads; the sole of the foot.

踣 Hoo, As 踣跪 hookwei, to kneel.

蹕 Hwán, To walk.

踏 Jō, To tread on; to leap. Read yō, to trample under foot. Read yay, as 蹠踏 wa yay, a little child just beginning to walk.

蹂 Jow, The feet of animals pressing against the ground. To go fast; to tread. 蹂踐 jow tsén, to trample on; to tread under foot, as a garden. Read jew, to steep corn in order to free it from the husk.

蹢 Keu, To walk scattered about. 蹢蹢 ken ken, to walk alone; solitary. 蹢凉 ken léang, melancholy. 蹢蹢 k'hwei ken, progressing with difficulty.

蹢 K'he, A foot; read k'hwei, the flesh of the legs, bandy legs.

蹢 K'hé, The feet opened wide. 蹢蹢 k'hé ken,

progressing with difficulty. Also to open out the legs. Also beating anything.

蹢 K'héen, Walking.

蹢 K'hew, As 蹢蹢 kew k'hew, to walk awry, lame.

Read k'heih, to squat down. Read k'hew, to walk as if lame. Read keih, as 蹢蹢 tselh tselh, crooked and straightened out again.

蹢 Kwa, The lines or marks on the foot. Read to, as 蹢蹢 wei to, to walk by small steps.

蹢 Ling, Walking along.

蹢 Ping, To wade across water; to ford.

蹢 Peen, Walking along.

蹢 P'een, the feet awry; a horse that drags its hind feet. 蹢蹢 p'een tsien, to walk round about. The knee.

蹢 Pō, To tread down & injure grass.

蹢 Suy, An eddy.

蹢 Tan, Unable to walk.

蹢 Té, To guard; to tread on. 蹢蹢 p'hun té, to gallop. 蹢蹢 té n'ě, to gallop on in discourse, so as to become confused. A slight kick. 蹢蹢 s'ang té, to kick one another. Read té, the foot of an animal. Read ché, as 蹢蹢 che che, to exert one's strength. Used for 蹢 che, embarrassed. Read shé, an ox spreading its feet.



**蹉** T'hā, To slip the foot, to stumble.

**踢** T'hang, As 跌 踢 t'hěe t'hang, to slip, to fall down.

**跌** 踢 keué t'hang, to walk awry. Some say, to snatch; to stretch out the feet in sleeping.

**蹄** T'he, The bottom; the foot of an animal. 馬 蹄 mǎ t'he, the hoof of a horse. Used for 蹶 t'he, to defend.

**蹶** T'hěe, As 蹶 蹶 sěe t'hěe, walking along; to walk, to leap. 蹶 足 t'hěe tsūh, to stamp with the foot. 蹶 蹶 tsěe t'hěe, to advance. 蹶 蹶 něe t'hěe, to take a small step. 蹶 蹶 t'hěe sěe, a horse going along.

**蹶** T'hō, To stamp on the ground with bare feet. 蹶 蹶 chih t'hō, to advance and retire suddenly. Read chō, to jump up suddenly.

**蹶** T'hō, Remiss. 蹶 弛 t'hō she, careless.

**蹶** T'hüh, To walk irregularly.

**蹶** Tō, To wade across a stream

**蹶** Tseih, As 蹶 蹶 tsēh tsūh, to urge, to impel

**蹶** Tsew, Walking along. Used for 蹶 tsew, to depend on. Read tsūh, to urge.

**蹶** Tsow, To tread on.

**蹶** Tsūh, To urge, to impel: also near.

**蹶** Tsung, As 蹶 蹶 lung tsung, to walk rapidly.

**蹶** ūh, As 蹶 蹶 ūh tsūh, to urge, to impel; embarrassed: also small.

**蹶** Woo, To kneel down.

**蹶** Yen, A footstep.

**蹶** Yu, To pass over, to overstep; to go to a distance; to cross over. 卑而不可蹶 pe ūh pūh k'hò yu, it is low, and yet we cannot pass over it. 蹶 垣 yu hwán, to jump over a wall. 不 蹶 節 pūh yu tsěe, not to exceed the strict rules of economy. 蹶 月 yu yuě, to pass over the month.

## TEN STROKES.

**蹶** Chen, To tread, to touch anything with the feet; to trample on. 當 足 見 蹶 tang tsūh kēen chen, that which the feet walk on, becomes trodden. A trodden footway.

**蹶** Chen, The feet treading on the ground, until it becomes a pathway.

**蹶** Ch'ha, As 蹶 蹶 ch'ha ch'he, to progress with difficulty.

**蹶** Chūh, The foot.

**蹶** He, A way, a footpath. 山 蹶 san he, a mountain path. 桃 李 不 言 下 自 成 t'haôu lê pūh yén, tazé hēa ching he, peach and plum trees do not speak, and yet underneath them a footway is formed.

**蹶** Heuen, To stand.

**躋** Jung, Walking along; to go.

**蹇** K'een, Lame. **跛蹇** pe k'een, lame in the feet, sick, and unable to do any business.

**蹇** noo k'een, a lame horse.

**蹇** k'een nan, difficult, hazardous; dangers in front.

**偃蹇** yen k'een, proud, lofty, high; numerous. Twisting and writhing about, as in posture-making.

**蹇** 產 k'een sán, bent and broken.

**蹇** 華 k'een hwa, to pull up the flowers.

**蹇** 擾 k'een jaou, to disturb, to annoy.

A surname. Used for **蹇** k'een, to lift up the clothes: also for **蹇** k'een,

sincere, faithful.

**蹠** K'haou, The leg, the shin bone. Read k'haou, the feet

unable to advance.

**蹠** K'hwa, To sit cross-legged.

**蹠** Leth, To tread on.

**蹠** Pang, As **蹠** lang pang, to walk hastily.

To wish to set out, or get forward.

**蹠** P'he, Standing on one foot: also a pair.

**蹠** Pwan, The feet bent.

**蹠** Pwan, To jump over, as a wall.

**蹠** Sã, As **蹠** pã sã, to walk irregularly.

**蹠** Saou, To leap.

**蹠** Te, The foot; the hoof of a horse.

**蹠** 書 hih te shoo, a small book with thin paper.

**蹠** min te, deer & rabbit nets.

**蹠** Teen, To trip, to stumble.

**蹠** 仆 t'een foó, to fall down prostrate.

**蹠** T'hã, To advance and take hold of anything; to jump forward.

**蹠** T'hã, To tread on, to trample. **蹠** 鞠 t'hã keuh, to kick a foot-ball.

**蹠** T'hãng, As **蹠** lãng t'hãng, going along.

**蹠** T'hang, To walk out of the perpendicular.

**蹠** T'haou, To tread, to walk on; a footpath, trodden down by walking.

**蹠** 足之蹈之 tsüh che t'haou che, the feet dancing about.

**蹠** 高蹈 kaou t'haou, to travel far. Used for **蹠** t'haou,

grieved, moved.

**蹠** T'seih, A small pace, a single step; to place the feet on the ground.

**蹠** T's'heang, To move; to be alarmed, and move quickly;

to advance cunningly.

**蹠** 濟 ts'heang tse, the politeness of an officer, in running towards his superior.

To gambol about. Read ts'heang, to run.

**蹠** T's'ho, As **蹠** ts'ho t's'ho, to miss an opportunity.

To slip; to err, to transgress.

**蹠** T'sh, To open out, to spread out.

**蹠** Tsö, Careful: some say, good.

**蹠** Tsow, The foot, the paw of a beast.

**蹠** Wa, As 蹠 蹠 wa ja, to stamp on the ground with force.

**踣** Yaou, To leap, to jump. 踣 踣 t'haou yaou, to walk step by step, to pace the ground.

**踣** Yew, To walk as if lame.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**蹠** Chaou, To walk quickly.

**蹠** Ch'ih, To jump, to leap; to stamp with the foot; to tread on anything. 自無蹠有 tszé woó ch'ih yéw, to pass out of non-existence into existence. The bottom of the foot, the sole. 蹠 蹠 ch'ih-keau, thievish, villainous.

**蹠** Ch'ih, To stop the foot. 蹠 蹠 ch'ih ch'ih, disquieted, uneasy; impeded, embarrassed, not knowing what to do. Read t'eh, the foot of a beast. 有豕白蹠 yéw she p'ih t'eh, a pig with a white hoof. Also to cast one's-self on a people; to go over to a party.

**蹠** Chuen, The heel of the foot; the calf of the leg.

**蹠** Ch'ih, Same as 蹠 ch'ih, to leap, to stamp.

**蹠** Chung, To tread on.

**蹠** Kang, To trample on.

**蹠** Ke, A foundation.

**蹠** Keu, To walk as if lame.

**蹠** Le, To walk rapidly.

**蹠** Léang, As 蹠 蹠 t'heau léang, to run, to skip.

**蹠** Leaou, To run.

**蹠** Lēen, The heel.

**蹠** Lów, To tread on.

**蹠** Lüh, Walking along.

**蹠** Lüh, As 蹠 蹠 keau lüh, to stand on tiptoe.

**蹠** Mung, As 蹠 蹠 mung kew, to walk as if weary.

To walk as long as one is able.

**蹠** Pwan, As 蹠 蹠 pwan shen, to whirl the feet round in walking, to walk as if lame. Read t'wan, as 蹠 蹠 nwan ts'ang, to jump over a wall.

**蹠** Peau, To trip lightly along.

**蹠** Peih, As 蹠 蹠 szé peih, to stop the business of the state, or of the palace; a prohibition put upon ingress and egress of the harem, during the absence of the monarch. 蹠 蹠 king peih, to warn off and stop the common people from approaching the sovereign during his sojournings. The first refers to his going ahead, and the latter to his returning home. 蹠 蹠 peih loó, to stop people in the roads. Read pé, to stand leaning on one foot. 立不蹠 leih p'ih peih, to stand without leaning.

**蹠** P'ih, To fall prostrate.

**蹠** Se, Straw shoes, worn by posture-makers

**縮** Sūh, To contract the feet; to lift up the toes and draw the heels along the ground; to walk as in a narrow way.

**蹄** Táé, To tread; to gallop.  
**蹄林** táé lín, the name of a place, where the autumnal sacrifice was offered. Read shé, to store up, to accumulate. Read ta, to exceed. Used for **蹄** tan, and **跌** tē.

**躑** Té, A surname. Read shé, to hop on one foot.

**踰** Tháng, Walking along.

**踰** Thang, As **踰** th'heé th'hang, to walk awry. Read ch'hang, as **踰** ch'hang keu, to withstand.

**躑** Th'heé, A foot, a step, a small pace.

**躑** Tsan, Temporary, not long, for a brief period. **法可** 躑行 fá k'ho tsan h'ing, the law may be put in operation for a brief period. To run swiftly. Read ts'han, to dwell.

**蹠** Tsan, To ride without saddle or bridle.

**蹠** Tséang, walking along. **蹠** tséang tséang, collected together. Read ts'hang, to walk awry.

**蹠** Tséé, To walk, to go.

**蹠** Tsüh, Bandy legs.

**蹠** Tsüh, Pressed upon, urged, impelled, embarrassed; to rumple, to afflict.

**躑** Tsüny, As **躑** tséang tsauy, very urgent, pressed. TWELVE STROKES.

**蹠** Ché, A trace, a footstep.  
**絕蹠** tsueü ché, no traces. Read ch'hé, thorough, pervious.

**蹠** Ché, To tread on; to bow down; to stumble.

**蹠** Ch'han, To keep time to a song by stamping the feet on the ground.

**蹠** Chih, The noise of walking: some say, not walking.

**蹠** Choo, As **蹠** che choo, embarrassed, unable to advance.

**蹠** Chung, To walk awry. **蹠** lung chung, a child attempting to walk; unable to walk.

**蹠** Fan, The paw of a beast.  
**蹠** heung fan, a bear's paw, esteemed a delicacy among the Chinese.

**蹠** Gaou, The claws of a crab.  
**蹠** heae gaou, crab's claws.

**蹠** Keaou, To lift up the feet high in order to ascend. **蹠** keaou tsüh, to raise the foot.

**蹠** keaou keaou, martial.

**蹠** ké mà keaou keaou, the horse had a noble bearing; full of strength. Read k'ö, running along delighted. Used for

**蹠** keaou, proud. **蹠** keaou k'een, self-sufficient. **蹠** keaou keaou, a little boy puffed up with pride. **蹠** leu keaou, straw shoes; some

say, wooden shoes : others, shoes provided with iron spikes under the soles, to prevent slipping in climbing hills. 蹢然不固 keaou jên pūh koó, floating about and unsettled. Read yó, rough. 却蹢 he yó, dried up.

**蹢** Keaon, To walk, to go.

**蹢** Ksō, A step, a pace.

**蹢** Keuě, To fall prostrate : one says, to leap ; to miss one's footing, to stumble. 蹢者趨者 keuě chay tseu chay, those who stumble, or run. 崩蹢 pāng keuě, to fall down. To push down ; to ill-treat. 蹢張 keuě chang, to tread

on a bow, in order to stretch it. 蹢蹴 keuě tsūh, to kick. 蹢蹢 kēě keuě, to turn upside down.

蹢嘉 keuě kēa, excellent. 蹢走 keuě tsòw, to run away quick.

Read kwei, to move about ; diligent.

良士蹢蹢 lēang szé kwei kwei, a good scholar is active and diligent. 足毋蹢 tsūh wó kwei, do not move your feet too quickly.

蹢然而起 keuě jên ūh k'hé, he rose up quickly. A surname.

**蹢** Keūh, to run wildly about ; wearied.

**蹢** K'heaou, to lift up the foot.

**蹢** Lān, to go quickly.

**蹢** Lin, the rut of a wheel ; going along.

**蹢** Lūh, to stand on tiptoe.

**蹢** Nēen, to tread in one's foot-steps ; to connect one's proceedings ; to hold ; to tread anything soft ; to leap ; to drive away.

**蹢** Pēě, to tread on ; lame. 蹢蹢 pēě sēě, to turn the foot in walking ; to walk round. Read p'hēě, club-footed.

**蹢** Peih, to run.

**蹢** P'hing, the sound of stamp-on the ground.

**蹢** Pō, to walk ; to kick anything with the foot.

**蹢** Pūh, the web between the toes. 足蹢 tsūh pō, web-footed.

**蹢** San, Walking along.

**蹢** Seaou, Walking along.

**蹢** Seen, As 蹢蹢 pēen sēen, to swing backwards and forwards.

**蹢** Seu, to run.

**蹢** Seuen, A snare for entangling the feet of wild beasts.

**蹢** Shoo, to stand erect.

**蹢** T'hā, to tread. 蹢伏 t'hā fūh, to trace out an ambuscade.

**蹢** T'hā, As 蹢蹢 kwo t'hā, to go boastfully along. 蹢蹢 pēě t'hā, a word found in Buddhist books.

**蹢** T'hāng, As 蹢蹢 tsāng t'hāng, wearied and exhausted, to lose all power. Read tāng, to tread.

躓

T'huý, to be prostrate; to stumble and fall.

蹕

To, As 蹕蹕 to to, a little child attempting to walk. Read tó, prostrate.

躔

Tsá, to stop.

躔

Tsáng, As 躔躔 tsáng tsáng, to miss one's footing, to lose the way; embarrassed. Used for 躔 tsáng, the legs of a horse.

蹕

Tsáng, to oppose, or hinder. 蹕蹕 tsáng hén, 2 pieces of iron by the side of a carriage to stop its progress. A carriage shoe.

躔

Tsíh, Careful, reverential.

躔

Tsü, As 躔躔 tsü tsü thá, to tread on 躔之 tsü che é tsü, to kick with the foot. 躔鞠 tsü k'ü, to kick a ball; a foot ball. 躔然 tsü jén, reverential.

躔

Tsün, To squat down; to sit on one's heels. 躔躔 tsün tsün, gambolling and posture-making; to walk with measured steps. Read tsün, to collect together. Used for 躔 tsün, a fowl. Read tsün, leisurely.

躔

Tsuy, Walking along.

躔

Wo, To move.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

躔

Ch'han, To stand on tiptoe.

躔

Ch'hen, A horse travelling with speed.

躔

Chos, As 躔躔 chow chow, embarrassed, doubtful

what to do: to stop and consider; hesitating as if not knowing whether to advance or recede. Read chō, as 躔 躔 chō keae, to jump over the steps; to skip about.

躔

Chüh, As 躔躔 chüh chüh, disquieted, uneasy, impeded, embarrassed. 躔躔 k'ü chüh, to go limping along; an awkward uneasy gait. 躔躔 chüh chüh, to stamp on the ground: to strike the earth with the foot. 躔 躔 kwei chüh, the rut of a wheel.

躔

Ke'ou, The pelvis of a horse, the hollow part of a hoof.

躔

Keu, To touch the ground with the hand, to walk on all fours. 躔 躔 ke'ou keu, to move about, to act. 躔戰 keu chén, to fight earnestly.

躔

Keuen, To jump rapidly; quick, urgent.

躔

K'he, The name of a vessel.

躔

Kin, To sit down.

躔

Kwei, To lift up the foot.

躔

Peih, Unable to walk. 躔 躔 p'ho peih, lame of both feet. Read p'heih, upset, overturned; prostrate.

躔

Ping, As 躔躔 ping ping, the noise of stamping.

躔

Sá, As 躔躔 sá sá, walking along.

躔

Suy, Deep.

躔

Thá, To slip with the foot.

踽 *T'hang, As 踽 踽 h'ang*  
*t'hang, walking along.*

踽 *T'héen, Walking along.*

蹠 *Tò, Barefoot.*

蹠 *Tsáu, To walk quickly.*

蹠 *To become dry and fly away.*

蹠動 *tsáu t'hung, noise, disturbance.* 蹠蹠 *keau tsáu, wanton and oppressive.*

蹠 *Ts'ih, To injure any one, to trample under foot.*

蹠 *Tsoó, To walk awry; a horse with a greasy hoof.*

蹠 *Tùn, As 零 躉 ling tùn, an overplus.*

蹠 *Wei, A deficiency of urine. Weary.*

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

躊 *Ch'how, As 躊 躊 ch'how*  
*chou, embarrassed, irresolute*

躊 *Ch'ò, To walk, to walk quick*

躊 *K'hing, To walk on one foot; to hop.*

蹠 *Néen, To tread on.*

蹠 *P'een, A man walking awry.*

蹠 *P'ho, A lame foot, all awry.*

蹠 *Ping, As 蹠 蹠 ping ping, the noise of stamping.*

蹠 *P'ih, Web-footed.*

蹠 *Tà, A superfluous toe.*

蹠 *Tse, To ascend, to mount, to scale a rugged path.* 蹠

于九陵 *tsayü k'au ling, to ascend the 9 hills.*

蹠 *Tseih, To tread on.*

蹠 *Tsow, To fall down drunk.*

蹠 *Wan, The foot firmly fixed.*

蹠 *Woo, To tread.*

躍 *Yò, To jump, to leap.* 蹠

躍 *yung yò, to jump about; the first refers to small, and the second to larger leaps; or the former means jumping from one place to another, and the latter to jumping up and down in the same place.* 蹠 *t'heau yò, to leap.*

魚躍于淵 *yü yò yü yuen, the fishes sporting in the deep.* 蹠

躍 *kau yò, to jump over a place.*

蹠 *Read ts'ih, to jump quickly.*

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

蹠 *Ché, To stumble.*

蹠 *Ché, To meet with some impediment in walking.*

蹠 *Ch'hen, To tread on, to walk upon; to follow; to go*

*in order.* 日運為蹠 *jih yün wei ch'hen; the sun revolves in the*

*order of his course; to follow a track.*

迹蹠 *ts'ieh ch'hen, a track, a path, an orbit.* 英雄之蹠

*ying héung che ch'hen; the course of a hero*

蹠 *Ch'h'ih, As 蹠 蹠 ch'h'ih*  
*ch'ih, unable to advance, impeded, embarrassed.* 蹠 蹠

帝宮 *ch'h'ih ch'ih té kung, entangled and bewildered in the Emperor's*

*palace.*

**蹢** Ch'hoo, As 脚蹢 che ch'hoo, impeded, obstructed, unable to proceed, embarrassed.  
**搔首踟蹰** tsau shòu che ch'how, to scratch the head and be puzzled what to do.

**躑** Jaou, As 躑躅 jaou jang, to move the feet.

**躑** Kwang, As 路躑 loó kwang, distant, a far journey

**躑** Lae, As 跛躑 pe lae, to walk as if lame.

**躑** Lëe, to tread, to stumble.

**躑** 躑席 lëe seih, to get on a mat sideways, and not in front; to walk without order. 躑等 lëe täng, to leap over the forms, to jump from one class to another, without going through the regular series; to take hold of.

**躑** Lëih, to move. 一 躑 yih lëih, one step. Also a man's name. Read lö, as 連 躑 lëen lö, to exceed, to surpass. 英才卓 躑 ying tsae chö lö, talents of an extraordinary kind. Read yö, rapid.

**躑** Paou, Walking about.

**躑** Thäng, to miss sleep, or to err by sleeping too much; to go to extremes.

**躑** Tso, to tread on.

**躑** Twa, the part trodden on; a foot path.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**躑** Kwei, As 躑洩 kwei e, bitter dates. Also prostrate; to leap.

**躑** Lae, Lame. 躑覯 lae pae, to walk awry.

**躑** Lëih, that which the feet tread on, or pass over.

**躑** Lin, the rut of a wheel; to thrive over any one.

**躑** Loc, to hand down, from a superior to an inferior.

**躑** Lung, As 躑躑 lung tung, a little child attempting to walk.

**躑** Lung, As 躑躑 lung tsung, walking along.

**躑** Sëen, Same as 躑 sëen, going round, swinging about.

**躑** Wei, to defend. 躑言 wei yën, erroneous expressions: false, incredible statements.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**躑** Chen, Walking along.

**躑** Ch'hen, to stand on tiptoe and look.

**躑** Jang, Alarmed, terrified. 躑 躑 kwang jang, to walk with a hurried step.

**躑** Këen, Lame. Same as 躑

**躑** Lan, to pass over, to overstep

**躑** Sā, As 躑 躑 pëe sā, to go round and round; to perambulate.

**躑** Sëe, As 躑 躑 tëe sëe, walking along, to advance step by step; to be desirous of getting forward.

**躑** Sëen, to swing backwards and forwards; to walk in a dangerous place. 躑 躑 ping sëen, sick, and unable to walk.



躔  
踰

Tsan, Walking along  
Yō, To ascend, to mount;  
to jump, to leap; to tread;  
to pluck up; to walk.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

蹶  
蹶  
蹶  
蹶

Keuē, To stumble. Same  
as 蹶

Keuen, To walk with the  
back bent.

K'heu, Walking along.

Nēē, To tread on; to mount;  
to take up one's clothes in  
ascending steps; to walk; hasty,  
urgent. 蹶登 nēē tāng, to ascend.

蹶  
蹶  
蹶  
蹶

Pēen, Crooked toes.

Shwang, As 蹶 蹶 kēang  
shwang, to stand up.

T'hā, To kick. 蹶 鞠  
t'hā keūh, to kick a ball.

Tsāy, To tread on. 蹶  
蹶 t'haou tsāy, to tram-  
ple under foot.

NINETEEN STROKES.

蹶  
蹶  
蹶  
蹶

Leuen, As 蹶 蹶 leuen  
keu, sore feet.

Lo, As 蹶 蹶 lo tso, to  
miss one's footing; to be  
embarrassed, not knowing what to do

Mē, Walking along.

Sē, Shoes worn by posture-  
makers; dancing shoes made  
of straw. 蹶 蹶 t'hō sē, to throw  
away an old shoe. 蹶 蹶 chen sē,  
small shoes not pulled up at the  
heels; slippers.

蹶

Tswan, As 蹶 蹶 tswan  
wan, to gather the legs un-

der one. R-ad tao, to tread on.

TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

蹶 K'hō, To step in a res-  
pectful manner. 蹶 蹶  
k'hō t'heau, to leap. 蹶 步  
k'hō poō, to walk with a rapid step.  
蹶 K'hwei, As 蹶 蹶 k'hwei  
ne, the motion made by a  
snake or dragon.

蹶 Ch'hūh, Same as 蹶 chūh,  
disquieted; to walk carefully  
蹶 蹶 T'uih, To urge, to press up-  
on, to come near.  
蹶 T'hēē, The noise of running.

THE 158TH RADICAL.

身 Shin.

身 Shin, The human body,  
one's own person, one's-self,  
I, myself; any kind of body: that  
which may be bent and stretched  
out, hence to stretch. 近 取 諸  
身 kīn tsāi choo shin, the near  
affects one's own person. 身 體  
shin t'hē, the body. 有 身 yāw  
shin, to be pregnant. 告 身 kōu  
shin, to announce one's person, by  
means of a check or tally. 身 毒  
國 shin tūh kwō, the name of a  
country. 樹 身 shoō shin, the  
trunk of a tree. 船 身 ch'huen  
shin, the hull of a ship. 親 身  
ts'hin shin, one's own self. 修 身  
sew chin, to cultivate personal  
virtue.

躬 Kung, The body; one's own  
person. 我 躬 gūō kung,  
I, myself. 躬 圭 kung kwei, a

seal, or badge of office, like the human body. A surname.

身 Lāng, The body.

躬 Wae, The name of a place

躬 To cause, to order.

躬 Pe, As 躬 躬 kwa pe, the body pliant and lissome; a person fond of bowing and cringing.

躬 Che, As 躬 體 che t'he, the body and its members

躬 Pō, To walk quickly.

躬 Choo, A member of the body

躬 Choo, The body straight.

躬 Chin, Running away.

躬 Tsin, The body correct, and regular.

躬 Foo, As 躬 躬 foo joo, to put on clothes.

躬 Chung, Straight, upright.

#### SIX STROKES.

躬 Kwa, As 躬 躬 kwa pe, a pliant, cringing person.

躬 T'heaou, A tall person.

躬 T'hung, As 躬 躬 lung t'hung, a deformed person.

躬 Tò, The body.

躬 Yay, A father.

#### SEVEN STROKES.

躬 Kung, The body.

躬 Lang, As 躬 躬 lang k'hang, a tall person.

躬 Thing, A tall straight person.

躬 Tò, The name of a place.

#### EIGHT STROKES.

躬 Ke, A single person; single, solitary, alone.

躬 Keūh, As 躬 躬 keūh keung, the body bent.

躬 K'heung, To employ in some service; a bended body

躬 Lò, Naked, unclothed.

躬 Tang, To lie down to sleep. A vulgar character, not found in the Imperial Dictionary.

躬 聞 Sound not known. To enter privately; found on officer's cards.

#### NINE STROKES.

躬 Chung, Pregnant; literally, a double body.

躬 Hēa, Bent, hunch backed.

躬 Hwang, The sound of bells and music.

躬 Shoo, As 躬 躬 foo shoo, to put on clothes.

躬 Yen, To throw the body forward; to bend the body.

躬 軀 yēn t'he, an angry belly, or wrathful feeling. Read yēn, hunch backed.

#### TEN STROKES.

躬 Hae, As 躬 躬 lang hae, a tall person.

躬 T'hang, or Tsin, Weak.

#### ELEVEN STROKES.

躬 K'hang, As 躬 躬 lang k'hang, tall.

**軀** K'heu, The body. 如影  
追軀 joō ying tuy k'heu,  
as the shadow follows the body.

**軀** Kwō, As 軀 軀 kwō leih,  
naked.

**軀** Low, As 軀 軀 yen low,  
hunch backed.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**軀** Laou, As 軀 軀 laou  
t'au, tall.

**軀** To, Broad and thick; the  
flesh hanging down.

**軀** Wae, A man's name.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**軀** Chen, naked; the body mov-  
ing about.

**軀** Tè, The body.

**軀** T'han, Good, pleasant,  
playful.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**軀** Lan, As 軀 軀 lan tsan,  
a tall person.

**軀** Ming, Dirt, filth

**軀** Taou, As 軀 軀 laou  
taou, tall.

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**軀** Leih, As 軀 軀 kwō leih,  
naked.

**軀** Lung, As 軀 軀 lung  
tung, a distorted body.

**軀** Tsan, As 軀 軀 lan tsan,  
tall.

**軀** Yüh, In good health, when  
the breath and spirits of the  
human body are neither confused  
nor scattered; a blessing of great  
value.

## THE 159TH RADICAL.

## 車 Keu.

**車** Keu, or Chay, A carriage;  
a conveyance. 黃帝  
車 hwang té tsò keu,

the Yellow Emperor invented car-  
riages. 車服 keu fūh, carriages  
and dress. 牛車 nēw keu, a  
buffalo cart. 馬車 mà keu, a  
carriage drawn by horses. 田車  
tēen keu, a waggon for agricultu-  
ral purposes. 兵車 ping keu, a  
war chariot. 乘車 shing keu, a  
baggage waggon. 自然之  
車 tszé jēn che keu, a self-moving  
vehicle. 巾車 kin keu, the name  
of an office, the master of the cha-  
riots. 公車 kung keu, a public  
order, summoning officers. 揭車  
yē keu, a fragrant herb. 覆車  
fūh keu, a kind of net, for catch-  
ing birds. 牙車 yay keu, the  
jaw bone. 輔車相依 foō  
keu sēang e, the upper and lower  
jaws depend on each other. A  
surname.

**軋** Yē, A carriage wheel turn-  
ing round; the noise made  
by a heavy vehicle in going along;  
the punishment of the wheel, which  
consists in rolling a wheel over the  
joints of the bones. 磨軋 mo yē,  
to overturn one another's efforts.  
軋芳 yē hwūh, close, of a fine  
texture. 軋忽 yē hwūh, long and  
distant. 軋軋 yang' yē, bound-  
less.

## TWO STROKES.

軛

Fau, The front of a carriage, on which a person leans to steady himself.

軍

Keun, A multitude, a host, an army consisting of five divisions, or 12,500 men. According to the regulation of the Chow dynasty an Emperor had six such armies; a prince three, and smaller states, two or even one. 軍禮 keun lè, military compliments, i. e. force. The place where an army halts; an enclosure, a prison. A war chariot. A surname. 軍法 keun fà, military laws. 軍務 keun wó, military affairs. 行軍 hing keun, to march an army. 三軍 san keun, the army.

軌

Kew, The rut of a wheel, the trace of wheels in a city gate; the axle of a wheel. A law, a rule. 度軌 too keu, a measure, a standard. 不軌 pūh kew, not to comply with rules; irregular. 星辰軌道 sing shin kew taóu, the orbit or path described by a star or planet. Used for 兇 kew, traitors, banditti. And for 籃

輶

Kew, A long cross bar at the back of a carriage.

勑

Lefh, An instrument for brushing the threads of cloth; variegated.

軛

Ting, Something to stop a carriage

## THREE STROKES.

軌

Fau, The front bar of a carriage. Same as 軛 far.

軒

Héen, The arched covering, or hood of a carriage; in common waggons the covering was straight, but all above the rank of great officer were allowed to have upright sides to their carriages with an arched roof. 騎軒 chow héen, the hood of a carriage. 魚軒 yá héen, the carriage of a great officer on which fishes were painted. 犀軒 xī héen, the carriage of a noble or lady, covered with rhinoceros hide. 輕軒 chūh héen, carriages the hoods of which slope towards the front or back respectively. The former has a low and the latter a high front. 周軒 chow héen, the edge of the eaves round about a house. 殿軒 téen héen, the front eaves of a house or palace, a little turned up without any beam to support them. 臨軒 lin héen, an Emperor coming to a balcony. 軒縣 héen héen, a stand for musical instruments. 軒檻 héen lan, the trellis work of a window. 書軒 shoo héen, a school, or place for learning. 軒笑 héen seaóu, to laugh. 軒軒 héen héen, to gambol; self-satisfied. Used for 憲 héen, to sit with the feet turned up. 黎軒 le héen, the name of a country. A surname. Read héen, to cut up meat into large slices. Read kéen, a man's name. Read héen, the front part of a carriage. Read han, a man's name.

軛

Jin, To stop a carriage; any thing that stops a wheel from

going round; any kind of hinderance or obstruction. 以頭軛 輿輪 è t'hôw jin yú lún, he stopped the carriage wheel with his head. It also means to remove the stopper from a wheel, and let the carriage proceed. 發軛 fā jin, to set about anything, to commence operations. Used for 甸 jin, a fathom.

**軛** Kéang, Same as 鉸 kéang, an iron ring forming the nave of the wheel of a carriage.

**軌** Sēen, As 轉軌 chuèn sēen, the rut of a wheel. Read chìn, a carriage.

**軛** Shun, To finish and adorn a carriage: one says, a hearse. **軛** Té, The iron at the end of an axle tree; the linchpin; the wheel of a carriage. Read tá, the name of a place.

**軛** Wéi, The end of an axle tree.

**軛** Yué, The cross piece of wood in front of a carriage, to which the horses are attached.

**小車無軛** seáu keu woó yué, a small carriage without a cross bar.

FOUR STROKES.

**輓** Fan, The ears, or handles of a carriage turning outwards; the hood of a carriage. Same as 輓 fan.

**軛** Foo, The rumbling of a carriage; the ring in which an axle tree turns.

**軛** Gih, A yoke, for fixing on the neck of a horse or ox in order to draw a carriage. 加之 以軛 kēa che è gih, to put a yoke on one. **大車無軛** tá keu woó gih, a large carriage without a yoke.

**輓** Heuen, The hood or arched covering of a carriage.

**軛** Hung, The centre of the cross bar in front of a carriage on which the rider leans.

**軛** Ke, the two ends of an axle tree.

**輓** Kēō, A carriage.

**軛** K'háng, As 軛輓 k'háng nēang, the ornaments of a hearse. Read k'háng, the rut of a wheel. Read k'háng, a carriage or cart.

**軛** K'he, along nave to a wheel sticking out at each side.

**約軛錯衡** yō k'he ts'hó hāng, to bind leather round the nave of a wheel and paint it.

**軛** K'hin, The name of a place in Kéang nán. Read k'bēen, as 軛中 k'bēen chung, the name of a place.

**輓** K'hwang, A square cart; a wheel barrow used by menials for conveying goods. Read kwáng, something to stop a carriage.

**軛** Maou, A duke's carriage. Used for 旄 maou.

**軛** Ná, The inner reins of a team of four horses driven abreast, which were generally tied

to the cross bar in front of the carriage.

**軛** New, The ring or fastening of a carriage.

**軛** Nin, A spinning wheel.

**軛** Pa, A war chariot.

**輶** Shoo, An upright pole stuck into a chariot.

**輶** Sin, The crooked part under a yoke.

**輶** T'hun A war chariot.

**輶** Yuě, the iron nave of a wheel.

**輶** Yung, A carriage moving a-long.

## FIVE STROKES.

**𨋖** Cha, To tear to pieces by means of chariots

**𨋖** Chè, A small perforation in the wheel of a carriage, out of which the axle projects like a finger; the end of the nave. **祭雨**

**𨋖** tse làng che, sacrificed to the two naves. The name of a district. The diverging peak of a hill, like a snake's head. Used for **只 ché**, a euphonic particle. The name of a medicine.

**軸** Ch'hüh, That part of the axle tree that enters the nave of a wheel. **杼軸** shoo ch'hüh, instruments used in weaving, the former holds the warp, (the shuttle,) and the latter receives the woof. **卷軸** keuen ch'hüh, a roller for a picture or map. **乾軸** kau ch'hüh, anything that turns

round like a wheel on its axis. **當**

**軸** tang ch'hüh, one who manages the government of a country. **病**

**軸** ping ch'hüh, sick, unable to walk. The name of a place.

**軛** Chin, A cross piece of wood at the back of a carriage;

to turn round, to move. **軛轉** 其道 chin chuen kè taóu, re-

volving in its orbit. **輶** yin chin, a multitude of carriages. **紆**

**軛** heu chin, twisted and bent; the mind cramped and distressed;

an undulating appearance of a country. **路紆軛** loó heu chin, a

winding road. **軛懷** chin hwâe, painful thoughts. **軛宿** chin süh,

corvus. **琴軛** k'hin chin, the place under a guitar where the

strings turn. The name of a country, and a surname.

**𨋖** Choó, To stop a carriage.

**車𨋖** keu choó, a carriage stopping.

**傘** Fan, The hood of a carriage, for keeping off wind and

rain. Same as **簾** fan. Read p'hun, the mat over a carriage.

**𨋖** Hoo, A surname.

**𨋖** Jang, To push a cart back, and shoot out its contents.

One says, a light cart. Read fú, to push. **𨋖車** fú keu, to push along

a carriage. Read jung, to shove, to thrust. **以刃𨋖其肘** è

jin fú kè chow, with a sword made a thrust at his wrist. **倚者易𨋖** è

chày é fú, persons leaning on one

side may be easily pushed down.

**輈** K'heu, The bent place under a yoke. The two sides of a yoke that press upon the horse's neck. Read kow, as **車輈** kau kow, the central piece of wood in a carriage. **輈輅** kow lō, the carriages used under the Hēa dynasty. Read kōw, as **輈轆** kōw k'f, to pull a carriage. **輈牛** kōw nēu, a small ox.

**輈** K'ho, Carriages the axles of which are connected together. **輈輈** kan k'ho, carriages dragging heavily; hence to make no progress, to be hindered, to be embarrassed, to be disappointed.

**輈** K'hoo, A carriage. **依輈** e k'hoo, the name of a hill A surname.

**輈** K'hung, The centre of the cross bar in front of a carriage, for the rider to lean on.

**輈** K'hwang, A carriage impeded.

**輈** Koo, A large bone; a flat bone like the shoulder blade.

**輈** Kung, The rim round the circumference of a wheel, the rut of a wheel.

**輈** K'wang, As **黃輈** hwang kwang, the name of an insect

**輈** Lew, A hearse. The ornaments of a funeral coach.

**輈** Ling, Cross pieces of wood on which the mat of a carriage is placed; the railing round a carriage; the end of the axle-tree. **輈車** ling keu, a hunting chariot, with

small crooked bells suspended in front of it. Also double handles to a carriage. **輈輈** tēn ling, the name of a place. **輈輈** ling ling, a sort of wild ox, marked like a tiger. Used for **輈** ling, the cross bar in front of a carriage.

**輈** Min, A carriage covered over; a covering wound round the circumference of a wheel, to prevent its slipping.

**輈** Ne, The cross bar in front of a carriage, on which to lean.

**輈** Nēn, To run over anything with a carriage; the rut made by a wheel.

**輈** Pā, A sacrifice offered when about to go abroad. **取羖以輈** tseu te è pā, to take a sheep and sacrifice to the god of the road; to travel over the hills.

**輈** Paou, Perverse. A cross bar at the back of a cart.

**輈** Paou, A catapult, a machine for throwing large stones.

**輈** P'hā, The sound of a carriage breaking.

**輈** Ping, The rumbling of a carriage. The noise of bells and drums; the sound of thunder.

**輈** Te, the back part of a large carriage. Read che, a carriage with two projections behind.

**輈** Tēn, As **輈輈** tēn tēn, the noise of a multitude of carriages.

**輈** T'hae, As **輈輈** bac t'hae, a carriage uneven.

**軛** Tho, A carriage driven furiously along.

**軛** Yang, As 軛軛 yang yě, a noise. Distant and obscure. Read fūh, name of a district.

**輶** Yang, The front board in a sedan, to lean the arms on.

**輶** Yaou, As 輶輶 yaou yě, rare, singular; the noise of a chariot. Read yaóu, a carriage with springs.

**輶** Yaou, A small carriage.

A carriage from which a distant view may be obtained. **輶車** yaou keu, a one-horse chaise.

**軼** Yih, A carriage going out together; some before and some behind. To pass over, to rush along. **侵軼** tsin yih, to rush upon one, to attack. **屈軼** keūh yih, the name of a plant. Used for **遑** yih, at ease, leisurely. **散軼** sán yih, scattered about. Used for **溢** yih, to overflow. Read tēg, used for **迭** t'heé, alteration, change.

**輶** Yin, A sort of carriage.

SIX STROKES.

**輶** Ché, Low; the front part of a carriage heavy. In opposition to **軒** hién, betokens the front of a carriage high.

**輶** Ching, As 輶車 yaou keu, a small carriage, on which men mount from behind.

**輶** Chow, A round piece of wood in front of a carriage, for the horses to draw by. **梁輶** tsang chow, a pole in front of

a carriage, rising up until it comes to the top, when it turns downwards, like the rafters of a house.

**輶** chow chang, strong, as if stiffened by rafters; to strengthen.

**輶** E, Horses and chariots for accompanying the dead.

**輶** Hêng, To strike.

**輶** Hung, The sound of a multitude of chariots.

**輶** Hwan, The strap in front of a carriage on which to lean. The ornament of such a strap.

**輶** Kěō, A crooked piece of brass on the top part of the side of a carriage. **車輶** keu kěō,

handles of a carriage, rising up on the top of a carriage like two horns. Also the box or boot of a carriage. Used for **角** kěō, to push with the horns, and contend together. Read keaóu, as **比較** pè

keaóu, to compare. Generally speaking. **較然** keaóu jén, very bright.

**輶** Keuén, A carriage shaking; the motion of a carriage.

**輶** K'hae, As 輶輶 k'hae t'hae, uneven. **輶沐** k'hae mūh, the name of a country.

**輶** K'he, An obstruction, a hinderance. To arrive at.

**輶** K'hung, As 輶軸 k'hung ch'hūh, something on which to support a coffin. A long frame-work with cross rollers fitting into metal sockets for moving the coffin.

**輶**



**輅** Loó, A great carriage. **王輅** yüh loó, the imperial carriage. Also the fastening for the posts of a carriage hood; or a trace reaching from the yoke to the front part of a carriage, by means of which the vehicle is drawn. Also great, large. **輅馬** loó mà, a sleeping carriage. **頤輅** he loó, the name of an insect. Read lö, as wän lö, a cross piece of wood for pushing along a carriage, having two men before and three behind. Read yay, to meet. Used for **路**

**轆** Ping, As **轆轤** ping ping, the rumbling of a carriage. **輓** Shä, As **輓輓** chin shä, to turn round crookedly. **輶** Shih, The front part of a carriage, on which a person leans, to pay his compliments, by a slight nod of the head. Used for **式**

**輶** T'heau, To be pleased, delighted. **載** Tsaé, To carry, in a vehicle; to load, to contain, to hold. **大車以載** tá keü è tsaé, a large carriage is for conveying goods. Also to bear, to sustain. **載物** tsaé wüh, to bear things. Also business, affairs. **熙帝之載** he té che tsaé, to set about the emperor's business. Also to begin. **春日載陽** ch'hun jüh tsaé yáng, the vernal sun began to shine resplendently. **自萬載** tszé kó tsaé, he commenced his operations at Kó. Also then; to complete. **載歌** tsaé kó, to complete a

song. To practice; **載** **路** kené shing, tsaé loó, his voice filled the road. **記載** ké tsaé, to record. **載書** tsaé shoo, recorded in a book. To ornament. **載以銀錫** tsaé è yin seih, ornamented with silver and tin. **載** **師** tsaé sze, the name of an office. **舟車所載** chow keü sò tsaé, transported by boats and carriages. Read tsaé, a year. **在位七十載** tsaé wéi ts'heih shih tsaé, on the throne 70 years. Read tsaé, to put on the head, as a cap.

**輜** Tseuen, A close carriage with low wheels; wheels without spokes. **輜才** tsueuen tsaé, inferior talents. Used for **輜**

**輜** Tze, To ornament a carriage with lacker, to varnish a carriage. **輜** Urb, A funeral carriage, a hearse.

**輜** Ché, The two sides of a carriage **輜輶** chuen ché, to be entirely devoted to anything. Also suddenly, immediately. A disease of the feet, which prevents a person from putting one foot before the other. A surname. **輶** Che, The utensils necessary for a carriage. **輶** Chwang, To make, or repair carriages. **輶** E, The bent piece of wood by which a wargon is drawn; the yoke. Same as **輶**.

**輶** J j j

SEVEN STROKES.

**輶** Ché, The two sides of a carriage **輶輶** chuen ché, to be entirely devoted to anything. Also suddenly, immediately. A disease of the feet, which prevents a person from putting one foot before the other. A surname. **輶** Che, The utensils necessary for a carriage. **輶** Chwang, To make, or repair carriages. **輶** E, The bent piece of wood by which a wargon is drawn; the yoke. Same as **輶**.

**輶** J j j

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**輔** Foó, The cheek or jaw bones of a man. **輔車** foó keu, the jaw bones. **車輔** keu foó, the poles of a cart, attached to it on each side, and which may be taken off occasionally. **毗輔** pè foó, to assist. **輔相** foó sèang, to aid. **輔德** foó t'ih, to aid one's virtue. **輔令** foó líng, to signify to any one that he is summoned by some given sign. **四輔** szé foó, the name of an office, and of a constellation. Also a common individual put into an official station. **三輔** san foó, the name of a district. **輔氏** foó shé, the name of a place. **龍輔** lúng foó, a species of gem. A surname.

**輓** Hwán, Round, like a wheel. Read wán, to cut off the corners of a signet, or sceptre.

**輶** K'heun, The axle trees of carriages joined together: a cross bar in front of a carriage.

**輕** K'hing, Light, a light carriage. **輕重** k'hing chúngh, light and heavy. Read k'hing, quick, hasty. **輕之** k'hing che, to treat lightly, to disesteem. **輕薄** k'hing p'ho, disrespectful. **看輕** k'hán k'hing, to view lightly. **輕忽** k'hing hwùh, to despise.

**輶** Lang, A military chariot.

**輓** Maou, To draw, to pull a carriage; the centre of a yoke, or collar.

**輶** Seu, The bells round a car-

**輶** Shaou, A military chariot adorned with stag's skins.

**輶** Sin, A carriage.

**輶** T'héen, The rumbling of a carriage.

**輶** T'héen, As **輶輶** t'héen t'héen, to move about gladly. To express joy and satisfaction.

**輶** Wán, To draw a carriage. **或輶或推** hwó wán hwó ch'ui, some pulled and others pushed.

**輶天下** wán t'héen héa, to draw over the empire. **輶歌** wán ko, the song of the men who draw a hearse, used to encourage one another.

**輶** Yüh, A carriage cushion.

. EIGHT STROKES.

**輶** Chan, A carriage for sleeping in. **輶各** chan kó, a night carriage. Also a war chariot. Used for **輶** chan, a hearse.

**輶** Chaou, The hood of a carriage.

**輶** Chow, Heavy, a heavy load; also low; a carriage heavy in front.

**輶** Chuě, A small defect in a carriage repaired: also to desist, to stop, to rest.

**輶** E. A yoke. **大車無輶** tá keu woó e, a large carriage without a yoke to draw with

**輶** E. The sides of a chariot. Read ke, the sides of a war chariot, along which the weapons are placed.

**璫** Fūh, A leathern trunk in front of a carriage; the boot of a carriage, for holding bows.

**輓** Gō, Implements used in a carriage.

**輓** Ho, The grease horn of a carriage, for keeping grease for the wheels. Read hwa, to turn round. 以杖闔輓而輓 輪 è cháng kwan küh ūh ho lūn, he put his stick through the nave, and turned the wheel round.

**輝** Hwuy, Bright, the light of fire; splendour.

**輓** Kang, as 輓 輓 kang ling, the rumbling of a carriage.

**輓** Keuen, To draw a carriage.

**輓** Keūh, The fastening of a carriage with a straight pole;

a wheel-barrow for carrying earth in

**輓** K'han, As 輓 輓 k'han lan, a carriage going in an irregular manner. Disappointed, embarrassed.

**輓** K'hang, A carriage whip.

**輓** Kwān, The naves of wheels even and regular. 望 輓 欲 其 輓 wáng küh yō ké

kwān, he looked at the naves to see if they were exact and even. 輓 輓 輓 輓 kwān chuēn che sō, when even they turn more speedily.

**輓** Kwan, The iron ring at the end of the nave.

**輓** Lèang, A pair of wheels; a numeral for carriages. 車

一 輓 keu yīn lèang, one carriage. 百 輓 御 之 pih lèang

yù che, a hundred carriages accompanied them.

**輓** Lèang, A carriage for sleeping in. 輓 輓 wān lèang, carriages formerly used for sleeping in, but now employed as funeral carriages, the former closed, and the latter opened at the sides.

**輓** Lèan, Men on foot drawing a carriage; a carriage drawn by men, applied to the emperor's carriage. Also, to transport, to convey. 以 車 輓 母 è keu lèan mò, conveyed his mother in a carriage. 輓 下 lèan hèa, the court. 京 輓 king lèan, the capital. 輓 道 lèan taou, a way through the palace. 輓 郎 lèan lāng, the name of an office. A surname

**輓** Ling, As 輓 輓 ling lèh, the rut of a wheel. To follow the former traces: an attendant.

**輓** ling hung, the rumbling of carriages; a carriage shaking violently. Read lāng, the axle tree.

**輓** Lüh, An axle tree. 輓 輓 fan lüh, the box of a carriage

**輓** Lūn, The wheel of a carriage. A wheel with spokes is called 輓 lun, and one without spokes, 輓 tseuēn. Used for 輓

輓 lun, arranged in order, classified.

察 車 自 輓 始 ts'ha keu tszé lūn chè, on examining a carriage begin with the wheels. 輓

人 lūn jīn, the master of the chariots. 廣 輓 kwàng lūn, the appearance of a country stretching

east and west, north and south.

The length and breadth of the land  
 輪囷 lūn kwān, tall and tapering, like a spire. Also distorted and perverse. 輪轉 lūn chuēn, to turn round and round. 輪氏 lūn shé, the name of a place. 輪迴 lūn hwūy, the metempsychosis.

𨋖 Pae, The box of a carriage.

輩 Pei, A hundred war chariots; to arrange chariots in order; a sort, a series, a class. 使者十輩 shè chày shíh pei, ten messengers. 令孝子悌弟爲一輩 líng heáu tszé té té wéi yíh pei, he ordered the filial sons and affectionate brothers to be arranged under one class. Also to compare. 以輩前世 è pei tséén shé, to compare with former ages. 無輩 woó pei, no comparison, incomparable. To walk. 前輩後輩 tséén pei hóu pei, those who went before, and those who followed. The sign of the plural 善輩 shén pei, the good. 我輩 gnò pei, we.

輜 P'háng, A war chariot; a tower on a city wall. 輜 tung p'háng, to rush against the tower with a battering ram.

輳 P'he, As 輳輳 p'he e, something attached to a wheel to prevent it from receding.

軒 Ping, A light carriage. 軒車 ping keu, a carriage shut up on all sides, for the conveyance of women. 軒輶 ping hung, the noise of carriages and horses.

輦 Shing, The numeral of carriages. Same as 乘 shing. Read shing, a second carriage.

輞 T'há, The ring round the nave of a wheel.

輞 T'hang, An iron axle.

輜 T'huy, Many carriages together.

輜 Ts'héén, The covering of a hearse; that of a prince was made of felt, a great officer's of cloth, and a scholar's of leather or matting. The ornament of a hearse, while the body lies in state.

輶 Tsing, The rumbling of carriages.

輜 Tse, A waggon for conveying treasure. 輜重 tsze chúng, baggage waggons. Large waggons in which persons may sleep; or perform other business. Waggons for clothes & other stores. Read tse, the end of the axle-tree which enters the nave of a wheel.

輞 Wang, A wrapping round the circumference of a wheel. The emperor's hunting chariot had a double wrapping, to prevent its slipping 輞川 wang chuen, the name of a place.

輶 Yuen, a large waggon pressed down behind. Read wán, as 輶 輶 fun wán, a kind of chariot.

NINE STROKES.

輜 Ch'hun, A hearse. 龍輜 lung ch'hun, a hearse adorned with dragons. A sort of bog shoes,

like snow shoes, broad and flat like a sieve.

**輦** Choo, A carriage.

**輞** Chuen, A wheel without spokes Same as 輗 tseuen. Read shun, a hearse.

**輗** Füh, The fastening underneath a carriage; the binding by which the axle is fastened to the carriage. 輗脫輗 yu t'hö füh, a carriage deprived of the proper fastening.

**輗** Füh, The spokes of a wheel. 輗輪輗三十 lün füh san shih, the spokes of the wheel were thirty, to correspond with the motion of the sun and moon.

**輗** Han, The noise of a carriage

**輗** Heae, To mount a chariot.

**輗** Hüh, A cross bar breast-high, with which to propel a carriage.

**輗** Ho, Same as 輗 ho, the grease horn of a carriage.

**輗** Hung, As 輗輗 hung hung, the rumbling of a carriage. 輗輗 ling hung, a great noise of wheels.

**輗** Hwän, A yoke; to return; carriages avoiding each other

**輗** Jow, A soft wrapping round the circumference of a wheel.

Also pliant; to knead with the feet.

**輗** Juèn, Soft, lissome, pliant.

**輗** 安車輗輪 gan ken juen lün, an easy carriage, with muffled wheels i. e. with rushes

bound round the wheels to make them go easily. 輗輗 juèn jö, weak, feeble.

**輗** Kang, A strong carriage.

**輗** Käng, A vulgar character denoting a rumbling sound.

**輗** Kö, As 輗輗 keaou kö, sharp-pointed like a spear.

Also galloping about, carriages & horses making a confused noise.

Read yé, the rumbling of a carriage.

Read ö, as 輗輗 ö hää, turning round and shaking as some animals do their eyes and tongues.

**輗** Min, The bottom of a carriage provided with leather.

**輗** Müh, The hant piece of wood for attaching a horse to a carriage.

**輗** Pëén, A small carriage. 輗輗 chung pëén, the name of a country, to the east of the Desert of Tartary.

**輗** Seu, The lower part of a carriage.

**輗** Shoo, As 輗輗 wei shoo, to present, to depute, to send a present or tribute. 輗輗 shoo shüh, to transmit corn. 輗輗 shoo tsin, to exhaust, to carry

to the utmost. Also to go to decay, to fall to ruin. 輗輗 keun shoo, the name of an officer, whose business it was to appraise articles brought as tribute. 輗輗 keaon shoo, the part of a garment which falls down behind; it consisted of a piece of cloth, cut so as to have

one end narrow, and the other broad, like a swallow's tail, which was attached so as to fall down on each side, and be seen from behind. 輸贏 shoo ying, to lose or win. Read shoó, a present, anything presented. The orifice through which the blood flows; one of the ventricles of the heart.

**輓** T'ho, As 輓輅 t'ho loó, a large carriage; to revolve.

**輯** Tseih, Connected, united; all the materials necessary for building a carriage collected together. 和輯 hó tseih, harmonious. 輯寧 tseih ming, peaceful, tranquil. 辭輯 tszê tseih, expressions in flowing harmony. 輯柔爾顏 tseih jêw ùrh yèn, let your countenance be soft and agreeable. 輯歛 tseih lién, to gather. 輯屨 tseih lòu, to pull up one's shoes at heel. 輯萬國 tseih wán kwó, to assemble all nations. Used for 揖 tseih, an oar; to collect. Also for 揖

**輓** Tsew, the spokes of a wheel.

**輳** Tsow, As 輳輳 fúh tsow, the spokes together with the nave of a wheel; collected together, assembled from all quarters, concentrated as the spokes are fixed round the nave.

**輳** Tsung, A local term for a wheel. Used for 輳 tsung, the spokes of a wheel surrounding the nave.

**輗** Yang, As 輗輳 yang suy, a carriage.

**輗** Yew, As 輗車 yew keu, a light carriage. Also light; worthless. 德輗如毛 th'yew joó maóu, virtue as light as a feather.

## TEN STROKES.

**輗** Chae, Connected carriages, a string of carriages joined on to one another. To draw a carriage up to the door of the palace in order to wait for the emperor. Also to send a carriage.

**輗** Chên, To revolve. 輗轉 chên chuén, to turn round and round; the former means to turn half round, and the latter quite round. Read lién, to roll along. Read chên, a water mill for grinding corn.

**輗** Hě, The rumbling of a carriage; one says, the key of a Chinese lock. The end of an axle tree, that enters the nave. 中車

脂輗 kin keu che hě, the master of the chariots attended to the greasing of the wheels. 輗星 hě sing, the name of a constellation on each side of Corvus; representing ministers aiding their sovereign on the right hand and left. 提輗 té hě, the name of an office under the Súng dynasty. Read kwei, the noise of a carriage, Read hě, as 輗輳 hě hě, revolving and moving round. Used for 鑄 kó, as 管輗 kwán kó, the iron ring lining the inside

of the nave. Also used for 牽  
k'heen, to pull.

**輻** Hūh, An axle on which any-  
thing turns.

**輓** Hwuy, To turn, to revolve.

**輓** Käng, As 車輓 ken  
käng, the hind bar of a car-  
riage.

**輓** Kefh, The place where an  
axle is fastened to the bo-  
dy of the carriage.

**輓** Keüh, The fastening of a  
straight pole to a carriage.

**輓** K'häng, A strong firm car-  
riage.

**輓** K'heung, An instrument  
for making the circumfer-  
ence of a wheel. Some say, a wheel  
barrow.

**輓** K'hö, A carriage, the noise  
of a carriage.

**輓** Kūh, The part where the  
spokes of a wheel con-  
centrate; and where the axle passes  
through the nave of a wheel; it is  
rendered hard in order to favour  
the revolving of the wheel 輓輓

ch'hang kūh, the long naves of  
wheels used in war chariots. 長

輓 ch'hang kūh, ditto. 笠

輓 leih kūh, screens held by foot-  
followers standing near the nave,  
to prevent the riders in war chariots  
from being seen. 推輓 ch'huy  
kūh, to introduce any one, to no-  
tice; to recommend.

**輓** Leih, A kind of chariot.

**輓** Pó, The rope passing un-  
derneath a carriage.

**輓** Sang, The circumference of  
a wheel; or the covering  
for the same.

**輓** Shen, A carriage screen.

**輓** Shing, The numeral for char-  
riots. Same as 乘 shing.

**輓** T'hang, As 輓輓 t'hang  
lang, a hunting carriage.

**輓** Tsin, The mat of a large  
carriage. Same as 蓆 tsin,  
to arrive at: to come.

**輓** Wán, As 輓輓 wán  
leang, a carriage formerly

used for sleeping in; but now en-  
ployed as a hearse. Read yun, as  
輓輓 yun wán, a carriage used  
among the Tartars.

**輓** Woo, The bones worked  
into the head of a chariot.

**輓** Yu, The bottom of a car-  
riage. 輓人 yu jín, the

maker of a carriage, a wheel-wright,  
also a menial office; a few boards  
placed upon the pole and axle tree,  
on which to carry goods, with  
sides and ends, constitutes a car-  
riage. 乘輓 shing yu, the equipage,

apparel, and other articles used by  
an emperor. 權輓 keuen yu, the

beginning, the commencement of  
anything. 堪輓 k'han yu, a ge-  
neral term for heaven and earth.

堪輓先生 k'han yu sēn  
säng, a geomancer. The substratum

of anything. 令名德之輓  
也 ling ming ch' ch' yé yay, a

good name is the foundation of virtue. Also to carry. 百人輿 p'ih jín yü p'heaou, a hundred men carrying melons. Also many, numerous. 聽輿人之誦 t'hing yü jín che sùng, he listened to the murmurings of the multitude. 扶輿 foo yü, an excellent spirit or disposition. 丘輿 k'hew yü, the name of a place, a surname. Read yü, a wheel barrow. 地圖 té yü toó, a map of the globe.

**輶** Yuén, Two crooked pieces of wood in front of a cart, that are hooked on to the cross bar. They pass from each side in front, where they are a little bent, until they reach the cross bar, on which they rest, and are hooked on by a fastening underneath. The cross bar is that to which the horses are attached. 輶門 yuén mún, the gate or opening that leads into a space included by the surrounding carriages, where kings used to hold their assemblies. Formerly when a king went abroad, the carriages were drawn up in a circle, with the front vehicles having their poles opposite each other, hence the entrance into the inclosure was called 輶門 yuén mún, the gate of the carriage poles. Now applied to any place where magistrates or military officers fix their head quarters. 軒輶 h'een yuén, the private designation of the Yellow Emperor. Also the name of a constellation, containing 12 stars. A double surname.

Used for 爰 yuén. Read yuén, the name of a place. 輶輶 hwan yuén, the name of a district.

**輶** Yung, A carriage moving along. Same as 輶

ELEVEN STROKES.

**輶** Chaou, An elevated stage on a military carriage, from whence to inspect the enemy. 登輶以望晉軍 tāng chaou d'wáng tsín keun, he ascended the high chariot in order to survey the army of Tsín.

**轉** Chuén, To turn round, to revolve; to transport, as 轉粟 chuén shūh, to transport grain. 輶轉 chèn chuén, to turn round and round, or over and over; the first means to turn half and the latter quite round. 軫轉 chin chuén, to revolve in an orbit. Read chuén, to turn anything round, as a wheel, or windlass. The carpet of a carriage.

**輶** Keaou, As 輶輶 keaou k'ó, coming to a point, like a spear. Also long and distant. One says, confused, intricate.

**輶** K'hāng, A strong carriage; the rumbling of a cart.

**輶** K'hang, Paper carriages burnt for accompanying the dead, passing (as the Chinese suppose) through the smoke into the other world.

**輶** Lüh, As 輶輶 l'eh l'eh, the rut of a wheel, the mark made by a carriage passing along. Also a spinning-wheel.



**輶** Pung, The noise made by the rumbling of a carriage.  
**輶** Sew, As **輶** 輶 *sew lōh*, a funeral carriage.  
**輶** Tsung, A close cart for conveying criminals.  
**輶** Tsung, The rut of a wheel, the trace of a carriage.  
**輶** Wān, The covering of a baggage waggon; a defence round a war chariot to keep off the arrows.

TWELVE STROKES.

**輶** Chan, The circumference of a wheel, or the covering of the same. Read *tan*, as **輶** 輶 *tan kēō*, a kind of carriage.

**輶** Chan, A military chariot; a carriage for sleeping in.

**輶** Chē, The rut of a wheel.  
**輶** 車輶 *keu chē*, the trace of a carriage.

**輶** Ch'hung, A war chariot for breaking the enemy's ranks; rushing on from one side, and disturbing the order of battle.

**輶** Fan, As **輶** 蔽 *fan pe*, the covering or hood of a carriage; a frame work was constructed above the handles of the carriage, over which a mat was thrown to keep off the dust and mud: some made use of leather. Synonymous with **輶** 輶 *fan*. **輶** 輶 *pas fan*, the large box of a carriage.

**輶** Fun, As **輶** 輶 *fun yun*, a war chariot, employed in attacking cities. **輶** 輶 *fun wān*, a carriage in use among the Tar-

**輶** tars. The hood of a carriage.  
**輶** Keau, The end of an axle-tree.

**輶** Kēen, The iron ring inside the nave, to prevent that and the axle from rubbing together.

**輶** K'heou, A sedan chair, made of bamboo, for crossing mountains and travelling through passes. **竹輶** *ch'ch k'heou*, a bamboo chair. **坐輶** *tsōk'heou*, to ride in a sedan chair.

**輶** Kwang, The cross pieces of wood at the bottom of a carriage.

**輶** Laou, the spokes of a wheel; an arched covering of a carriage, like the rafters of a house. Used for **輶** laou, as **輶** 輶 *ch'ung laou*, a house with double eaves. Read *laou*, to twist, to turn.

**輶** 釜 *laou fōō*, to stir up the pot. Read *leauō*, as **輶** 陽 *leauō yāng*, the name of a city. Read *leauō*, to set a place on fire. **輶** 天下 *heun leauō t'heñ* *hēs*, to set the world in a blaze.

**輶** Lin, The sound of a carriage rumbling along: also full, abundant. **戶輶** *hoo lin*, the threshold of a door. Read *lin*, to turn, to revolve.

**輶** No, The end of an axle-tree.

**輶** P'ung, The sound of a carriage.

**輶** Pūh, The part of a carriage where it is fastened to the

axle-tree; it is described as in shape like a crouching rabbit.

**斬** Sze, A carriage, any kind of wheeled vehicle.

**輦** T'ang, The wings of a carriage.

**輦** T'sau, A carriage ornamented with paintings of flowers and duckweed.

**輦** Wei, Same as 喜 wei, the end of an axle-tree.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**輦** R, The cross bar of a carriage over which the reins are brought: a ring on the top of the yoke through which the reins are passed. A servant having prepared the vehicle, and waiting to set out.

**輦** Ewan, To tear a person to pieces by means of chariots driven different ways. **輦輦** hwan yuen, the name of a place.

**輦** Keih, A place where the axle-trees of carriages come in contact with each other, so as to require their travelling in succession. **輦互** keih hoó, a narrow pass. **輦挂** keih kwa, to draw a line between two gate posts, in order to see whether a carriage may pass. Used for **輦** he.

**輦** K'han, As **輦輦** k'han k'ho, uneven, rugged; impeded, embarrassed.

**輦** K'heu, The circumference of a wheel.

**輦** Kó, To gallop about. **輦** 輦 kó keaou, to rush across

**輦** Lan, As **輦輦** k'han lan, a carriage unable to advance; also a carriage on an uneven road.

**輦** Léen, The circumference of a wheel.

**輦** P'he, As **輦輦** p'he e, the covering of a carriage.

**輦** Pung, The basket attached to a carriage; a mat thrown over a carriage.

**輦** S'ih, The mats of a carriage joined together: also a plaited work of double leathern thongs

for covering over a carriage. **輦** 結

**輦** k'ee s'ih, anything that binds, an astringent.

**輦** Suy, As **輦輦** yang suy, a carriage, or its ornaments.

**輦** Tang, The bench or seat of a carriage.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

**輦** Han, The rumbling of a carriage. **輦車** han keu, a prisoner's cart, or a van for conveying wild beasts.

**輦** Hung, The noise of a multitude of carriages, the rumbling sound of many wheels.

**輦** K'hae, The sound of a carriage.

**輦** Seuén, A wheelwright; one who finishes the axle-trees of carriages.

**輦** Tuy, A cross bar in front of a carriage. Some say, an upright post in front of a carriage.

**輦** Yin, The sound of a carriage. **輦輦** yin yin, a carriage turning round.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

轆

Leih, The place over which a carriage passes; the rut of a wheel.

輻

Lô, The sound of a carriage turning round.

輻

Luy, As 輻 輻 luy lo, a kind of carriage. Also in-terminable; uninterrupted.

轡

Pé, Reins, a bridle. 驛馬以轡為主 han mà è pé wei chod, in guiding a horse the reins are all-important.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

輻

Leih, As 輻 輻 leih lüh, the rut of a wheel.

輻

Loo, As 輻 輻 lüh loo, a block; a pulley, a windlass.

輻

Lung, The end of an axle-tree: also the top of a yoke.

SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

輻

Léen, The name of a place in Cochín-China.

輻

San, The noise of a carriage.

輻

Pô, The ornaments of a carriage.

輻

Hwuy, One revolution of a wheel.

輻

Kh, A double carriage: repeated.

輻

Leuen, Connected, joined on in succession.

輻

Tswan, A straight cross-tree, attached to the pole of a carriage.

輻

Néé, a carriage going along, loaded up very high.

輻

Néé, a carriage going along, loaded up very high.

輻

Këö, The circumference of a wheel.

輻

Lin, The sound of a carriage; to roll along.

輻

T'hëé, The sound of a carriage.

THE 160TH RADICAL.

辛 Sin.

辛

Sin, Acrid, pungent, bitter, grievous; the mournful feeling occasioned by observing the fall of the leaf in autumn.

辛

辛痛 sin t'hung, painful.

辛

辛味 sin wei, an acrid taste.

辛

辛苦 sin k'hod, miserable. One of the horary characters, used for astronomical purposes. Used for 新 sin, as 辛

辛

辛 sāng, newly produced.

辛

辛 wò sin, the five strong-tasted vegetables, such as onions, garlick, scallions, leeks, and chives. The shape of the human thigh 以辛

辛

養筋 è sin yàng kin, to strengthen the fibres by eating pungent herbs.

高辛

高辛 kaou sin, the name of an ancient emperor. A surname.

少辛

少辛 shaou sin, the name of a medicine.

辛

K'hëen, A fault, a crime.

辛

Koo, A sin, a transgression.

無辜

無辜 wò koo, faultless, innocent.

殺不辜

殺不辜 shā p'ü, to punish the innocent. Also must, as 辜累 koo k'ëh, must be clean.

辜

Also to tear open.

辜

辜 p'ëh koo, to tear away the breast of a victim. Also to hinder,

辜

Also to hinder,

as 幸權 koo keuen, to hinder people from trading, in order to secure advantages to one's self. 幸較 koo keáu, generally speaking. 幸月 koo yuē, the eleventh month. A surname.

𡗗 Sin, A surname: also many; the name of a place.

𡗘 Sā, As 𡗗 𡗘 sā lā, an acrid taste.

辟 Pēih, A prince, a sovereign, a ruler. 克左右 厥

辟 k'hīh tsò yéw keú pēih, was able to assist his prince. Applied also to heaven. 上帝下民之

辟 sháng té héa mín che pēih, the Supreme Ruler is the Sovereign of the people. 皇辟 hwáng pēih,

my imperial prince, a title given by a wife to her deceased husband,

when sacrificing to his manes. Also a law. 祇辟 te pēih, to respect the laws. Also to make clear.

辟 yung, the illustrator of harmony; a title applied to the emperor. 辟徵 pēih ching, to summon. Used for 璧 pēih, Algenib.

A surname. Read p'hēih, depraved, corrupt; partial. 辟心 p'hēih sin,

a depraved mind. 辟珥詔之 p'hēih e chāu che, he bent down his mouth to speak to him. To be

inured to dignified manners with little sincerity. 師也辟 sze yà p'hēih, Sze is externally respectful

without sincerity. 辟名 p'hēih ming, an empty name; false pretences. A kind of punishment. Used

for 闢 p'hēih, to open out. 辟

除行人 p'hēih chòh hīng jīn,

to order passengers to get out of the way. 驚辟 kīng p'hēih, to be alarmed and get out of the way.

鞭辟 piēn p'hēih, to chastise. Used for 擗 pēih, to lay the hands

on one's breast. Also for 蹙 pēih, having sore feet and unable to walk. Also for 霹 p'hēih, as 辟歷

p'hēih lēih, a clap of thunder. Read pé, to retire, to avoid. Also used for 睥 pé, to look awry. Read p'hé, and used for 譬 p'hé, to compare.

辟如 p'hé joó, just like. Read pīh, to cut up one kind of meat with another. Used for 擘 pēih, to

tear asunder. Read mè, and used for 弭 mè, an exterminating army.

Read p'hé, the border of a girdle. Read ping, to exclude.

𡗗 Pēén, Transgressors criminalizing each other.

𡗘 Lā, Very acrid, exceedingly pungent.

𡗙 E, To regulate, to set in order, to pacify.

𡗚 Sē, Crime, sin; a surname; the name of a country.

𡗛 Pēén, To exert one's strength; to prepare. 為主 辦 wēi chòh pēén, to exert

one's-self for one's master. 以 辦 民器 è pēén mīn k'hé, to provide the necessary implements for

the people. 辦 Pēén, To divide. Same as the following.

辨 Pēén, To separate, to distinguish, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

gineer, to divide; to en-

quire into, in order to discern the difference. 辨志 p'én ché, to ascertain the real meaning of anything. 辨然于事 p'én jén yú szé, to have a clear and discriminating view of things. The part between the legs and body of a bedstead; the frame-work of a bedstead. 辨說 p'én shwúy, to represent things in different lights, in order to persuade. A mode of reckoning the division of lands according to the old 井 tsing, or well system. A surname. Used for 徧 p'én, pervading everywhere; and for 貶 p'én, to censure, to blame. Read p'héen, a break in leather or skin.

**絆** Sze, To bind the end of anything.

**拮** K'hoó, To experience a pungent taste whilst beating out pepper.

**辟** and **譬** P'elh, To regulate, to put to rights

**嫌** K'héen, Miserable, distressing.

**辨** Pan, Piebald, variegated.

**辨** Pin, Piebald, of mixed colours.

**辨** P'héen, The place between the thighs.

**辭** Szé, An expression, a word, a phrase, speech. 修辭

sew szé, to cultivate one's expressions. 訟辭 sung szé, an indictment, an accusation. 單辭 tan

szé, single evidence. 兩辭 l'ang

szé, double evidence. 辭卻 szé k'hóó, to refuse, to decline receiving. 固辭 koó szé, he firmly refused. 晉祿可辭 tséó lüh k'hó szé, office and emolument may be refused. 遜辭 sún szé, politely declined. 別辭 p'ě szé, to separate, to depart. 告辭 kaó szé, to take one's leave.

**辨** P'én, Sorrowful, hasty.

**羶** Hwá, As 荳羶 lí hwá, exceedingly pungent.

**辮** P'én, To plait, to twist, to weave. 辮髮 p'én fá, to plait the hair.

**辯** P'én, To distinguish, to divide. 辯上下 p'én

sháng h'á, to separate between high and low. 審辯 shin p'én,

to discriminate. 明辯 ming p'én, to distinguish clearly. 言偶而

辯 yén wéi úrh p'én, his words were false but artful. 爭辯 tsing

p'én, to wrangle. 鬭辯 tóu p'én, to dispute. 辯治 p'én ché,

to regulate, to set in order. 微辯 wei p'én, to insinuate, to satyryze

in a slight degree; to criticize. Used for 徧 p'én, to pervade uni-

versally; also for 平 p'ing, even. 下辯 h'á p'én, the name of a

place. Read p'ě, to blame, to censure.

# THE 161st RADICAL.

**辰** Shin.

**辰** Shin. To move; to stretch out; also time; an hour; a

day. The year under certain circumstances. The period from 7 to 9 in the morning. 三辰 san shín, the sun, moon and stars. 星辰 sing shín, the planets & fixed stars.

北辰 pih shín, the north star; the north pole of the heavens. 大辰 ta shín, the name of a constellation; applied indiscriminately to orion and scorpio. 時辰 shé shín, an hour. 不辰 pūh shín, no certain time. 我辰安在 gò shín gan tsáé, my times where are they? 叢辰 tsung shín, a discern

er of times, a selector of lucky days. The name of a district. 辱 Jūh, Disgrace. 辱親 jūh ts'hin, to disgrace one's parents. 羞辱 sew jūh, shame. 耻辱 ch'hé jūh, disgrace. 辱在塗泥 jūh tsáé t'hoé né, to be defiled with mud. 屈辱 k'heūh jūh, to submit and obey the commands of a superior. Also to put to shame. 失耕時辱之 shíh káng shé jūh che, he who missed the time of ploughing was disgraced. A surname.

農 Nung, To plough, to sow, to cultivate the ground. 三農 san nung, the three kinds of cultivators, viz. those who wrought on the hills, the marshes, and the plains. 力于農穡 lei yú nung seih, to exert one's strength in sowing and reaping. 神農 shin nung, the name of an ancient Emperor, the founder of husbandry. 司農 see nung, the name of an

officer, who regulated the grain. 弘農 hūng nung, the name of a district. A surname. 士農工商 szé nung kung shang, the scholar, the husbandman, the mechanic, and the merchant, constituting the four classes of people in China.

晨 K'hó, The noise of slamming a door.

晨 Shin, Early in the morning.

煇 Jung, Degenerate. 偏煇 t'han jung, weak, of inferior talents.

駭 Ch'hin, Laughing. 駭然而笑 ch'hin jén ts'ha seáu, he burst out a laughing.

纍 Nung, Many, abundant; large and numerous. To speak extravagantly, and to speak outrageously. 紛纍塞路 fun nung sīh loó, the crowd's stopped up the way. Read nung, as 纍纍 yung nung, numerous.

曆 Hwuy, The sun and moon coming in conjunction.

### THE 162<sup>ND</sup> RADICAL.

辵 Ch'hó.

辵 Ch'hó, To go and stop by fits and starts; also to go swiftly along the road. Same as 踏 ch'ó, to jump over the steps and run away.

迈 Jing, To go, to arrive at.

### THREE STROKES.

迪 Ch'hen, To walk with a slow pace. A man's name.

**迤** è, To walk awry. 逦迤  
è lè, connected. 逦迤  
k'èu è, slantingly fixed, as spears  
along the side of a carriage.

**达** Fòb, Peaceful, to follow.  
To soothe, to flee.

**迄** Hèih, To reach to. 以迄  
于今 è h'èih yú kin, e-  
ven till now. 迄無成功  
h'èih woo ching kung, after all he  
did not complete his work. 迄于  
四海 h'èih yú s'èi h'èi, even to  
the extent of the four seas. 迄竟  
h'èih king, finally, at last.

**迂** Kan, To enter, to advance.  
**迂** Ke, An ancient herald or  
crier, sounding a rattle and  
making proclamations.

**迅** Sín, Quick, rapid; like a  
strong young wolf. 迅疾  
sín tselh, fleet. 迅速 sín s'uh,  
speedy.

**达** T'he, The feet slipping.  
达滑 t'he foo, slippery.  
Read t'há, to pervade, to go thro';  
to run away; to walk without meet-  
ing one. Read tá, to exchange.

**迂** Yu, distant. 迂遠 yú  
yuán, far off. 其言甚  
迂 k'èyén shin yú, his words were  
very wide of the mark, or very  
vague; to bend, to pervert. 迂  
心 yu sín, to pervert or dissipate  
the mind. 迂戾 yu m'ín, to cor-  
rupt the people. 迂久 yu k'èu,  
a long time; to avoid; large & great.

FOUR STROKES.

**迨** Ch'ih, Near.

**逦** Chun, As 逦迤 chun  
chen, to walk with difficul-  
ty, to make no progress.

**返** Fan, To return, to go back.  
返之于天 fan che  
yü t'h'èen, to return some recom-  
pense to heaven. 往者不返  
wáng ch'ay p'uh fan, those who  
went did not return.

**迈** Fan, To walk hastily.  
**迈** Hang, The footsteps of wild  
beasts. 迹迹 ts'èih hang,  
the footmarks of hares. 迹道  
hang taoü, a small track, or path.  
Read káng, the rut of a wheel; the  
traces either of carriages or animals.

**迭** Heuè, To run.  
迭迭 Hw'uh, or W'uh, distant.

**近** Ke, Near.  
**近** K'he, To avoid, to shun.  
**近** K'hín, Near, not distant.  
近取諸身 k'hín ts'heü  
ch'oo shin, when near it approaches  
one's own person. Almost, nearly.

**近** 近道 k'hín taoü, near the right  
way. 迫近 p'èih k'hín, to urge,  
to press closely. Read k'hín, as  
近之 k'hín che, to approach  
one. 民可近 mín k'hò k'hín,  
the people may be approached; but  
a prince should not descend to their  
level. 親近 ts'hín k'hín, to be  
near, or familiar. Read ké, to stop,  
to refuse.

**逦** P'ò, To run with speed; to  
stoop forward. Read p'h'ò,  
to rush out abruptly; to go.

迺

Sə, To remove.

迺

Təh, To arrive at; to go to the extreme.

迺

T'fūh, Deceitful, cunning.

迺

Tsā, All round. 周迺 chow tsā, pervading every place.

迺

Taung, To remove.

迺

Wáng, To go. 使迺 szé wáng, to send a person, to go somewhere. To deceive. 是迺 shé wáng wóh heung, this would be to deceive my brother. To fear. 子無我迺 tszé wóh gnó wáng, do not be afraid of me. 魂迺 hwán wáng, his soul was terrified.

迺

Woo, To meet with. 相迺 迺 sāng woo, to meet together. 迺逆 woo nyih, to oppose. 迺違 woo wéi, to resist. 錯迺 tsó woo, mixed up, in confusion.

迺

Ya, To go to meet one. 迺迎 ying ya, to meet.

迺

迺四方賓客 ya szé fang pin k'híh, to meet guests & strangers from all quarters. Used for 御 yu, to accompany.

迺

Yew, To pass by.

迺

Ying, To meet with, to come in contact with, to oppose. 迎接 ying tsé, to meet and receive a guest. 迺日 ying jít, to calculate the days beforehand, as it is done by astronomers. Read ying, to go out to meet 親迎

ts'hin ying, to go out to meet in person.

迺

Yun, Running along.

FIVE STROKES.

迺

Ché, To walk, to go.

迺

Ching, To go, to set to rights. Same as 征

迺

Choo, Meaning lost. Some say, the ancient form of 往

迺

è, As 迺 迺 è lè, to walk side-ways, or with a lounging gait. Read è, as 委迺 wei è,

迺

self-satisfied. Read to, as 委迺 wei to, going along.

迺

Hang, Distant; bright, luminous, glorious.

迺

Jung, To walk, to go.

迺

K'kə, The name of a man of the Han dynasty.

迺

K'kə, As 釋迺 shíh k'kə, the name of a country in the west. Also used for Sakya, a name of Buddha. Used for 迺

迺

heae, as 迺 迺 heae how, to meet by accident.

迺

K'hesh, To walk in a crooked manner.

迺

Né, Near.

迺

Pih, As 逼迫 pih pih, to urge, to press, to be urgent with, to compel. 外迺公

迺

事 wac pih kung szé, abroad he attended sedulously to public business. 窘迺 keun pih, to be in distress. 迺阨 pih yih, straits and difficulties. 惶迺 hwáng pih, alarmed and distressed. Sometimes



written 柏 pih. 迫切 pih ts'heē.  
to compel in an arbitrary manner.

**逄** Pwan, To go away.

**逴** Shé, To wander about with a sauntering gait.

**述** Shüh, To follow an author.

**述而不作** shüh tsh püh tsò, he compiled but did not compose it. **父作子述** fò tsò tszé shüh, the father invented and the son followed it. **著述** shò shüh, to make known, to declare. To set in order, to connect; to complete a work; to finish the undertakings of others. **述明** shüh ming, to make clear, to narrate. **述命** shüh ming, to explain a decree, to publish an order.

**述陳** shüh chin, to set forth.

**述職** shüh chih, to set forth the duties of an office. **冠述** kwan shüh, name of a cap. Sometimes written 術 shüh. A surname.

**逌** Tè, To be angry at not getting on; to be alarmed, to be afraid.

**迨** T'hae, As 迨及 t'hae kèh, even to, until. **迨今** t'hae kin, until this time.

**迢** T'heau, as 迢遰 t'heau te, to go far away. Distant and unconnected. **迢迢** t'heau t'heau, high.

**迭** T'hè, As 更迭 käng t'hè, to change. **迭相** t'hè säng kè, alternately exhausted. Used for 蹶 t'hè, to rush forth suddenly. **迭興迭**

**廢** t'hè hing t'hè fè, suddenly flourished and as suddenly failed. Also used for 遽 yih, to miss one's footing, to stumble. Also for 佚 yih, ease.

**迪** T'heih, To advance; to tread in one's footsteps. **允迪** yun t'heih kèu tih, he sincerely followed his virtuous example. Also a way, the right way. **惠迪吉** hwáy t'heih kèh, it is fortunate to follow the right way. **啟迪** k'hè t'heih, to open out a way, to lead on. **啟迪後人** k'hè t'heih hów jin, to set an example to posterity. **民莫迪** mih mò t'heih püh shih, the people will not follow unless they be led. Also to arrive at. **漢迪于秦** han t'heih yú tsin, from Han he came to Tsin. **由迪** yéu t'heih, to correct one another.

**逌** T'ho, As 逌迤 wei t'ho, walking along.

**迤** Tsew, To detain.

**迨** Tsih, As 迨迨 tsih tsih, to get up. **迨迨** pih tsih, to urge, to constrain. **排迨** pae tsih, to embarrass, and prevent advancement. **壓迨** yé tsih, to press and crowd one another.

**迨** Tso, To go towards.

**迭** Yué, To pass over; to be scattered and run away.

**迭** Yuen, To walk, to go.

**逌** T'ho, As 逌迤 wei t'ho, walking along.

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**迨** Tso, To go towards.

**迭** Yué, To pass over; to be scattered and run away.

**迭** Yuen, To walk, to go.

## SIX STROKES.

逄

Ong, Running away.

追

Chuy, To follow after, to come up with, to reach to.

追送

chuy sâng, to accompany.

To drive away. 追寇

chuy k'hoó,

to expel the thieves. 追及

chuy

hăh, to overtake. 雖悔可追

suy hwŭy k'hò chuy hoó,

although you should repent, could

you overtake and undo the fault?

來者猶可追

lâ chây yoo

k'hò chuy, future evils may be pre-

vented or avoided. To advert to

anything that has happened. 追

chuy

nên, to reflect on former merits. 追遠

thuy yuén,

to look back to one's

distant ancestors. 追葬

chuy fei,

to lay the blame on others and not

on one's-self. To prosecute at law.

The name of a country. Read tuy,

to work up gems. 追琢其章

chuy ch'ô k'ê chang,

to mend one's

literary compositions. 毋追

moo

tuy, the name of a csp. The loop

of a bell. Read suy, to follow. Same

as 隨 suy.

逄

Haa, To run away.

逄

Heuh, A number of people

逄

running together.

逄

Hô, As 逄 逄 hō hō, to

逄

overtake in walking.

逄

How, As 逄 逄 hee how,

逄

to meet unexpectedly; pleas-

ed at such meeting: un-settled.

逄

Juen, To walk slowly

逄

Kkê, To jump.

逄

Kwô, Quick, hasty: a man's

逄

hame.

逄

Lê, To step to hinder, to

put an end to. 逄 逄 出

入 chay lă ch'hŭh jŭh, to pre-

vent ingress and egress. Sometimes

written 列. Read lê, to guard,

to keep.

迷

Mê, To deceive. 迷 惑

mê hwô, to delude. 俾 民

弗 迷 pe mîn fŭh mê, let not

the people be stupified. 迷 迭

香 mê t'hê hêng, rosemary.

逄

Nâ, Same as 乃 nâ, and,

but, for, then, &amp;c. 逄 立

應 門 nâ lŭh ying mên, then

he set up the corresponding gate.

Also you. 必 欲 烹 逄 翁

peh yŭh p'hŭng nâ ung, he was

determined to boil your father. Al-

so to commence. 太 子 逄 生

t'hâ t'ê nâ sâng, when the heir

apparent was first born.

逆

Nêh, Obstinate, opposing,

disobedient. 逆 還 nêh

gô, to resist. 逆 理 nêh lê, to

oppose right principles. 悖 逆

pŭh nêh, refractory. 大 逆 不

道 tá nêh pŭh taóu, very turbu-

lent and unprincipled. 逆 風 nêh

fung, a contrary wind. Also to

meet, to welcome 敬 逆 天 命

kíng nêh t'hên mŭng, respectfully

to comply with the decree of heaven.

逄 逄 至 后 于 紀 suy nêh

wáng hóu yŭ k'ê, he went to meet

the queen in the Kê country. 逄

度 *neh toó*, to consider beforehand. 不通詐 *pūh neh cha*, he did not calculate on treachery. 奏逆 *taów neh*, to send up a report to superiors. 逆受 *neh show*, to receive. 皆逆命不辭 *keas neh ming pūh szé*, they all received orders without refusing them. The name of a river, and a place.

逢 *P'hang*, A surname.

迥 *Seun*, To utter an expression; also to precede. 朋友不相迥 *páng yéw pūh szang seun*, friends do not precede one another; or are not the first to make an onset.

逸 *Shé*, To jump over anything.

送 *Sung*, To send a present; to accompany. 遠送于野 *yüen sung yü yá*, he accompanied him as far as the desert. 拜送于門外 *pái sung yü mán wáé*, to bow, and accompany a guest outside the gate. 送幣 *sung pé*, to present gifts. 送禮 *sung ló*, to make presents of ceremony. 送行 *sung häng*, to give a person anything for his journey. 株送 *choo sung*, criminals implicating one another; or bearing witness against each other: the principal witness, or king's evidence is called 魁株 *kwei choo*. 目送 *mūh sung*, to follow a person with one's eyes. 縱送 *tsung sung*, skilled in archery.

逃 *T'haú*, To run away, to flee, to escape. 有罪遁逃 *yéw tsü poo t'haú*, having committed some offence, to become a fugitive. 逃亡 *t'haú wáng*, to abscond. 逃避 *t'haú pé*, to avoid. 逃去 *t'haú k'heú*, to get out of the way. Sometimes written 逃 *t'haou*.

週 *T'hung*, To pass by, to pass through. 風週五臟 *fung t'hung woó tsang*, the wind passed through the five viscera. 週達 *t'hung t'hi*, to pervade.

退 *T'húy*, To refuse, to retire. 一辭而退 *yí tszé úrh t'húy*, after once taking leave he retires. 退一步 *t'húy yü poó*, to retire one step. Also to go, as 退天之道 *t'húy t'héen cho taóu*, to go in the way appointed by Providence. 退讓 *t'húy jáng*, to yield, to give place to another. Also to return, as 退而結網 *t'húy úrh kěé wáng*, to return home and mend one's nets. 退然 *t'húy jén*, harmonious, agreeable. Head *t'hun*, a light red colour.

迹 *Tséh*, A trace, a footprint, the marks left by the feet in walking; the results of any effort, the marks of meritorious conduct. 太王肇基王迹 *t'haé wáng chaoü ke wáng tséh*, T'haé-wáng laid the foundation of the royal fortunes. 霸迹 *pá tséh*, the traces of tyrannical dominions. 先王陳迹 *szén wáng chén tséh*, the traces left by former kings. 循

其踪迹 sūn kē taung tseih, to tread in one's footsteps. Any-thing that has visible shape 事形迹 szē hing tseih, the business assumes a tangible form. 神迹 shin tseih, the traces of the Deity; miracles. Also to trace, as 迹漢功臣 tseih hán kung chin, he traced out the meritorious ministers of Hán. 風迹 fung tseih, the effects of the wind. 迹射 tseih sháy, to shoot after the footsteps of any, with the hope of hitting him. 迹人 tseih jin, the name of an office.

逞 Yang, Advancing and re- turning.

迤 Yéw, Walking along.

迎 Yin, To run away.

Yu, As 寢寢 chwang yu, a bedstead.

逌 Ydh, To divide and spread about; walking.

## SEVEN STROKES.

逞 Ch'ing, To go through, to pervade; to be pleased with. 鬼神不逞于許君 kwei shih pūh ch'ing yü heu keun, the gods are not pleased with the prince of Hed. Also to exhaust, to carry to the extreme 不可億逞 pūh k'hò yih ch'ing, cannot be exhausted by millions. 解逞 k'ead ch'ing, to set loose, to free from difficulty. 逞行 ch'ing hng, to go quickly 自逞 tseé ch'ing, to boast one's self 不

逞 pūh ch'ing, irregular. Read ying, a man's name.

逐 Ch'hūh, To drive away, to drive out. 逐出 ch'hūh ch'hūh, to expel. 拔戟以逐之 pō k'eh è ch'hūh che, he seized a spear and drove him away.

三仕三見逐 san szé san k'een ch'hūh, thrice he entered office, and thrice he was driven away.

逐逐 ch'hūh ch'hūh, real, sincere; galloping along earnest.

逐一 ch'hūh yih, every one. Read t'hesih, urgent. Read chów, to flee away.

送 E, To advance. Read sze, to wait for.

逢 Fung, To meet with, to come in contact with. 逢吉 fung k'eh, to meet with good success. 逢迎 fung ying, to go out to meet any one. 逢逆 fung neih, to oppose. Also great, as 逢 e fung, garments large below, with wide skirts. 闊逢 yu fung, the great year at the commencement of a cycle. 有逢 yèw fung, the name of a country. A surname. Read fūng, the sound of a drum. 德逢 tih fung, virtue abounding like a blazing fire, or bubbling water.

逌 e fung, garments large below, with wide skirts. 闊逢 yu fung, the great year at the commencement of a cycle. 有逢 yèw fung, the name of a country. A surname. Read fūng, the sound of a drum. 德逢 tih fung, virtue abounding like a blazing fire, or bubbling water.

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min k'hew. in order to assemble the people; a pair, a mate, a companion.

君子好逑 *keun tszé haou k'hew*, the good man wishes her for a partner. Used for 逑 *k'hew*, hairy; quick, urgent. The name of a sacrifice to the gods.

逕 *King*, A path, a road, a way. Also near, straight; to arrive at; to pass by. 逕庭 *king t'ing*, far removed from each other.

步逕 *poó t'ing*, a foot path.

逡 *Kwán*, Running along. Also to deceive.

連 *Léén*, Connected, joined, continued in succession. To

return to the same; to belong, to unite. 連連 *léén léén*, joined together. 連合 *léén hó*, united together. Four hamlets make a 連 *léén*, or junction; and ten such junctions make a village. 相連 *shang léén*, joined together. 連姻 *léén yin*, a connection by marriage. 有連 *yew léén*, to have a matrimonial alliance. 連鳥 *léén neáu*, to catch birds with bird lime.

連尹 *léényien*, the name of an office: master of the horse. 連山 *léén san*, name of one of the diagrams. 連錫 *léén seih*, lead or tin before it is refined. 新連 *ké léén*, the name of a hill. The name of a district and a surname. Read *lén*, difficult; slow and dilatory.

連用湯 *léén yung tang* to wash the feet in warm water.

In conversation used for even, also 連半隻都不來 *lién*

*pwán chih too pūi tsáé*, not even a single one come.

逌 *Pae*, To destroy, to root, to put to flight.

逋 *Poo*, To flee, to abscond.

逋竄 *poo lawán*, to run away. 逋逃 *poo thaon*, to escape and flee away. Also to hang in suspense; to owe; to be indebted to government and to make off without returning. A public defaulter. 逋負 *poo foó*, a debt, an obligation.

逍 *Seau*, As 逍遙 *seau*

逍 *yaó*, to saunter at ease.

河上逍遙 *hóshang seau yaó*, to ramble on the banks of the river. One says, *seau* means to melt, and *yaó* to shake, and severally refer to melting of ice and the motion of a boat, neither of which reduce the quantity or affect the quality of the substance acted upon. Hence applied to the easy and unchanging felicities of the immortals.

逝 *Shé*, To go away; to depart. 騰駕偕逝 *t'háng kéá keae shé*, they mounted the chariot and went away together.

逝亡 *shé wáng*, to depart this life. Also used for a euphonic particle, at the beginning of a sentence.

渺 *Só*, As 遼遼吐 *láo só* *t'hoó*, the name of some foreign country, in the west.

速 *Súh*, Hasty, quick, speedy.

速王速出令 *wáng shih ch'hih ling*, the king speedily issued his commands. Also to call,

to invite 不速之客 pīh sūh che k'hīh, uninvited guests.

遑遑 sūh sūh, not related or dependent on each other. 躬

速速 kung sūh sūh, I am without relatives or friends. Used for 裁 sūh, low, mean, worthless. Also the traces of deer.

逡 Tē, As 逡逡 tē tē, running away.

遯 T'heih, Far, distant. 遯

遯 bēat'heih, removed to a distance. 離港爾土 lé t'heih

shū t'ho, go to a distance from your country. 糾遯王 應

k'hew t'heih wāng t'heih, he collected and removed those who were disliked by the king. 遯遯 t'heih

t'heih, desirous of gain; covetous.

逕 T'hing, A grassy foot path.

途 T'ho, A road, a way. 經

途 king t'ho, a path.

遇諸途 yá choo t'ho, he fell in with the path. Also written 途 and 塗

透 T'hóu, To leap, to jump over; to pass through, to pervade. Also alarmed. 通透

t'hung t'hóu, permeable. 通識

t'hóu shīh, to be thoroughly acquainted with. 通通 t'hóu kwá,

to pass through.

通 T'hung, Permeable, thorough. 通達 t'hung t'ha,

to pass through, to understand thoroughly, to see through. 通明

t'hung ming, clear and intelligible, perspicuous. To pervade, to go

through with, to succeed. 上通

sháng t'hung, to be thoroughly acquainted with superiors. 通暢

t'hung ch'ang, pervading, prosperous, successful. 通計 t'hung

ké, a general estimate. 通開

t'hung k'hae, to open out, to commence. 通正言 t'hung ching

yén, to spread out and utter correct words. To have friendly communica-

tions with people. 非長者

勿與通 fei chang ch'ay wūh yét'hung, if a person be not your superior in excellence have no deal-

ings with him. 未通中國

wé t'hung chung kwó, not yet had intercourse with China. The name

of a book. Also a literary work, complete from beginning to end.

通論一通 ching lún yin t'hung, a complete discourse on

government. A pure unmixed colour. 通帛 t'hung pīh, a piece

of cloth of one pure colour. 通鼓

t'hung kwó, to communicate orders through an army by the beat of the

drum. A piece of ground ten le square, laid out in fields. The name

of a district: horse dung. 傳以

馬通 foó è mà t'hung, he rubbed him with horse dung. To have

illicit communication with females.

私通 sī t'hung, fornication.

逡 Tóu, To step, to stay, to dwell. 逡逡 tóu lew, to

detain one. Also to walk in crooked ways. 逡撓當新 tóu

keau tang taén, those who skulk in devious ways (to avoid the ene-

my) should be beheaded. A surname. Used for 投 *tóu*, to join together, to throw in.

**選** Tsae, A word found in Buddhist books.

**造** Tsáu, To build, to construct, to make. 大 人

造也 *tá jín tsáu yai*, the works of great man. 予 造 天

授 *yü tsáu t'heun yih*, I perform the work allotted me by heaven.

Also to commence. 造 功 自 鳴 條 *tsáu kung tszé ming t'heou*, he commenced his meritorious actions at Ming-t'heou. 上

造 *sháng tsáu*, the name of an office, and rank of nobility. Read

*tsáu*, to go to. 今 造 于 朝 *kín tsáu yü cháu*, he is now gone to court. 賓 客 達 焉 *pin k'hih tsáu yen*, the guests came.

造 次 *tsáu tszé*, in a hurry, agitated. The name of a sacrifice. Also to contain. 大 盤 造 冰

*tá pwan tsáu ping*, the large dish contained ice. 達 舟 *tsáu chow*, to join boats together in order to

cross a river; a bridge of boats.

**遯** Ts'heun, To return, to retire, to refuse. 遯 逃

*ts'heun seun*, unable to advance. 遯 有 次 第 *ts'heun yèw tszé té*, regular and in order. The revolutions of the moon; to feel ashamed in one's own person. Used for 鏡 *ts'heun*, a species of rabbit. The name of a district; to gallop.

**迨** Woo, To wake; to pass by; to err.

**這** Yen, To meet, to go to meet.

Commonly read *chây*, as 這箇 *chây kó*, this.

**迤** Yew, The breath pervading.

迤爾 *yèw erh*, laughing. 迤然 *yèw jên*, opening out the countenance, as when smiling.

The ancient form of 由 *yèw*, from.

# EIGHT STROKES.

**遼** Chō, Distant. 遼 行 殊

遠 *chō hing soo yuèn*, to go to a distance. 遼 蹠 *chō shō*, to exceed, to outvie. Lame: 行

略 遼 *hing lěo chō*, to walk as if a little lame. Lopsided, longer on one side than on the other. 遼

龍 *chō lûng*, name of a divinity. 週

Chow, As 週 迴 *chow hwáy*, to go all round. Same as 周 *chow*.

**遑** Hwan, To run away. 自 作 孽 不 可 遑 *tszé tsō nē pūi k'hō hwan*, he who brings calamity on himself cannot escape. Read *kwan*, to change, to alternate, to revolve, to walk step by step.

**遑** Keuē, Distant; running away, to hasten towards. 遑

律 *keuē leüh*, to pant slowly. 達

K'hwei, A universal thoroughfare; a place where four ways meet, with the addition of some by-paths. 達 泉 *k'hwei tseuén*, the name of a place.

**速** Lái, To come, to arrive at, to approach; read *laé*, to encourage the meritorious, and induce them to come.

**逡** Lūh, To walk circumspect.  
 逡 by 逡 逡 lūh lūh, a mul-  
 titude 逡 逡 lūh sūh, to walk in  
 succession: 逡 然 lūh jén, to go  
 or come without effecting anything.  
 A surname.

**迸** Ping, To be dispersed and  
 flee; to walk at ease; to  
 bubble up. Used for 屏 p'hing, to  
 screen. Read p'háng, to send, to  
 cause.

**遯** Pán, To flee away.

**逮** Thae, To reach to. 水  
 逮 火相 逮 shwáy hò  
 séang t'haé, to come in contact with  
 fire and water. 風夜不逮  
 sūh yá pūh t'haé, could not come  
 up with them by day nor by night.  
 追逮 chuy t'haé, to follow af-  
 ter. Read té, as 逮逮 té té,  
 peaceful and harmonious.

**遯** T'heih, Distant. 離遯  
 lé t'heih, to remove to a dis-  
 tance. Same as 逃 t'heih.

**逮** Tséé, To walk quickly.

**進** Tsín, To ascend, to mount,  
 to advance, to proceed, to  
 enter. 趨而進 tsau ūh tsín,  
 he hastened and advanced towards  
 him. 三揖而進 san yih ūh  
 tsín, he thrice bowed and advanced.  
 登進厥民 tǎng tsín keut  
 mīn, he elevated and advanced his  
 people. 進達 tsín t'ha, to intro-  
 duce and promote. 進德 tsín tih,  
 to exert one's-self in the practice of  
 virtue. 進士 tsín szé, a doctor  
 of the laws; the third literary degree

among the Chinese, after the attain-  
 ment of which a man is eligible to  
 office. 賜特進 tazé tih tsín,  
 to grant a special interview to offi-  
 cers of merit. Used for 餽 tséun,  
 the remains of sacrificial food. Also  
 for 盡 tsín, to exhaust. And for  
 薦 tsén, to introduce. Read  
 ts'híp, ceremonies on meeting; pre-  
 sents on such occasions.

**道** Tò, Confused. 這道  
 keau tò, mixed up, in  
 confusion.

**透** Wei, As 逶迤 wei é, to  
 go slantingly, to walk awry;  
 tortuous, crooked.

**迎** Ya, To go out to meet.

**迤** Ya, In order, to walk in  
 order.

**迢** Yaou, Distant.

**逸** Yih, To miss, to pass by;  
 to run away, to let loose.

馬逸不能止 mà yih  
 pūh nāng ché, give the reins to a  
 horse and you cannot stop him. 逸

囚 yih tséw, to liberate prisoners;  
 to let them go free. Also to retire,  
 to avoid the world. 逸民 yih

min, retired & unemployed people.  
 逸逸 yih yih, to go backwards  
 and forwards in order. Used for

佚 yih, ease and indulgence. And  
 for 軼 yih, to rush. 安逸 gan  
 yih, leisure, retirement.

**逕** Yin, To pass by, to exceed,  
 to err.

**遯** Yuen, Walking along.



**道** Yǎh, To turn round; to walk, to pace.

NINE STROKES.

**通** Chǎ, Walking along: a vulgar character.

**遶** Che, Flowing along, to follow the stream.

**邁** Ch'hén, To walk, to pace quietly.

**逋** Ch'hing, To patrol, to go round and watch.

**遯** Choó, To run.

**遑** Chuy, To go and come repeatedly; to walk rapidly; hastily, quickly.

**遑** chuy tsin yú wéi, he hastily went to the Wéi country. **遑** chuy tsé, the name of a terrace.

**遏** Gō, As **遏止** gō ché, to stop. To bring to a stand

by coming in contact with each other; to cut off. **遏惡揚善** gō ǒ yáng shén, cut off the wicked and display the good. **遏絕亂**

**謀** gō tseně lwán mǒw, to put an entire stop to rebellious schemes.

Also to reach to, to arrive at. Same as **按** gán, to repress; to settle with the hand.

**遑** Gō, To have an unwelcome meeting; to meet. **重華**

**不可遑** chúngh hwa pūh k'hò gō, double flowers are not to be met with. **乘高而遑神**

shing kaou tsh gō shín, to ascend high and meet in the air, people

must be divine.

**遐** Hēa, Distant, far-removed. **若涉遐必自適**

jō chh hēa pēih tszé tsh, if you want to reach the distant, you must commence from the near. Used for **何** hō, what? **遐不謂矣** hēa pūh wéi é, why do you not speak of it?

**遑** Hwáng, Leisure, vacant time. **莫敢或遑** mǒ

kán hwǒ hwáng, I do not dare to indulge in leisure. Also indifferent, disengaged. **不遑** pūh hwáng,

free from indifference; the mind urgent, anxious. **社稷不遑**

sháy tseih pūh hwáng, the gods have no leisure. Sometimes written **皇** hwang.

**遑** Jō, To run on before.

**遑** Kēa, As **遑互** kēa woo, to prevent from walking; to

be hindered by those around. Read **遑** kēa, as **遑杆** kēa yāy, caltrop, with thorns both ways.

**過** Kó, To exceed, to pass over, to transgress. **自以**

**爲過** tszé é wei kó che, he considered that he had exceeded.

**過失** kó shíh, an error, a transgression; a sin of ignorance. **省**

**過無大** yéw kó woó tá, pass over an inadvertence without refer-

ence to its magnitude. **俱去細**

**過** kó, keae kwei tá taóu, he who can

renounce entirely his little sins, will soon revert to great virtue. **罪**

**過** tsúy kó, sin. **督過** tsh kó,

to reprove. 大過小過 tá kó  
sraòu kó; the names of diagrams.  
Read kó, as 經過 king kó, to  
pass by; that which is past. 東  
過洛水 tung ko ló juy, on  
the east he passed by the forks of  
the Ló river. The name of a coun-  
try, of a torrent, and a surname.  
過去 ko k'heú, passed by, by-gone.

去過 k'heú ka, I have been  
there; gone already.

**逼** Pēh, Near; urgent, press-  
ing. Also written 偏

**邁** sē. As 邁邁 tēē sēē,  
running along. Read yīh,  
to go on stooping. Used for the  
following

**遂** Súi, To go through. 遂  
行 súy hīng, to pervade.

遂萬物之宜 súy wán wūh  
che é, to go through whatever is  
suitable in the myriad of things.

Also to advance. 遂良 súy léang,  
to advance the good. Also to com-  
plete 百事乃遂 pīh szé naē  
súy, all the affairs were completed.

To speak of. 不遂其嬭 pūh  
súy kē kow, he did not allude to  
his affection. To bring to an end.

to exhaust, to carry to the utmost;  
to accord with, to follow; then, af-  
ter that. 問諸姑遂及伯

姊 wán choo keo, súy kēh pīh e,  
I asked my aunts, and then en-  
quired of my uncles. 遂伐楚

súy fá tsao, after which he attack-  
ed the Tsao country. 擅遂 t'han

súy, to presume to do of one's own  
accord. Also free and easy. 遂

生 súy sūng, to be produced, to  
sprout out, to grow. 遂達 súy

t'há, to succeed and become fa-  
mous. 終遂 chung súy, to be-

completed and fulfilled. To follow,  
to comply with. 鄉遂 hēang súy,

the land outside the borders. 清  
遂 kow súy, a small ditch. 遂

人 súy jīn, the name of an office.  
The name of a country.

**道** Taòu, A road, a thorough-  
fare. 道路 taòu loó, a

way. 周道 chow taòu, a course,  
an orbit. 道理 taòu lě, princi-

ples, right reason, that in which all  
things unite, and from whence they

proceed. 天道 t'hēn taòu, the  
principle of heaven, or that from

which it emanates. 道心惟  
微 taòu sin wei wei, the virtuous

feeling is small. Also to render o-  
bedient, as 九河既道 kěw hē

ké taòu, the nine rivers being led  
out in their right courses. The

name of a country, and a district.

當道 tang taòu, the name of a  
plant. Read taòu, a word; to speak.

非先王之法不敢道  
fei sēen wāng che fā, pūh kàn taòu,

he did not dare to speak if it were  
not according to the laws of the an-  
cient kings. 說道 shwō taòu, he

said. Also to follow out. 道問  
學 taòu wán hēō, he followed out

the path of learning. Used for  
導 taòu, to regulate. 道千乘之

國 taòu tsēen shéng che kwō, re-  
gulating a country of a thousand

chariots. Also to lead, and to come

from. 風道北來 fung taóu pih láe, the wind came from the north. 道光 taóu kwang, the reigning monarch of China (A. D. 1842.) A division or department; the magistrate in charge of a certain section of the country.

**適** Te, A surname.

**達** T'hă, To go through, to pervade, to penetrate intellectually. 君子之人 達 keun tszè che jin t'hă, the good man is thoroughly intelligent. 道

達 t'hung t'hă, thorough perception. 顯達 hēnt t'hă, illustrious

進達 tsin t'hă, to advance, to promote. 薦達 tséen t'hă, to introduce to notice. 生達 sāng

t'hă, to be produced, to shoot out of the ground. 達觀 t'hă kwan,

to view all around. 達宜 t'hă e, proper, suitable. 皆達 keae t'hă,

all, universal. 專達 chuen t'hă, to resolve about doing anything, on one's own responsibility. 達民

以旌 t'hă mīn è sāng, to signalize to the people by a flag. 達

于河 t'hă yú hó, went down into the river. 達閣 t'hă kô, side

chambers. 窗達 ts'hung t'hă, a window. A young sheep, a lamb:

the name of a district. 挑達 t'heau t'hă, nimble and careless.

**遯** T'hă, To walk erect.

**過** T'hang, To pass by, to miss, to err; to miss one's

hold and fall down. 醉過地 tsúy t'hang té, to fall down on the

ground drunk. Same as 盪 t'hang, to move. 過心 t'hang sin, to agitate the heart; a palpitation of the heart. Read t'hang, suddenly, abruptly.

**遁** T'hun, To remove, to escape; to secret one's-self;

to get away. 南遁蒼梧 nán t'hun tsang woo, he retired south-

ward to Tsang-woo. 隱遁 yin t'hun, to conceal one's-self. Read

ts'hun, to perambulate. Same as

遠 tseun, to retire, to withdraw

from notice. **達** Tsēen, To advance one's

self to the uttermost. **達** Tsaw, To urge, to press

upon, to constrain. 道盡 tsaw tsin, to carry to the utmost.

Also firm. 四國是道 szé kwô shé tsaw, the four states were firmly

established. To collect. 百禄是道 pih lüh shé tsaw, the various in-

comes were collected. The end, termination. 似先公道矣 szé sēen kung tsaw é, like the end

of the former duke. 道人 tsew jin, the name of an office. Robust,

strong, unyielding; the name of a district. Read tsaw, as 道木

tsaw mūh, a bushy tree.

**遯** Tsung, To walk, to go.

**違** Wei, To leave, to desert, to rebel against, to oppose.

違背 wei péi, to turn the back on. 違避 wei pé, to avoid, to

go away. 三違 san wei, he thrice

relinquished office. 違之 wei wai,

he gave it up. 放違 fáng wei, to set aside an officer, or order him to confine himself to a certain place. Also depraved, vicious; erroneous, wrong. 昭德塞違 cháó tǐ shí wei, distinguish the virtuous, in order to repress the vicious. 違怨 wei yuen, to harbour malice. 依違 e wei, undetermined, not knowing on which to settle. 違例 wei lé, to disobey the laws.

遶 Yén, Walking along, sauntering about.

遊 Yéw, As 遨遊 gaou yéw, to wander about, to ramble,

to saunter about leisurely. 遊學 yéw hēō, to travel about for information. Used for 友 yèw, friendly.

交遊 keaou yéw, to contract intimacies, to be on friendly terms.

與我遊 yù gnò yéw, go for a walk with me.

逾 Yu, To pass over; distant; to advance. 逾于洛 yu yú lǒ, he passed over the Ló river.

日月逾邁 jǐb yuē yu maé, days and months have passed away

遇 Yú, To see, to meet with on the road, to meet accidentally, without previous arrangement; to occur, to happen by chance.

Princes meeting before the time appointed; or waiting on each other in the winter season. To come suddenly upon one; also to wait, to receive. 遇人恭謹 yú jǐn kung kǐn, to receive a person respectfully. 厚遇 hóu yú, to treat well.

Also to agree together. 七十

說而不過 ts'heih shǐ shwǒ ūrh pūh yú, there were 70 opinions all disagreeing with each other. A surname. Read yung, the name of a place.

運 Yún, To turn, to revolve; to move, to travel; to make use of. 日月運行 jǐb yuē yún hǐng, the sun and moon revolving in their courses. 廣運 kwàng yún, to travel extensively. Also to remove, to transport from place to place.

運米糧 yún mè léang, to transport grain. 天運如車

轂 thĕen yún joē keu kūh, the heavens revolve like a carriage wheel. 五運 wò yún, the five elements revolving.

運祚 yún tsoó, the calculations of the calendar. 漢承堯運 hán shing

yaó yún, the Hán dynasty received the calculations of Yaóu. The land from north to south. 廣運

百里 kwàng yún pǐh lè, from east to west, and from north to south, 100 le.

## TEN STROKES.

遯 Ch'hūh, Going along.

遣 K'hĕen, To let go; to send, as a letter, or present. 書

遣于策 shoo k'hĕen yú tsĕh, he sent a letter to Tsĕh. Also to drive out, to send away. 遣歸

故郡 k'hĕen kwei kó k'ún, he sent him back to his native village. Read k'hĕen, as 遣車 k'hĕen

keu, to present a carriage and horses to a minister; also the carriage

in which the carcass of the victim is conveyed at a funeral sacrifice.

**溝** Kow, To met with accidentally, to occur, to happen.

**溝** **逢** kow fung, to fall in with.

**無** **逢** **自** **疾** woó kow tszé tseih, not meeting with any sickness

**遛** Low, As **遛** tow low, making no progress, to be hindered, to be detained.

**遛** Ping, Dark, secret, sombre.

**遜** Sún, To be obedient, submissive, humble, complaisant.

**遜** **心** sún sin, in accordance with one's feelings.

**遜** **志** sún ché, an obedient will. **謙** **遜** k'héen sún, humble, retiring. Also

to abscond, to escape. Sometimes written **孫** sun.

**逦** T'há, As **雜** **逦** tsá t'há, mixed together. **逦** **逦** hēá t'há, to overtake in walking.

Also a large flock. **駭** **逦** kēh t'há, a nervous and flowing style.

**遯** T'há, To go securely. **遯** **遯** lá t'há, to walk along;

to be careless about business.

**遞** T'he, To exchange, to alternate. **遞** **代** t'he táé,

for, instead of, to come in the place of. **遞** **迭** t'he yíh, to exchange.

**迢** **遞** chaou t'he, distant, far.

**傳** **遞** chuen t'he, to convey information, to send by post, to pass

from hand to hand. **遞** **鍾** t'he chung, the name of a harp. Read

táé, to surround.

**遶** Ts'hang, To pass by, to exceed.

**遶** Ts'how, Not to advance, to make no progress.

**遶** Tsow, To advance, to make progress.

**遙** Yaóu, Distant, far. **千里**

**而** **遙** ts'héen lè ūrh yaóu, to the distance of a thousand le. **遠**

**遠** yuén yaóu, distant, far away.

**遶** **遶** seauu yaóu, irresolute undecided.

**遠** Yuén, Distant, remote, **遠**

**遠** **近** yuén kín, far and near.

Read yuén, to remove to a distance, to keep at a distance. **敬** **鬼神**

**而** **遠** **之** k'ing kwei shín ūrh yuén che, respect the gods, but keep them at a distance.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**遶** Chang, As **遶** **遶** chow chang, remote, vague.

**遶** Chay, To stop, to cut short, to interrupt, to induce to

alter one's plans. **遶** **說** chay shwúy, to persuade. **伏** **兵** **遶**

**擊** fūh ping chay kēh, the soldiers in ambush interrupted and attacked

him. Also to cover. **遶** **遶** **出** **入** chay lēé ch' hūh jūh, to screen

those who went out and in. **遶** **蔽** chay pé, to conceal from view.

**周** **遶** chow chay, to speak much; to talk for a long time.

**道** Ché, Near. An erroneous character.

**遲** Ché, To walk slowly. **遲** **遲** ché ché, slow and easy

**遲** **遲** ché ché, slow and easy

舒遲 shoo ché, relaxed, not urgent. 逶遲 wei ché, distant, far. 棲遲 tse ché, to stop, to rest. A surname. Read ché, to wait. 懸心遲仰 heuen sin ché yáng, to wait with an anxious mind. 遲明 ché ming, the dawn of morning, or before the dawn; waiting for the break of day. 緩遲 yuén ché, slow, dilatory. 遲行 ché hing, to go slowly along. Used for 乃 naè, then.

遨 Ch'ih, To spread, to open out. Gaou, As 遨遊 gaou yêw, to wander, to saunter about. 從牧兒遨 tsung mûh êrh gaou, to follow shepherd boys in wandering about. 遨嬉 gaou he, to ramble about for pleasure.

逡 Gô, As 裏邊 lê gô, to walk, to run.

邀 K'héw, To walk in a respectful manner.

遺 Kwan, To be accustomed to, to practice.

遯 Leaou, To go, to depart.

遑 Low, As 連遑 lēen low, incessant, unbroken succession.

適 Sh'ih, To go to, to proceed towards, to repair to, to arrive at. 適子之館 sh'ih tszé che kwan, go to your lodgings. To occur, to happen, to hit upon To suit, to accord with. To rejoice, to be contented, to be satisfied with one's-self. 適我願 sh'ih gnò yuén, satisfy my desires. 適人

之適 sh'ih jin che sh'ih, to gratify people's inclination. Also to follow. 民知所適 min che sò sh'ih, the people know what they should follow. 適然 sh'ih jén, suddenly. Also anything usual. 以是爲適然 è shé wei sh'ih jén, consider this as a common thing. 適來 sh'ih laè, near at hand, just now. 適從何來 sh'ih tsung hó laè, where have you just now come from. Also good. 士有一適再適三適 szé yèw y'ih sh'ih, tszé sh'ih, san sh'ih, among scholars there are some singly good, and others doubly good, and thrice good; also to fill up vacancies. 適亡 sh'ih wáng, to supply deficiencies. 適家 sh'ih kēa, a young woman going out to be married. Read t'eh, legitimate; as 適嗣 t'eh szé, legitimate offspring. Also superior, as 適士 t'eh szé, a superior scholar. 適室 t'eh sh'ih, a principal wife. Also to pay chief attention to. 無適 woo sh'ih, not to be obstinately bent, or resolved on anything. 誰適與謀 shw'iy sh'ih yú mōw, who will pay attention to devising plans? Read t'eh, an enemy. 莫敢適之 mō kán t'eh che, no one would dare oppose. Read ch'ih, to blame. 勿予福適 w'ih yú hó ch'ih, do not blame me for my misfortunes. Read t'eh, as 適然 t'eh jén, afraid. Read ch'ih, to go.

慙 S'ih, As 慙慙 ts'ih s'ih, embarrassed as in the pre-

sence of a superior. 剽遶 peau sūh, hasty, quick, sharp, speedy. 僕遶 pūh sūh, short, deficient. 遶濮 sūh pūh, the name of a country.

**遶** Té, As 迢遶 theau té, to go far away; distant and unconnected. To avoid. To go to a place; to go to the south. Read shé, as 高遶 kaou shé, to ascend high. A scabbard. Read taé, connected.

**遶** Tsan, Distant. Read ché, walking along.

**遭** Tsau, To meet with. 遭先生于道 tsau sēn sāng yū taoú, he met with the teacher in the road. 遭遇其時 tsau yú ké shé, to meet with an opportunity. To revolve; to go round and meet again. To perambulate; to cruise about.

**遶** Ts'ho, Walking along. 遶脆 ts'ho ts'húy, to walk quickly.

**遶** Tsung, To walk with a slow space.

**遶** Yang, To run.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**遶** Chung, At ease, at leisure.

**遺** é, Lost. 遺棄 é k'hé, abandoned, given up; forsaken. 遺忘 é wáng, forgotten.

**遺** é shíh, lost, overlooked.

**遺** é yú, a superabundance, a superfluity. 留遺 lāu é, to leave, to bequeath. 遺愛 é gaé, bequeathed affection. 遺書 é

shoo, a will. 小遺 seáu é, urine, to pass urine. 遺遺 é é, leisurely, easy, self-satisfied. A surname. Read é, to make a present. 餽遺 kwei é, to give anything. Read sūy, to be complaisant to inferiors. 下遺 hēá sūy, to be civil to those below us.

**遶** Jaou, To surround.

**遶** Keau, A broad kind of mud shoes. Same as 鞋.

**遶** Leau, Distant. 遶遠 leau yuén, far off. The name of a river and a country. 遶東 leau tung, the region about Manchow-Tartary.

**遶** Lín, To walk with difficulty. 不可以遶 pūh k'hò

é lín, we must not make a difficulty of it. To covet. 晚節遶 wán tsēé lín, to become economical and parsimonious late in life.

**遶** 食遶 t'han lín, niggardly. Read lín, to choose carefully. 遶選 lín senén, to make a careful choice of the talented. A surname.

**遶** Pén, To strike with a carpenter's marking line; to go on without intermission.

**遶** Séang, Walking along.

**選** Seuen, To select, to choose. 選賢 seuen hēén, to select clever men. 舉不失

**選** k'ui pūh shíh seuen, in elevating to office, do not fail to make proper selections. 少選 shaou seuen, in an instant. 選間 seuen kēén, in a moment. 白選 pūh

seuen, money. Read seuen. 選

士 *seuén szé*, a promoted scholar. To weigh well, in order to discriminate and select. To whirl round in posture making; also ten thousand. 十選九千八百步 *shíh seuén kéw ts'héen pā pīh póo*, 109,800 paces. Used for 獎 *san*, submissive, yielding. 選懦 *sun no*, timid, fearful. 選 *swán*, to reckon. 弗去懼選 *fūh k'heù kéú swán*, do not go, lest he should reckon with you. 何足選 *hò tsūh swán*, how is he to be accounted of. Read *swāh*, as 金選 *kin swāh*, the name of a small weight; a trifle.

蓮

*Tsā*, The running hand.

遯

*Tseao*, Running away.

遷

*Ts'héen*, To ascend, to go from a lower place to a higher one. 遷于喬木 *ts'héen yū keao mūh*, to ascend the high trees. 遷徙 *ts'héen sè*, to remove. 見善則遷 *kéén shan, ts'ih ts'héen*, seeing the good, pass over to it. 遷移 *ts'héen é*, to remove anything. 遷改 *ts'héen kaé*, to change. 遷都 *ts'héen too*, to remove a capital. 左遷 *ts'wé ts'héen*, to find fault with the usual arrangements, and deprive the left of the place of honour. 何遷手有苗 *hò ts'héen hoo yèw meao*, how has he punished & banished the Meao-ites! 君遷 *keun ts'héen*, the name of a plant. A surname. Read *seen*, same as 仙 *seen*.

遵

*Tsun*, To follow. Also to induce to follow, to walk, to do, to practice. 遵王之路 *tsun wāng che loó*, to follow in the king's way. 遵者 *tsun chá*, followers, or observers of the law.

邁

*Wei As 邁* *wei é*, to walk awry.

選

*Woo*, To meet with, to light upon, to see. Read *uó*, to be frightened on meeting. To be obstinate, opposed. Also to run against, to run counter to.

邁

*Woo*, A trace, a footstep.

適

*Yūh*, To follow, to comply with, to be obedient to: also a euphonic particle; a surname. Read *shūh*, perverse.

#### THIRTEEN STROKES.

遯

*Chen, As 逆遯* *t'hun chen*, unable to advance, making no progress. 蹇遯 *k'héen chen*, lame, unable to walk. Read *chén*, to turn round; to drive away. Read *chén*, to remove; to follow.

邂

*Heaé, As 邂逅* *head hów*, to meet unexpectedly, and without previous appointment. Read *head*, as 邂逅 *head hòw*, pleased, delighted.

還

*Hwán*, To return, to go back again. 還來 *hwán laé*, to come back. Also to retire, to revert to. 還拜 *hwán pás*, to return a visit. Also to regard. 還忌 *hwán ké*, to regard dislikers. 償還 *chang hwán*, to remunerate, to repay. 大還 *tá hwán*.



and 小還 *seadu hwán*, the summer and winter solstices. Used for 環 *hwán*, to surround. 還廬樹桑 *hwán léu shóu sang*, all round the shed he planted mulberry-trees. Read *seuen*, to revolve. 相還 *siang seuen wóo* *truan*, revolving without end. 周還 *chow seuen*, to turn round; the circumference of a circle. Also quick, smart, ready; then, immediately. 可使還至 *k'hò sá seuen chí*, can cause it to come instantly. Read *hwán*, to surround. 旋還 *seuen hwán*, to encircle. 遄 *Hwáy*, To surround. 遽 *K'heú*, Hastily, quickly, immediately. 公遽見之 *k'ung k'heú k'een chí*, the duke instantly granted him an interview. 遽色 *k'heú shí*, a sudden turn of the countenance. Also to be alarmed, to be terrified, to be distressed. 駭遽 *haé k'heú*, astonishment and alarm. Also to hand down communications; a post carriage. 傳遽之臣 *chuen k'heú che chin*, one who transmits orders; a messenger, a courier. Read *kaé*, whoat. Also a surname.

邁 *Maé*, To go to a distance. 邁我日斯邁 *gáé jh me maé*, my days are thus advanced. Also to go away. 從公于邁 *tsung kung yú maé*, he followed the duke and departed. 後予邁焉 *hóu yú maé yen*, afterwards I will pass over. 老邁

*láu maé*, old. 日月逾邁 *yüé jòé maé*, the days and months are passed away. 年齒不邁 *nién chí hé púh maé*, not far advanced in years. 時邁其邦 *shé maé ká páng*, according to the season, the emperor visited the various states. 邁邁 *maé maé*, regardless; to disregard. Used for 勵 *le*, to do anything strenuously. 邁種德 *maé chéng déh*, he vigorously disseminated virtue.

避 *Pé*, As 更避 *hwuy pé*, "return and avoid;" written over the gates of temples and palaces. 避匿 *pé nêh*, to avoid and hide one's-self; to abscond. Sometimes written 辟 *pe*.

送 *Séan*, Walking along; also to conceal; to remove.

逕 *Shé*, To reach to, to arrive at; distant.

遑 *Shen*, Travelling fast; to walk quickly.

邃 *Súy*, Deep and distant. 邃

延 *súy yén*, extending to a distance. 閨中邃遠 *kwai chung súy yuén*, the deeply situated female apartments of a palace.

邁 *T'hang*, To pass by.

邁 *T'hiang*, As 邁朕詔 *t'hiang t'han ch'ao*, the name of a decree.

邁 *T'heih*, As 邁邁 *t'heih t'heih*, ruin coming down. Also read *My*.

逾 *Ts'heen*, as 逾逾 *ts'heen ts'heen*, approaching near.

遑  
邀

Wei, A surname.

Yau, To stop, to interrupt.

半道邀之 pwán taóu  
yaou che. stopped him in the mid-  
dle of the road. Also to invite, to  
salute. 舉杯邀明月 k'ei  
pei yaou ming yüé. he raised his  
goblet and saluted the bright moon.  
Also to seek for. 行險以邀  
倖 h'ing h'ien é yaou h'ing, to  
tread in dangerous paths in order  
to look for a turn of luck. Used for  
要 yaou, to invite.

邀

Yew, A valuable gem.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

遑

Hwae, Unresisting, not op-  
posing.

邈

Mö, Distant, deep, hidden,

mysterious. 邈不可  
慕 mö p'ü k'hö möó, deep and  
unfathomable. 邈邈 mö mö,  
mournful. 邈視 mö shé, to view  
highly. 邈凌 mö ling, to treat  
with contempt.

遑

Sä, To walk quickly.

遑

T'heih, To leap, to jump.

邇

ürh, Near. 由邇及遠

yéu ürh k'eh yüén, from  
the near to the distant. 父母  
孔邇 fóó möó k'hang ürü, our  
parents are very near relatives.  
Sometimes written 爾

FIFTEEN STROKES.

遑

Le, To walk slowly; slow.

遑

Léü, To fold; to draw; to  
go to a distance; the waving

of a flag. Read lá, as 遑遑 is  
t'há, walking along.

邊

P'een, A bank between rice-  
fields. 邊疆 p'een k'ang,  
a border. 邊邑 p'een yih, a bor-  
der city. 邊近 p'een k'ín, near.  
邊側 p'een ts'ih, by the side of.  
邊坐 p'een tsó, to sit on one  
side. 傍邊 páng p'een, the side.  
邊璋 p'een chang, half-adorn-  
ed; a sort of side ornament. A sur-  
name.

遑

T'häh, To be accustomed  
to; to exchange; a number  
SIXTEEN STROKES.

遑

Léih, Near.

遑

Yuen, A wide and exten-  
sive plain.

遑

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

遑

Yew, To walk fast.

遑

Yó, Distant; to surpass.

遑

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

遑

Chóó, Not to advance; a  
horse that will not go.

遑

Néé, Walking along.

遑

Yih, To walk quickly.

遑

NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES.

遑

Lé, As 遑遑 lé é, to  
walk along sideways.

遑

Lo, A patrol, a guard. 偵  
遑 ching lo, a spy. Also  
to cover, to screen, as by surround-  
ing hills.

遑

Wó, To travel without stop-  
ping. 遑遑 wó wó, to  
perambulate.

THE 163<sup>RD</sup> RADICAL.

## 邑 Yih.

**邑** Yih, A kingdom; or state;  
 a city. **都邑** too yih, a  
 capital. **邑人** yih jin, citizens.  
**成邑** ching yih, it became a  
 city. Also the imperial domain. **夏**  
**邑** hēá yih, the domain of the  
 Hēá dynasty. Also the city of a  
 prince of the empire. **氣於邑**  
 k'á yü yih, a catching of the  
 breath, which prevents one swal-  
 lowing his spittle. **於邑** yü yih,  
 a sort of hiccup. Used for **悵** yih,  
 disquieted in mind. **邑有** yih  
 yèw, a double surname. Read gō,  
 as **阿邑** o gō, cringing com-  
 pliance.

## TWO STROKES.

**邨** Kè, The name of a place.  
**邨** Shih, As **邨** 邨 Shih fang,  
 a district in **益州** Yihchow  
 Ting. The name of a vil-  
 lage, and of a pavilion.

## THREE STROKES.

**邨** Fan, The name of a place.  
**邨** Hān, As **邨** 溝 Hān kow,  
 the name of a river or canal,  
 in the east of China. Read kan,  
 another name for **越** Yué.

**邨** Joe, The name of a country.

**邨** K'he, The name of an an-  
 cient district in **湖北**

**邨** K'heung, The name of a  
 place. **臨邨** Lin k'heung,  
 the name of a district, in **四川**  
 Sze chuen. Also the name of a ri-

ver. **邨丘** K'heung k'hew, the  
 name of a hill. Also wearied, sick,  
 exhausted. **維王之邨** wēi  
 wáng che k'heung, they are only a  
 plague to the king. A surname.

**邨** K'hòw, The name of a dis-  
 trict, near the capital.

**邨** Mang, as **北邨** Pih mang,  
 the name of a town, near  
**洛陽** Ló yang city, Lat. 34.45.  
 N. Long. 4. 20. E. of Peking.

**邨** Shan, The name of a place;  
 a surname.

**邨** T'hò, Name of a village.

**邨** Tsao, The name of a village.

**邨** Tsien, Name of a place.

**邨** Tsun, Name of a village.

**邨** Yu, As **邨** 城 Yu ching,  
 a city, given to a son of  
**魏** Woo-wang. The name of a territory.

**邨** Yung, A square city, with  
 a ditch round it, for its de-  
 fence. Also to stop up. **邨河**

**水不流** yung hó shwü pūh  
 léw, to stop up the river and pre-  
 vent it from flowing. Also, harmo-  
 nious. **邨** 穆 yung mō, living in  
 peace and harmony. **邨州** Yung  
 chow, the name of a district.

## FOUR STROKES.

**邨** Fang, As **邨** 邨 Shih fang,  
 the name of a district. Read  
 fang, to enquire, to ask.

**邨** Foo, The name of a district,  
 in the canton of **琅邪**  
 Láng cāy.

邠

Hsin, The name of a place; a neighbouring country.

邢

Hing, A state given to the son of 周公 Chow kung, in the province of Ho-nan. 邢臺 Hing taé, the name of a district.

邲

Hò, The name of a place.

邾

K'hang, The name of a district. Read hang, as 餘

邳

Yu hang, a district in the east of China. Read k'hang, the name of a city, in 陽翟 Yang t'heih.

邽

K'bin, The name of a pavilion, at 重安 Chang an.

邽

New, The name of a place.

邽

Nó, As 朝那 Chao nó, the name of a district, among the western barbarians. Also what?

棄甲則那

k'hé k'ě ts'ih nó, If we throw away our armour, what then shall we do? Also much, as

受福不那

shóu fúh p'ih nó, to receive a little happiness. Also

content, peaceful, as 有那其

居 y'eu nó ké ken, he has a peaceful residence. Read nó, what, as

那事

nó shé, what's the matter? Read nó, a euphonic particle, used at the end of sentences. 誰

能那

shu'w' náng nó, who can do it? A surname.

邳

Paé, The name of a district.

邳

Read p'hag, name of a city.

邦

Pang, A country, a state.

邦國 pang kwó, a kingdom: the former refers to a larger and the latter to a smaller kingdom. To be appointed to the government

of a country. 與邦 hing pang, to cause a country to flourish. 萬

邦

wán pang, the myriad of states.

邦家

pang k'ea, the nation.

邳

Pin, The name of an ancient

state, the residence of 大

王

Thaé wang: also a district in

陝西

Shen ss province, Lat. 36.

8. N. Long. 8. 26. W, of Peking.

邪

S'ây, Deflected, depraved,

incorrect, corrupt, wanton.

去邪

k'heü s'ây, to forsake

that which is corrupt. 姦邪

k'een

s'ây, obscene, impure. 辟邪

pé

s'ây, the name of an animal. 邪

教 s'ây keaou, heretical teaching.

邪法

s'ây fá, conjuring tricks.

邪心

s'ây sin, a corrupt mind.

佞邪

lin s'ây, specious, but

corrupt language. Read y'ây, as 邳

邪

Láng y'ây, the name of a district, in 山東

Shan tung, Lat.

35. 40. N. Long. 3. 52. E. of Pek.

莫邪

mó y'ây, the name of a

sword. 呼韓邪

Hoo hán y'ây, the name of a Tartar king. 若邪

Jó y'ây, the name of a river, in 越

州

Yué chow. 胥邪

seu y'ây, the name of a tree, of the bark of

which ropes can be made. 汙邪

woo y'ây, rice-fields in low marshy

places. Also a particle used at the

end of a sentence, indicative of

doubt; commonly written 耶 y'ây.

Read y'ây, a superfluity. 歸邪

於終 kwei y'ây yü chung, refer

all the superfluous days to the in-

tercalary moon. Read shay, as 瑞

邪 suy shay, a sort of nebula.

歸邪 kwei shay, nebulous clouds. Read t'ò, states bordering on the north-east.

邠 Sháu, A place in the ancient kingdom of 魯 Loo, or 山東 Shan tung.

邠 Shin, The name of a place. 邠 采 Shin shuy, name of a place in Ho-nan province.

邠 Tsing, Name of a place.

邠 Tsún, Name of a place. Used for 村 tsún, a village.

邠 Yuen, Name of a city, belonging to the 秦 Tsín state

FIVE STROKES.

邠 Hàn, As 邠 縣 Hân tan, a city in the 趙 Chaou country, Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 11.

50. W. 東西邠 Tung se hân, the name of a river, that divides itself into two parts. Read hân, as

邠 Tan hân, the name of a city in the 漢 Han country, in Hso-p'ih province. Read hân, as

邠 hân tán, full, abundant, flourishing.

邠 Haou, The name of a district, in the county of 南 Nán yang. Lat. 33. 6. N. Long. 3. 55. W. of Peking.

邠 Ken, The name of a place.

邠 K'ò, The name of a pavilion, at 長沙 Chang sha, Lat. 28. 13. N. Long. 3. 43. W. of Peking. Read k'heu, an assembly, a gathering.

邠 K'heu, Name of a place.

邠 Pao, The name of a place; a surname.

邠 P'ên, The name of a city.

邠 Pei, The name of a city in the 魯 Loo country, or 山

冬 Shan tung. Read fûh, a surname. Read fêi, the name of a place in 河南 Ho nan province.

邠 Pei, The name of a place in the 魯 Loo country. 下

邠 Hêa pei, a city in 江南 K'ang nan province, Lat. 34. 37.

N. Long. 1. 55. E. of Peking. 上

邠 Shang pei, the name of an ancient city. 大邠 Tá pei, the name of a hill. A surname.

邠 Pei, A city of the ancient 商 Shang dynasty. Read pei, a city of the ancient 齊 The country.

邠 P'ih, A place in the ancient 邠 Ching country. A surname. Read pei, good.

邠 Ping, A city of the ancient 宋 Sung country: also in

the ancient 邠 Ching country. A surname. 邠 邠 ping ping, harmonious, agreeable. Read ping, the name of a city, and a surname.

邠 Shaou, Name of a city in the ancient 晉 Tsia country. A surname. 邠 陵 shaou ling, the name of a place in 湖廣 Hoo kwang.

邠 Tê, A lodging place for the messengers of dependent states. When princes come to court, their residence is called 邠 tê, the

root, or foundation. 至邸而議 *ché tè tsh é*, when they arrived at the hotel, they consulted about it. 邸舍 *tè sháy*, a hotel, or lodging-house. Also the bottom of anything: the bottom, or foot of a sceptre or badge of office. Also a screen to keep off the wind. 設皇邸 *shé hwáng tè*, he set up the imperial screen. Also to arrive at; to rush against: a surname.

郅 *Tshae*, The name of an ancient state. Also written

藜 *Lae*, the name of a place, near武功 *Woo hung*, in 陝西 *Shen se* province, Lat. 34. 17. N. Long. 8. 25. W. Some identify it with 鄆 *Mae*, Lat. 34. 8 N. Long. 8. 36. W. Also a surname.

郅 *Tseu*, as 郅鄉 *Tseu hōng*, a village near 鄆 *Hoo* district, in 陝西 *Shen-se* province, Lat. 34. 5. N. Long. 7. 50. W.

郅 *Wà*, A place in the 衛 *Wei* territory.

郅 *Wé*, The name of a place.

郅 *Yew*, As 郅亭 *yew ting*, the name of a pavilion, near 高陵 *Kaou ling* district. Also the name of a village.

## SIX STROKES.

郅 *Chih*, As 郅鄆 *Yew chih*, the name of an ancient district in the north of China; also to arrive at: very much, exceedingly.

郅隆 *chih lung*, very flourishing. Also to ascend, to mount. A surname. Read *kēē*, as 郅傷

*kēē hāē*, tall like an upright pole.

郅 *Chin*, The name of a place.

郅 *Ching* The name of a district in 會稽 *Hwuy ka*.

郅 *Chao*, The name of a state in the ancient 魯 *Loo* country, or 山東 *Shan-tung*.

The modern 鄆平 *Tsow-ping*, Lat. 36. 56. N. Long. 1. 27. E.

of Peking. Also the name of a place near 黃岡 *Hwang kang*, in 湖北 *Hoo-ph*, province, Lat. 30.30. N. Long.

2. W. of Peking. Read *choē*, the name of a place.

郅 *Gan*, The name of a village near 當陽 *Tang-yang*.

郅 *He*, The name of a village, near 汝南 *Joo-nan*.

巷 *Hēang*, A middle street in a village.

郅 *Hō*, As 郅陽 *Hō yang*, the name of a district in 陝西 *Shen-se* province. Lat 35. 18.

N. Long. 6. 28. W. of Peking. Also a surname.

郅 *How*, The name of a city in the ancient 魯 *Loo* country, near 東平 *Tung ping*, Lat. 36. 12. N. Long. 0. 4. E. A surname.

郅 *Hwang*, Name of a district.

郅 *Jōo*, The name of a place.

郅 *Kao*, The name of a village.

郅 *Keou*, The space of a hundred le round a state, the borders of a country; the suburbs

of a city. 近郊 *kin keaou* yuen keaou, the near and distant borders; the former expresses 50. and the latter, 100 is from the edge of a city or country. The space beyond is called 遂 *suy*, the wilds. The name of a sacrifice.

At the winter solstice they sacrificed to heaven in 南郊 *nan keaou*, and at the summer solstice they sacrificed to earth in 北郊 *pih keaou*; hence the term 郊 *keaou* has been used for sacrificing to heaven and earth. Also the name of a place in the 晉 *Tsin* country.

郛 *Keih*, The name of a country and a surname. Used for 隙 *keih*, a crack, a crevice.

郇 *Keih*, The name of a country. 郇成 *Keih ching*, the name of a hill.

郈 *K'hoo*, As 郈首 *K'hoo shou*, the name of a place in the 秦 *Tsin* country.

邲 *Kung*, The name of a city and a pavilion, also a hill in Hoo-nan province.

郿 *Kwang*, The name of village in 山西 *Shan se* province, near 聞喜 *Wan hsi*, Lat. 35. 22. N. Long 5. 18. W. of Peking.

邽 *Kwei*, As 上邽 *Shang kwei*, a district in 陝西 *Shan se* province. Also a surname.

鄆 *Kwai*, As 陸渾 *Lih kwei*, the name of a hill. 鄆 *kei*, the name of a place. 鄆 *wei*, the name of a city.

郛 *Luy*, As 郛陽 *Luy yang*, the name of a district.

郇 *Néen*, The name of a village at the mouth of 馮翊 *Pang yih* valley.

郇 *Seen*, The name of a state or kingdom.

郇 *Seun*, The name of a state in the ancient 晉 *Tsin* country, or 山西 *Shan se* province. Also the name of a territory. 郇城 *Seun ching*, a city to the north-west of 解 *Keaè* district, in 山西 *Shan se* province.

郇 *She*, a tributary state, a small dependent country. 郇亭 *she ting*, the name of a pavilion in the 任 *Jin* city. 郇山 *She san*, a hill to the west of 平陰 *Ping yin*.

郇 *T'hung*, Name of a village.

郇 *Tsae*, The name of an ancient state, near 陳留 *Chin lew*.

郇 *Tsao*, The name of a city in 筑陽 *Keuh yang*.

郇 *Tsun*, As 郇鄆 *Tsun yen*, the name of a village.

郇 *Yà*, The name of a pavilion, near 南陽 *Nan yang*, in 河南 *Hô nan*. Lat. 33. 8. N. Long. 3. 55. W. of Peking.

郇 *Yih*, The name of a territory. 郇夷 *Yih e*, a district near 扶風 *Foo fung*, Lat. 34. 16. N. Long. 8. 53. W.

郇 *Yih chih*, an ancient district to the north of China.

SEVEN STROKES.

**郛** Ch'he, A city of the ancient 周 Chow state; situated in 山西 Shen se. Also a surname. Read he, the space between the joints.

**郇** Chin, The name of a state. 郇亭 chin ting, the name of a pavilion 40 le to the west of 苑丘 yuen'k'hew, a surname.

**郈** Ching, The name of an ancient state in 山東 Shan tung province. The name of a place to the south of 懷 Hwae district.

**郉** Foo, The waste land outside of cities, a border, suburb.

**郌** Foo, The name of a pavilion near 汝南 Joo-nan.

**郍** Fdw, Name of a place in the ancient 魯 Loó country, or 山東 Shan tung.

**郎** Hing, Name of a village, near 高密 Kaou meih.

**郏** Hó, The name of a village near 扶風 Foo fung district, in 陝西 Shen se province. A surname. Read shih, as 郏郏 shih shih, to plough; to turn up and loosen the ground. A surname, and a man's name. Read chih, the name of a village.

**郑** Kang, A city in the ancient 莒 Ke country.

**郒** Káou, The name of a city formerly belonging to the kings of 周 Ch'ow. Also a city of the 宋 Sung state, as well as of the 晉 Tsin state.

**郕** K'ei, As 郕郕 K'ei jeh, the name of place near 襄陽 S'ang yang, in 湖北 Hoo pih province, Lat. 32. 6. N. Long. 4. 22. W. 郕城 K'ei ching, a city in Ho-nan, Lat. 34. 10. N. Long. 3. 13. W. 郕室 k'ei shih, a lodge at a gate way: or a covering over a gate. A surname.

**郇** Keih, A city belonging to a great officer of the ancient 晉 Tsin country. A surname: also to look up to, to regard. Used for 隙 keih, a crack, a crevice. 郇地 keih t'è, interjacent countries. Also the intimacies of relatives: also enmities. 有郇 yow keih, to have an altercation.

**郈** K'he, Name of a village.

**郉** K'heia, A region or inhabited district, where people collect together. Under the 周 Chow dynasty the 郉 k'heia was smaller than the 縣 h'ien district; but when the 秦 Tsin dynasty remodelled the empire, it established 36 郉 k'heias; the 漢 Han dynasty followed this arrangement; the 宋 Sung made some alterations, establishing 府 fò, departments, and 州 chow, cantons; until the 明 Ming dynasty, when all traces of the 郉 k'heia divisions were lost.

**郌** K'how, The name of a territory, also of a village in 陳留 Chin-low.



**邨** K'hwae, The name of a district in 河南 Hô-nân.

**郎** Láng, As **郁郎** Yü lán, the name of a pavilion in the 魯 Loó country, or 山東 Shan-tung province. **夜郎** Yâ lán, the name of a place. **郎中** Láng-chung, the name of an office, established in the 秦 Tsin dynasty; and in the 隋 Sui dynasty altered to **侍郎** she lán, a privy councillor. Also a general term for young men. **無如此郎者** wóo jò tszé lán chây, there is none like unto this man. Also a husband. **王良** wáng lán, my lord and master, used by a wife when speaking of her husband. A servant also calls his master **郎** lán. Used for **廊** lang, a chamber. A surname. **令郎** ling lán, your honourable son. **新郎** sin lán, a bridegroom.

**野** Le, The name of a pavilion, near 南陽 Nán-yáng, in 河南 Hô-nân province.

**郎** Leu, Name of a pavilion.

**邨** Lung, The name of a city in the 魯 Loó country.

**邨** Mang, Name of a village in 藍田 Han-t'ien district

**郭** Pó, As **郭海** Pó hâ, the name of a place. Also

any rising ground. Used for **渤海** Pó hâ, the name of a sea.

**邨** Poo, Name of a pavilion.

**邨** Shaóu. A city allotted to a great officer of the imperial domain. Also a small portion; a trifling affair.

**邨** Thoo, A city on the east of the 魯 Loó country.

**邨** Tow, A rich country in 弘農 Hung-lung district.

**邨** Tow tsin, the name of a certain ford.

**邨** Tseun, Name of a place.

**邨** Te, The name of a hill.

**邨** Woo, An ancient city in 東海 Tung-hâi district. Also a city of the 魯 Loó country.

**邨** Y-a, A city of the ancient 鄭 Chung country. Also a place in the 楚 Tsóo country.

**邨** Yew, Name of a pavilion in 馮翊 Pang-yü district.

**邨** Ying, The capital of the ancient 楚 Tsóo country, ten le north of the modern 江陵 Kéang-ling. Lat. 30 23. N. Long. 4. 26. W. of Peking.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**邨** Ch'hin, The name of a canton in 湖南 Hoo-nan province, Lat. 25 45 N. Long. 3. 48 W. of Peking.

**邨** Chow, An ancient state to which the descendants of Hwang té were appointed.

**邨** E, The name of a city, and a village.

**邨** E, The name of a dependent state, whose ambassadors

came to court about the time of Confucius. There is a city of that name in 東海 Tung-haè district. A surname.

**郛** Haou, The name of a city in 南陽 Nán-yáng, Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 3. 36. W.

**郇** Heaou, The name of a city, and of a hill, in 弘農 Hung-nung, Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 6. 0. W. of Peking. Read gaou, the name of a city.

**鄠** Hoó, Same as 鄠 Hoo, a city in 陝西 Shen-se province, Lat. 34. 6. N. Long. 7. 40. W. of Peking.

**郕** Keu, The name of a state.

**郭** Kó, The suburbs of a city; the place outside of a city walls. 城郭 ching kó, a city and its suburbs. Also the name of an ancient state, and a surname.

**郛** Laé, The name of a territory. On the east of 滎陽 Yung-yang district, there is still a city of this name. 郛郛 Gang laé, the name of a hill in 四川 Sze-chuen. Read luy, as 郛 梓 kwei luy, uneven

**邳** Le, A state belonging to a prince of the 殷 Y'a dynasty, to the north-east of 上黨 Sháng-táng district. Also written 黎 le. According to the geographical record there were two cities of this name: one in 山西 Shan-se province, Lat. 35. 28. N. Long.

3. W. of Peking; and the other in 四川 Sze-chuen province.

**郛** Pe, As 郛 邵 Pe shaou, a city of the ancient 晉 Tein country, or 山西 Shan-se province. 郛縣 Pe héén, a district in the north of 四川 Sze-chuen; it produces large bamboos, which the natives fill with wine, from this circumstance called 郛筒酒 pe tung tséw, Pe-pipe wine. A surname.

**邳** Pei, The name of a village in 聞喜 Wán-hé district, in 山西 Shan-se, Lat. 35. 22. N. Long. 5. 18. W. of Peking. Also a surname.

**郛** Ping, The name of an ancient territory, in the canton of 東莞 Tung-wan.

**部** Poó, General, universal; a general sum. 部部 too poó, to take the general superintendence of. 部類 poó luy, a class, a tribe: applied to the Chinese radicals. Also a tribunal, a court. 六部 lüh poó, the six tribunals. Also to divide, to spread abroad. 名聲部發於天地間 ming shing poó fá yú t'heen té kéén, his name was spread abroad throughout heaven & earth. 部曲 poó kéüh, the arrangements of an army. 行無部曲 hing woó poó kéüh, he marched without order. Also applied to the arrangement of the stars. 分其天部 fún ké t'heen poó, he arranged the 28 constellations of the

zodiac. 五部 wóo póo, the five elements. Also an arrangement of literary works. 四部 szé póo, the 4 classes into which the belles lettres were divided: thus the five classics were put into the 甲部 kǎa póo, or first class; histories into the 乙部 yǐh póo, or second class; the writings of later philosophers into the 丙部 pǐng póo, or third class; and poetical productions into the 丁部 tǐng póo, or fourth class. Also a numeral of books, as 一部書 yǐh póo shoo, one book. Also a star. 部星 póo sing, the 7th star in the Great Bear. Also the covering of the nave of a wheel. Used for 楮 póo, a large staff. 百部 pǐh póo, woodbine. Read p'hòw, as 部婁 p'hòw leu, a small mound. 郅 Shoo, The name of a village near 廬江 Loo-kéang. Read shǎy, the name of a city.

郇 Tang, The name of an ancient territory: also a dwelling, a residence; one says, the space of 500 lé: long; a superior.

郟 T'han, The name of an ancient state, to which the descendants of 少昊 Shaou-haou were appointed, Lat 34 44. N. Long. 2. 16 E. of Peking. Also the name of a city near 東海 Tung-haè district. A surname.

郛 T'sae, The name of an ancient territory.

郇 Tsang, The name of an ancient state.

郇 Tseih, Name of a village.

鄆 Ts'he, As 鄆丘 Ts'he k'hew, the name of a place in the ancient 齊 Tse country. 新鄆 Sin ts'he, a city in the ancient 魏 Wei country, or 河南 Hô-nân province.

郇 Tsing, The name of an ancient territory.

郇 Tsow, A city of the ancient 魯 Loo country, or 山東 Shan-tung, where Confucius was born. A surname. Also written 鄆 Tsow, Lat. 35. 33. N. Long. 0 43. E. of Peking.

郇 Tsung, The name of an ancient state.

郇 Tsze, The name of a village.

郇 Yen, A rebel state exterminated by 周公 Chow-kung.

郵 Yéw, A post-house. 驛 yéw yǐh, a post-station.

It means to place, because the different stations were fixed; and to pass by, because people passed by them in travelling. Also a lodge in a field. 郵亭 yéw tǐng, a pavilion erected on the borders of a field to inspect the people's ploughing. Also to exceed; an error 以顯朕郵 à hèn chǐn yéw, to display my faults. Also very much, exceedingly. 魯君迷郵 Loo keun má yéw, the prince of Loo erred exceedingly. 督郵 Tǐh yéw, an ancient officer, who pre-

sided over the various districts 高  
邨 Kaou yéw, the name of a can-  
ton. A surname. Read shuy, the  
name of a territory in the ancient  
衛 Wei country.

NINE STROKES.

鄆 Ching, The name of an an-  
cient territory.

鄆 E, A state belonging to the  
ancient 殷 Yin dynasty.

鄆 Gō, The name of an ancient  
state. Also a name given to

the ancient 楚 Tsao country. 鄆

卅 Gō chow, is the modern 武  
昌 Wü-chang. Lat 30 35 N

Long. 2 15 W. of Peking. Also

a city of the ancient 晉 Tsin coun-  
try, in 山西 Shan-se province.

鄆 Se gō, a city near 南

陽 Nán yáng. Lat 33 6 N

Long. 3 56 W. of Peking. 鄆

然 gō jén, feelings exhibited ex-  
ternally. 鄆 鄆 gō gō, distinct

and severe. Also a bank, a bound-  
ary Used in some places for 鄆

gō, as 鄆 鄆 hín gō, a limit. Al-

so for 鄆 gō, honest declarations,

blunt sayings. Also for 鄆 gō, as

鄆 k'ing gō, terrified, alarmed :

鄆 for 鄆 gō, the same. A surname.

鄆 How, The name of a city

in the 晉 Tsin country, or

山西 Shan-se province.

鄆 Hwang. The name of an

ancient district.

鄆 Jō, The name of an ancient

state, situated on the bor-

ders of 秦 Tsin and 楚 Tsao, or

between Hô-nan and Shen-se pro-

vinces. Read chō, name of a city.

鄆 Jao, The name of a village.

Also written 鄆

鄆 Ké, An ancient state to

which the descendants of

黃帝 Hwáng-té were appoint-

ed. There is a district of this name

near to 上谷 Shang-küh. Also

written 鄆 Ke, a place in the 秦

Tsin country, near to the district of

漁陽 Yü-yáng.

鄆 Keaou, The name of 鉅

鹿 Ke-lüh district, in Chih-

le province. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long.

1 20. W. of Peking.

鄆 Keib, A city of the ancient

蔡 Tsae country.

鄆 Keuen, A place in the an-

cient 衛 W-i country; the

modern 濮 Pō department, in Shan-

tung province. Lat. 36. 47. N

Long. 0 51 W. of Peking. Also

a city of the ancient 周 Chow dy-

namy.

鄆 K'wei, A place near the

district of 臨汾 Lin-fun,

in 山西 Shan-se province, Lat.

36 3 N. Long 4 48. W. There

were three places of this name, one

as above, one in 河南 Hô-nán

province, and a third at 陳留

Chin-lew district.

鄆 Mei, A city in 扶風 Foo-

fung district, in 陝西

Shen-se province, Lat. 34 10 N.

Long. 8. 40 W. of Peking. Also

the name of a place in the ancient

魯 Loó country, or 山東 Shan-

**鄆** Sè. A state in the ancient 漢 Hân country.

**鄆** Shoo. A district in the ancient 漢 Hân country, near the department of 清河 Tsinghò

**鄆** Sing. The name of an ancient territory.

**都** Too. The residence of the emperor. 京都 king too, the metropolis of a country. Four districts combined. Also the states to which the sons of princes were appointed. Any city in which there is a temple dedicated to a former ruler. The city from which a noble or great officer draws his support. Also fine, handsome; full. 美且

**都** dei tsü too, elegant and beautiful. An expression of admiration. Excellent! 華陶日都 Kaou yaou yüé too, Kaou-yaou said, Excellent! Also to dwell, to occupy. 身都鄉相之位 shin too k'bing sêng che wei, he occupied the post of noble and prime-minister. Also a general number, the whole, all. 都爲

一集 too wei yih tsieh, it is all collected into one body. Also a place where waters collect; a hillock rising in a pool or marsh, where the birds and beasts assemble. A surname. Read choo, and used for 豬 chü.

**鄆** Tsow. A place in the 西 羌 Se-käng country, in the west of 陝西 Shense province

**鄆** üh. The name of a place in 南陽 Nán-yáng coun-

try, in the province of 河南 Hô-nân, Lat. 33. N. Long. 4 W.

**鄆** Ung. As 鄆鑊 ung nung, numerous, abundant.

**鄆** Yèn, as 鄆城 Yèn ching, a district in 河南 Hô-nân province, Lat. 33. 36. N Long. 2. 25. W. of Peking.

**鄆** Ying. A surname.

**鄆** Ying. The name of an ancient territory.

**鄆** Yü. The name of an ancient territory.

**鄆** Yu. An ancient state in the 魯 Loò country, Lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 0 26 E. of Peking.

**鄆** Yun, as 鄆城 Yun ching, a city of the ancient 魯 Loò country, or 山東 Shan-tung province, Lat. 35 14 N Long. 0 18 W. of Peking. 冬城鄆 tang

ching Yun, in the winter be fortified the city of Yun. 鄆州 Yun chow, the ancient name of 兗州 Yuen-chow, in Shan-tung. Also the name of a village near 沁

水 Sia-shwih, in 山西 Shan-se, Lat. 35 42. N. Long. 4. 13 W. of Peking. A surname.

## TEN STROKES.

**鄆** Ch'üeh, A city of the ancient 晉 Tsin country. or 山西 Shan-se province. A surname.

**鄆** E. The name of an ancient territory.

**鄆** Haou. A city in the ancient 晉 Tsin country, now called 鄆邑 Kaou-yü, in 山西

Shan-se province. Also written 鎬  
haou. Read kaou, the name of a  
river near the city of 滎陽  
Yung-yang. Read keaou, the name  
of a place. Same as 郊

鄆 Jüh, As 郊 鄆 Këh jüh,  
a city in 河南 Hô nân  
province, or on the borders of 湖  
北 Hoë pih province.

鄆 K'heen, A hamlet in 關  
喜 Wän he district, in  
山西 Shan se province. Lat.  
35. 22. N. Long. 5. 17. W.

鄆 Kô, The name of an ancient  
territory.

鄆 Le, The name of a Tartar  
horde. Read lelh, the name  
of a district.

鄆 Lelh, The name of an an-  
cient territory.

鄆 Ma, As 鄆 鄆 Tsau ma,  
the name of a district.

鄆 Ming, The name of a city,  
in the 虞 Yu country.

鄆 Pang, the name of a pavilion  
in 河南 Hô nân.

鄆 Seih, The name of a city in  
the ancient 齊 Tse coun-  
try in 山東 Shan tung province

鄆 Seüh, To fall down into  
ruins.

鄆 Sò, The name of a pavilion  
in 河南 Hô nân.

鄆 Sow, As 鄆 鄆 sow mwan,  
a tribe of Tartars in the  
north.

鄆 T'hang, The name of an an-  
cient state. Same as 唐

鄆 Ts'hang, The name of an  
ancient territory.

鄆 Tsow, A city in the ancient  
魯 Loò country; or 山

東 Shan tung: also written 驕  
tsow, the native place of 孟子  
Mäng tszè, A surname.

鄆 Tung, The name of an an-  
cient state.

鄆 Tze, and Tsín, The name  
of an ancient city, in the

county of 清州 Tsing chow, in  
山東 Shan tung province. Also

a place between the 宋 Súng and  
魯 Loò countries.

鄆 Ung, The name of a city.

鄆 Wän, The name of a village  
in 四川 Sze chuen.

鄆 Wei, As 鄆 鄆 wei luy,  
uneven, rugged.

鄆 Woo, As 鄆 鄆 Wootsew,  
a village in 河南 Hô

nân. 烏城 Woo ching, an an-  
cient city situated near 介休

Keaé hew, in 山西 Shan se,  
Lat. 37. 8 N. Long. 4. 42 W.

鄆 Yih, The name of an an-  
cient territory.

鄆 Yun, The name of an an-  
cient state in 湖北 Hoo-

pih province: also 鄆 鄆 Yun  
yang, a county-town in 湖北

Hoo-pih. Lat. 32. 49 N. Long. 3  
36 W. of Peking.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

鄆 Chang, A city of the ancient  
紀 Ke country, near the

modern 東平 Tung ping, in 山

東 Shan-tung, Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 0. 3. E. of Peking. Also a city of 莒 Ke, in 山東 Shan tung, Lat. 35. 37 N. Long. 2. 50. E. Read cháng, as 障 cháng, to to stop, to impede; to screen.

鄴 Cheou, The name of 東陽 Tsaou yáng, district, in 南陽 Nán yáng county, Lat. 33. 6. N. Long. 3. 55. W.

鄴 Chuen, The name of an ancient territory in Shan-tung.

鄴門 chuen mún, a castle near the gate of the ancient 鄭 Ching city. Used for 專

鄴 Foo, As 鄴時 foo she, a district near 馮翔 Fáng yih.

鄴 Hò, A district in 鄴西 Shan se province, Lat. 34. 6. N. Long. 7. 50. W. Used for 邑 foo.

鄴 Hò, The name of an ancient territory.

鄴 Kan, The name of an ancient territory, spoken of in the time of Confucius; always dry, hence the name.

鄴 K'hang, The name of an ancient territory.

鄴 K'heaou, The name of 鉅鹿 Keu lüh district, in Chih-le province. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 1. 20 W. Also 鄴陽 K'heaou yáng, a district in 豫章 Yu chang. 鄴亭 K'heaou ting, the name of a place. A surname.

鄴 Kwan, Name of a pavilion.

鄴 Le, The name of a village.

鄴 Le, As 巍 嶽 wei le, a dangerous precipitous hill, of a strange uncouth appearance.

鄴 Leadu, The name of an ancient state, in 義陽 E yang.

鄴 Loo, An ancient state near 南陽 Nán yáng, in Hô-nân.

鄴 Man, The name of a place in the ancient 鄭 Ching country.

鄴 Mò, The name of an ancient district in 逐郡 Chh keun, Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 0. 25. W. now called 鄴州 Mò chow.

鄴 Pè, Not, nothing; a small city whose influence does not extend far, a city within the imperial domain, allotted to nobles or the sons of princes. 都鄴 too pè, larger and smaller cities. Five towns of the 鄴 pè order constituted one 縣 Héén district. 邊鄴 pèen pè, a side city, a border city belonging to the ancient 鄭 Ching country. 鄴陋 pè lò, vulgar, mean, of no account. 鄴我 pè guò, this is to despise me. 頑鄴 wan pè, stupid and vulgar. 鄴野 pè yǎ, clownish. 或仁或鄴 hwò jín hwò pè, either benevolent or impenetrable 鄴吝 pè lín, niggardly.

鄴 Peaou, The name of an ancient territory.

**鄆** Pei, The name of an ancient state in the west. **鄆**

**鄆** Pei héang, a village in **鄆** 西 Shen-se, near 扶風 Foo-fang district. Lat. 34 18 N. Long. 8. 35 W.

**鄆** T'hang, Name of an ancient state.

**鄆** T'hoo, Name of a state.

**鄆** Tsae, A city in the ancient **鄆** 周 Chow country.

**鄆** Tsan, Name of a state.

**鄆** Ts'héén, Name of a state.

**鄆** Ts'heih, A place in the **鄆** 齊 Tso country.

**鄆** Tso, A district belonging to 沛 P'hae department: also a place synonymous with **鄆** Tsan, Lat. 34 4 N. Long. 0 18 W. of Peking.

**鄆** Yen, The name of a district in the south. Read yén, a place in the ancient **鄆** 鄭 Ching country. Read yén, a place in the ancient **鄆** 楚 Tsoo country, or 湖 廣 Hoo-kwang province, near 宜 陽 E-yang district, Lat. 32 N. Long. 4 12 W. **鄆** 陵 Yen ling, a district in 河 南 Hô-nán province, Lat. 34 8 N. Long. 2 16 W. of Peking. A surname.

**鄆** Yin, The name of a district near 寧 波 Ning-po, Lat. 30 N. Long. 5 18 E of Peking.

**鄆** Yung, A state belonging to the southern barbarians. Al-

so a place in 紂 Ch'ow's imperial domain

# TWELVE STROKES.

**鄭** Ch'ing, The name of an ancient state; a plain, a wide level country: the modern **鄭** 州 Ch'ing-chow, in 河 南 Hô-nán, Lat. 34 46 N. Long. 2 35 W. **鄭** 南 Nan ch'ing, a district in 陝 西 Shen-se, Lat. 33 1 N. Long. 8 57 W. **鄭** 重 ch'ing chung, earnest, anxious diligent. A surname.

**鄆** Fung, An ancient state belonging to the 姬 Ke family, the descendants of 黃 帝 Hwáng-té

**鄆** Heih, The name of an ancient state.

**鄆** Heù, A state to which the descendants of the emperor 炎 Yen were appointed. Same as 許 heu.

**鄆** Hwang, The name of an ancient state.

**鄆** Kaou, Name of a village.

**鄆** Keau, The name of a state to which the descendants of 黃 帝 Hwáng-té were appointed. Also written 橋

**鄆** Leau, The name of a city.

**鄰** Lin, Near, neighbouring, connected. **鄰** 連 lin lén, joined together in succession. **鄰** 舍 lin sháy, a neighbour Five families constitute a neighbourhood, and five neighbourhoods a village.

**鄰** 國 lin kwó, neighbouring



countries. 睦乃四鄰 mō năē szé lin, be at peace with your neighbours. 臣鄰 chīn lin, ministers, near attendants. Used for 麟 lin, the rattling noise made by a carriage. 輶 lin, and used for 羶 lin, vile, mean; moved.

**鄆** Mow, An ancient city, near the modern 奉化 Fung-hwa, in 浙江 Ché-k'ang, Lat. 29. 45. N. Long. 4 48. E.

**鄆** Pé, The name of 牂牁 T'ang-ko district. Also the name of a river.

**鄆** Pé, The name of a city in the ancient 魯 Loò country, or 山東 Shaa-tung. Also written 費 pé, Lat. 35. 13. N. Long. 1 40. E. of Peking.

**鄆** Po, As 鄆陽湖 Po yáng hoó, the Po-yáng lake, in 江西 K'ang-se province. 鄆

陽 Po yáng, a district on the borders of the above lake, Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 0. 10. W. Read pé, a city in the ancient 魯 Loò country. Read pwan, a city in the ancient 趙 Chaou country.

**鄆** Shan, Name of a territory.

**鄆** Shen, As 鄆善 Shen shén, a state in Tibet: also the name of a tree. Also the name of a district.

**鄆** Sin, As 斟鄩 Chīn sin, the name of an ancient territory, synonymous with the modern 濰 Wei district, in 山東 Shaa-tung, Lat. 36. 41. N. Long.

2. 53. E. Also the name of a city in the ancient 周 Chow country: there is a place of this name near the 鞏 K'ung district, in 河南 Hô-nân, Lat. 34. 50. N. Long. 3. 25. W. of Peking. A surname.

**鄆** Tan, As 鄆鄆 Han tan, the name of an ancient district, still found in Chih-le province, Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 1. 50. W.

鄆 Han means a hill, and 鄆 tan means finished, intimating that the hilly country here terminates. Read to, the name of a place in the ancient 漢 Háu country.

**鄆** Th'ang, The name of an ancient country, situated in 湖廣 Hoo-kwang. Also a city in the ancient 魯 Loò country, or 山東 Shan-tung. Also a place in the 蔡 Tsai country, or 河南 Hô-nân. Also the original name for the district 南陽 Nan-yáng; there is a place still called by this name in the same county, Lat. 32. 42. N. Long. 4. 24 W. of Peking.

**鄆** Th'oo, Name of a pavilion near 馮翊 Pung yih.

**鄆** Thung, Name of a place; a surname.

**鄆** Tean, The name of a pavilion in 河南 Hô-nân, Lat. 34. 3 N. Long. 0 18 W.

**鄆** Tsing, The name of an ancient country near 瑯琊 Lang-yay, in 山東 Shaa-tung, Lat. 35 40 N. Long. 3 52 E. Also a place in the ancient 鄆

Ch'ing country, or 河南 Hô-nân province.

**鄆** Tseou, The name of a village.

**鄆** Tsow, A city in 山東 Shan-tung, Lat. 35. 34 N. Long. 0. 43 E. of Peking. The native city of Confucius.

**鄆** Taze, The name of a valley, and of a village.

**鄆** Wei, The name of an ancient territory in the 鄆 Ch'ing country, in 河南 Hô-nân. Also the name of an embankment.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**鄆** Chüh, The name of a village: also a man's name.

**鄆** E, A place near 臨淮 Lin hwaé, in 江南 Këang nân, Lat. 32 58. N. Long. 1. 14 E.

**鄆** Hè, A place in the ancient 魯 Loò country.

**鄆** Keun, The name of a place.

**鄆** K'heu, Name of a hamlet.

**鄆** Kô, The name of a village near 南陽 Nân-yâng, in Hô-nân, Lat. 33 7. N. Long. 3. 55 W. of Peking.

**鄆** Kwé, The name of an ancient state, near 滎陽 Yung-yang district, in Hô-nân, Lat. 34 50 N. Long. 2 55 W. Also written 檜 Kwae, an ancient state near 禹 Yu district, Lat. 34 15 N. Long. 2 55 W. of Peking.

**鄆** Máng, The name of a place near 申州 Shin-chow, in 羅山 Lo-sai district, Lat. 32.

18. N. Long. 2. 2. W. of Peking. Used for 冥 ming.

**鄆** Máng, The name of an ancient district, near 義昌

E-chang, in 湖北 Hô-p'ih.

**鄆** Nè, A district of the ancient 魏 Wei country, near

相州 Sëang-chow. A surname.

**鄆** Tsaou, The name of a place in the ancient 鄆 Ch'ing country, in Hô-nân province.

**鄆** Ung, A bad smell, a stinking savour.

**鄆** Yüh, A surname.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**鄆** Kse, The name of a place.

**鄆** K'heò, The name of a place in 江東 Këang-tung.

**鄆** Mung, The name of a city.

**鄆** Mung, The name of a city of the 曹 Tsaou country.

**鄆** Show, A place in 四川 Sze-chuen.

**鄆** Tselh, A place in 四川 Sze-chuen

**鄆** Teow, The native city of Confucius, in Shan-tung, Lat. 35 34 N. Long. 0. 43 E.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**鄆** Chen, A market. 市鄆 人 ch'bé chéu jín, market people.

**鄆** Ching, The name of an ancient state.

**鄆** Fan, A village near the metropolis.

**鄆** Hing, The name of a place.

**鄺**

Kwang, A surname.

**鄺**Lang, The name of a city.  
near 舞陽 Wù-yáng, in  
Hô-nân province, Lat. 33 30. N.  
Long 2 47 W. of Peking.**鄺**

Le, A surname.

**鄺**Lên, A city of the ancient  
周 Chow country.**鄺**

Luy, The name of a place.

**鄺**Szé, The name of a village,  
near 密 Mì district.**鄺**

Yew, An ancient city near

**鄺**鄧 Táng, Lat. 33 40. N.  
Long 4 23 W. of Peking.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**鄺**Ke, The name of a place  
near 沛 P'hai district, in  
江南 K'ang-nân, Lat. 34 46  
N. Long. 0 35 E. of Peking.**鄺**

Leih, The name of a place

**鄺**Tean, A city in the ancient  
宋 S'ung country.**鄺**Yen, The name of a city,  
and a man's name.**鄺**

Yin, The name of a place.

**鄺**

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**鄺**Jang, A district near 南  
陽 Nán-yáng, Lat. 33 8  
N. Long. 3 55 W. of Peking.**鄺**Ling, The name of a place  
near 衛州 H'ui-chow,  
in 湖南 Hoo-nan province, Lat.  
26 50 N. Long. 4 5 W.**鄺**

Ying, Name of a district.

**鄺**

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**鄺**Fung, The former capital of  
周文王 Chow.wán.wang, near 鄧 Hoó district, in 陝  
西 Shen-se, Lat. 34 6. N. Long.  
7 50. W. Also the name of an an-  
cient state. A surname, and a river.**鄺**He, A city belonging to the  
ancient 齊 Tee country, in  
the eastern part of 山東 Shan-  
tung.**鄺**Hwan, A city of the ancient  
魯 Loó country, near 蛇  
丘 Shay-kew.**鄺**Kéó, The name of a village,  
and of a place in 江東  
K'ang-tung.

## NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**鄺**Le, The name of a place in  
the 魯 Loó country. Read  
leih, the name of a place, near 內  
鄉 N'ui-h'ang, a district of 鄧  
州 T'ung-chow, in Hô-nân pro-  
vince, Lat. 33 10 N. Long. 4 44  
W. of Peking. A surname.**鄺**Tawin, A hamlet; a small  
collection of houses; a few  
families dwelling together. Read  
tean, the name of a place in Hô-nân  
province, Lat. 34 4. N. Long. 0.  
18 W. Read tau, the name of a  
place near 沛 P'hai district, in  
K'ang-nân, Lat. 34 45 N. Long.  
0 35 E. Also used for 醴 tau,  
the grains of liquor.**鄺**Kéó, The name of a village,  
near 聞喜 Wán-hé dia-  
trict, in 山西 Shan-se, Lat. 38  
22. N. Long. 5 18. W. of Pe-  
king.

## THE 164th RADICAL.

酉 Yêw.

酉 Yêw, To accomplish, to become ripe, because in the 8th moon, the millet is ripe for the making of wine: also satisfied, old. The 8th moon, when things come to perfection; flourishing. 大酉 tá yêw, 小酉 xiǎo yêw, the names of hills in 辰州 Shenchow. The name of a river near 武陵 Wú-ling district. 五酉 wǔ yêw, the name of a monster. 酉時 yǒu shí, the hours from 5 to 7 in the morning. A surname.

酩 Tíng, 酩酊 míng tíng, very drunk. 酩酊無所知 míng tíng wú sù, the drunk and knowing nothing about it.

酋 Tséw, To strain wine; wine that has been put to stand and purify itself; white clear wine. Also distant, long: also thoroughly cooked; boiled a long time. 大酋 tá tséw, the chief superintendent over liquor. Also the western regions; summer; the time when things come to perfection, and are gathered in. Also the end. 醕 酋 矣 sēn kung tséw é, as it were to complete the work of the former duke. 酋 矛 tséw máu, name of a spear. Also valiant, strong. 酋 長 tséw cháng, a generalissimo. A euphonic particle, used at the beginning of sentences.

酖 Pè, A kind of wine.

THREE STROKES.

酎 Ch' hóu, Thrice distilled strong liquor; unadulterated wine. 嘗酎 ch' háng ch' hóu, to taste strong liquor. 飲酎 yin ch' hóu, to drink strong drink. A liquor prepared in the 1st moon, which in the 8th moon became mellow, and was used in the ancestral temple.

酌 Chō. To fill a goblet with liquor, to pour wine into a cup. 無多酌我我乃酒狂 wú duō chō wǒ wǒ nǎi tsǎu kwáng, do not pour me out too much, I shall become infuriated with wine. 斟酌 chin chō, to pour out: also to consider, to calculate, to consult. 酌漱 chō-sow, to rinse, to wash; abundant. Also wine. 清酌 t' h'ing chō, pure wine. To take the good and practice it. 酌於民爲政 chō yüé mǐn wéi ch'ing, to avail one's self of the good principles of the people to carry on the government. 酌民言 chō mǐn yǎn, to take up the people's words. 參酌 tsan chō, to consult, to deliberate. 平酌 ping chō, the name of a place. Also written 勺. Read shō, to take hold of, to ladle out as with a spoon.

醴 é, A liquor made from rice; sweet, clear wine; to drink.

黍醴 shoo é, gruel made of millet. 醴醴 chen é, millet por-

ridge with the grain strained off.

粉飴 fùn è, rice cakes. Read  
è, liquor made from rice.

**酩** Han, Bitter wine, beer.

**配** P'hei, The colour of wine : also a fellow, a mate, a companion, an equal, an associate. 廣

大配天地 kwàng tá p'heí  
f'hien té, in greatness and vastness  
equal to heaven and earth. 追配

先人 chuy p'hei s'een jin, to  
look back and associate one with

his ancestors. 配偶 p'hei gnòw,  
husband and wife. 匹配 p'heih

p'hei, a couple, a pair. 配祖  
考 p'hei tsuò k'haòu, to place to-

gether with one's ancestors, in a  
sacrifice. 配享 p'hei hēang, to

sacrifice to conjointly. 醢林 p'hei  
lin, the name of a forest. 醢法

p'hei fã, the punishment of marking  
the face by puncturing.

**酒** T-s'ew, To advance, because wine brings out men's good

or evil dispositions; also to make, because liquor produces good or

evil. Wine, liquor distilled from rice and ferment, and left to settle

until its taste becomes sweet and mellow. The Chinese speak of three

kinds of drinking, as 事酒 szó  
tshw, drinking on business occa-

sions. 昔酒 seih tshw, drinking  
for no purpose at all. 清酒 ts'hing

百藥之長 tsèw pih yǒ chě

chàng, wine is the chief of all medicines. 銷憂者莫若酒

heau yew chày mǎ jǒ tsèw, to dis-  
sipate melancholy there is nothing

like wine. 玄酒 *heuen tsèw*, water.  
天酒 *t'höen tsèw*, dew. 酒正

tsèw ching, an officer who presides  
over wine. 女酒 néu tsèw, a fe-


male servant who boils wine. 祭酒  
tsé tséw, a title of honour. 酒

旗 taew kê, the name of a constellation, between Leo and Can-

cer. 潤泉 tsèw tseuén, the name  
of a place in Hô-nân province. A

Yih, The colour of wine.

酹 Yu, To drink.

**FOUR STROKES.**  
 Che, A preparation from

**FOUR STROKES.**

醅 milk ; curds.  
醕 Chun, Sweet. pleasant. 醖

**醇酒** chon tséw, agreeable wine.

酩 Heu, To be furiously drunk-  
ker; infuriated with wine.

**𪔐** Kang, Same as 𪔐 kang, a salt marsh.

醕 Ko, The colour of wine.  
酪 Le. The curds of milk.

Maou, As 醪 醕 maou  
toen, you drunk

**酖** Pe, A kind of liquor.

**酴** P'hō, The colour, or flavour  
of wine.

酖 Than, To delight in wine.  
酖酖然 t'han t'han

jén, exhilarated with wine. Used  
for 沈ch'bin, as 荒耽於酒

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hwang ch'hin yû tséw, immersed in wine. Read ch'hín, poisoned wine; wine impregnated with poison from the wings of the secretary bird, the drinking of which is followed by death. 使斃之 szè ch'hín che, he ordered him to be poisoned. 斃毒 ch'hín tüh, poison.

酸 Tow, Double-distilled wine. 猶一酸之 yêw yih tow che, another distillation.

酒 Tseu, The colour of wine.

醕 Wan, A kind of wine vessel

醑 Yen, Wine, liquor.

醴 Yen, The middle threads of silk worms, used for the strings of harpsichords. Also wine of a bitter taste. Read yén, wine in full measure, or to drink as much as one can.

酌 Yin, To sip by little & little.

## FIVE STROKES.

醅 E. To drink; the clear part of rice water, thin gruel.

醢 Fán, Wine hastily boiled; wine that has been kept only one night. Liquor made from inferior grain.

醢 Gan, Muddy wine.

酣 Han, To be merry with wine. To drink till one becomes merry without being intoxicated. 半酣 puán han, half exhilarated.

醺 Heu, As 醺 醺 heu yung, infuriated with wine, mad with wine.

醢 Keu, To club together in order to raise money for a drinking bout.

醢 K'hëa, Bitter wine; beer.

醢 Koo, A wine cup, or goblet.

醢 Koo, Wine kept only one night after it is made, called

also 鷄鳴酒 ke ming tséw, cock-crow wine. Also to sell liquor.

屠酤之肆 too koo che sze, a tavern and an eating house. 酤酒 koo tséw, to sell wine.

酤 ch'hoo k'hëo koo, ( Han wòo-té ) first levied a tax on taverns

( as people take toll at a bridge. ) Also to buy wine. 無酒酤我 wòo tséw koo gnò, there is no wine for me to buy. Also written 沽

koo Read hoo, wine kept over night. Read koo, to sell wine.

酸 Pá. The flavour of wine.

醄 Peaou, The redness of the face occasioned by the use of wine. 美人醉醄 wai jin tsü peaou, a beautiful woman

spoiling her complexion by wine. Also blotches on the face. Grog-blossoms.

醄 Peih, To drink up all the wine

酥 Soo, Butter, made either of cow's or goat's milk. The Chinese describe the process in the following manner, the milk is first

boiled & then poured it into a pan;

when it is cold and settl<sup>d</sup>, a cream forms over it, which is again boiled, when the oily particles appear, after which the faeces being separated, it is again put into a pot and the butter is formed, called 酥油 *soo yew*, and in the north termed 馬思哥 *mà sze ko*, butter. 醪 *yu soo*, a kind of wine; also a medicine.

**醪** *Sze*, filled with liquor, drunk

**醑** *T'héen*, Harmonized, blended, mixed up in soup. 秋橙醑春梅 *ts'hew t'ang t'héen ch'hun mei*, autumn lemons mixed with spring prunes.

**醕** *T'ho*, To be red with drinking wine; a countenance exhibiting the effects of wine. 朱顏醕 *choo yèn t'ho he*, a face reddened with wine.

**醖** *T'hung*, Liquor turned sour, and spoiled.

**酢** *Ts'hoó*, Pickle; used for 酬酢 *chow ts'hoó*, to pledge in drinking. Also for 醋 *ts'hoó*, vinegar, any thing sour. 梨 *ts'hoó le*, a sour pear. 飲三升酢 *yin san shing ts'hoó*, to drink three pints of vinegar. Read *ts'hó*, to pledge; a host pledging his guest is called 酬 *chow*, a guest returning the pledge is called 酢 *ts'hoó*; also used for recompense. A kind of boiler

**醞** *Tsoo*, As 醞醞 *tsoo moo*, a sort of broth or soup.

**醕** *Tsze*, Grains from which liquor has been made.

SIX STROKES.

**醕** *Ch'hué*, Pickle, brine.

**醕** *Choo*, To pour out wine. Filled with wine; drunk.

**酬** *Chow*, A host filling his cup to pledge his guset; to urge one to drink wine. 主人酬賓 *chod jin chow pin*, a host inviting his guest to drink. 酬酢 *choo ts'hoó*, to pledge in return; also to answer, to recompense.

**醕** *E*, Double-distilled liquor.

**醕** *Fá*, Liquor distilled but once.

**醕** *Heau*, To sell wine.

**醕** *Hwó*, The sweet taste of liquor; sweet.

**醕** *Jèn*, As 齋齋 *tséen jèn*, a poor insipid taste. Read *nán*, satiated. Read *nán*, soy, pickle.

**酪** *Ló*, The thick part of milk, or cream; fat, unctuous, that which makes men fat and glossy.

**酪** *lò tséang*, a kind of soy. Also a kind of milk extracted from vegetable productions, as 杏酪 *háng lò*, the emulsion of almonds. Also all kinds of liquor made from mare's milk. There are two kinds of preparation from milk, called 酪 *lò*, one dry and the other moist; the former consists of a sort of small curd cake, and the latter of whey. Read *lò*, a sort of wine.

**酩** Ming, As 酩酊 ming tiang, drunk, intoxicated.

**醴** le ming, a sort of liquor.

**𨮒** Ne, Double-distilled liquor.

**醕** Jung, A kind of liquor.

**醃** Taé, A sort of pickle, or soy, made of rice. **醃醬** taé tsäng, a preparation made of rice.

**酤** T'hung, Wine spoiled by becoming sour. **酤酢** t'hung ts'hoé, vinegar. Read t'hung, mare's milk.

**醜** Wei, a drunken appearance

**醺** Yew, To recompense; to return a pledge.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**醒** Ch'ing, sick through drinking wine: to awake from a drunken fit; also still stupified with liquor. **憂心如醒** yew sin joó ch'ing, sorrowful as if stupified with wine.

**柘醬析朝醒** chây tsäng ché chao ch'ing, the juice of the mulberry will cure a whole morning's fit of drinking. Also a long drinking bout. Read ch'ing, sick, unwell.

**酡** Han, A red face through drinking wine.

**醪** Keáou, As 酒醪 tsáw keáou, the dregs of wine.

Also **醪母** keáou mò, leaven. **發醪** fá keáou, to leaven any thing. **饅頭發醪浮起** wan t'hoú fá keáou fú k'í, bread that is leavened rises.

**醕** Keuen, To let liquor run through a funnel.

**醕** K'hüh, Generous, strong wine: also ripe, as grain.

Also cruel, tyrannical, urging things to the extreme. **醕政** k'hüh ching, a tyrannical government. Also very much, extremely. **醕梨** k'hüh lē, a very fragrant odour.

To be enraged and vexed. **銜醋茹恨** hán k'hüh joó hán, to mumble spite and chew vexation. Read hō, oppressive.

**醑** Laé, To pour out a libation to the earth. **沃醑** yūh laé, to sprinkle and pour out a libation. **以酒醑地** é tséw laé té, to pour wine on the ground. Also read leué, the same.

**醞** Mei, The ferment of wine, called 酒母 tséw mò, the wine's mother. The cakes of ferment put into wine.

**醺** Nan, A red face in consequence of drinking.

**醺** Poo, As 大醺 tá poo, to quaff largely, and take enjoyment in drinking. **天**

**下大醺** t'hên hē tá poo, the empire is greatly exhilarated. **醺五日** poo wò jít, they kept drinking for three days. **祭醺** tá poo, to sacrifice to the god of mischief.

**酸** Swan, Sour; vinegar. **酸味** swan wéi, a sour taste.

**藥酸養骨** yǎ swan yang kwó, sour physic nourishes the bones. Also to yield, to retire, having sore



legs and little strength, therefore a person retires to the rear. 手脚

酸軟 *ehōw kēō swan nwan*, the legs and arms weak and feeble. 酸

鼻 *swan pé*, grieved, distressed.

寒酸 *han swan*, a cold酸sourish taste. 酸棗 *swan tsau*, name of

a place, and a tree. Also name of a river, a plant, and a bird. 酸角

*swan kēō*, the name of a fruit that grows in Yun-nan province. 酸

鷄 *swan ke*, the name of an insect.

醱 *Thoo*, The ferment put into wine; the dregs of liquor;

a kind of wine. 醱醱 *t'heo mai*, double-distilled liquor.

醅 *Tauy*, Too much stupified with wine.

醕 *Fin*, To rinse the mouth with wine. 醕口 *yín*

*k'hōw*, to gargle the mouth. Also to put the cups together and toast

one another. 醕尸 *yín che*, to pledge a corpse.

醞 *Ying*, To awake from liquor.

EIGHT STROKES.

齏 *Che*, A pickle made of fish roe.

醢 *Ch'how*, A kind of wine.

醑 *Ched*, To pour out a libation at a sacrifice; continued sacrifices.

醕 *Lan*, Pickled peaches, or preserved figs.

醕 *Léang*, A mixture of tastes; clear pickle, or soy. Used for 涼 *léang*, cold, thin.

醕 *Lūh*, Excellent wine. 醕 *ling lūh*, a kind of

wine, made with water taken from a lake, near 衡陽 *Hing-yang*

district, in 湖南 *Hoo-nan*, Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 110. W.

醕 *M-lh*, Curds of milk. Read *yin*, the noise of wine fermenting.

醕 *Nuy*, As 一醕飯 *yín* *nuy fan*, a meal of rice.

醕 *P'hei*, Drunk and satiated; also liquor not yet strained.

醕 *怡似葡萄初醕* *k'hō sif póo taū ch'hoō sei p'hei*,

just like the juice of grapes newly pressed out.

醕 *Shun*, Unadulterated wine.

醕酒 *shun tsew*, strong generous wine. Also to bend the

attention to one thing: also pure and clear. 醕白 *shun pih*, pure

and white. Also thick, substantial, kind, generous. 醕厚 *shun hów*,

liberal, generous, kind in manner. Also fine, minute, subtle. 精醕

*tsing shun*, subtle, unmixed, excellent; thick and congealed; the es-

sence of anything. 醕謹 *shun kin*, careful, undiverted, attentive

to one thing. 醕鉤 *shun hóu*, a sword. Used for 純 *shun*, pure,

unadulterated; of one colour, unmixed. 醕駟 *shun aze*, a stud of

horses of one colour.

醕 *Than*, Wine thin and coarse; weak wine.

醕 *Thau*, As 醕醕 *tsau tsau* *thau*, drunk.

**醕** Thên, Strong, generous wine.

**酸** Taan. A cup, a goblet; also muddy wine beginning to be clear. **釀酒** taan tsôw, clarified wine; also called **盞齊** yang tee, wine about to purify itself. The state of wine brewed in the winter, and left to stand till next summer, when it begins to divest itself of its impurities. If at that time some clear wine be mixed with it, it will become entirely pure without further preparation.

**醬** Tsang, Brine, pickle.

**醋** Tsô, A guest returning the pledge of his host; to recompense. The first offer of wine to a guest is called **獻** hiên; the answer to that pledge is termed **醋** tsô, and the host's further salute is denominated **酬** ch'hou.

**祝酌受尸尸醋主人** chûh chô shôw she, she tsô chôw jia, the officiator fills a goblet and gives it to the corpse (or the person representing the dead), while he pledges the host in return. Also written **酢** tsô. Also read tsô, pickle, vinegar. **醋溝** tsô kow, the name of a place.

**醉** Tsûy. To be exhilarated with wine. **既醉以酒** hé tsûy é tsôw, being drunk with wine. **心醉** sin tsûy, the mind intoxicated. **心醉六經** sin tsûy lîk king, the mind enraptured or fascinated with the classics. **骨**

**醉** kwô tsûy, "bones drunk;" an expression used by an ancient empress, who put two persons into a large jar where liquor was fermenting, and said, let their bones be drunk. **純醉** chûn tsûy, the mind and spirits happily harmonizing, as one exalted by liquor; completely devoted to, and lost in the pursuit of anything. **醉李** tsûy lê, the name of a place in 浙江 Châ-kéang.

**醅** Wei, Flesh steeped in wine. Read chuy, sick.

**醑** Yén, A bitter taste.

**醕** Yen, Pickle, brine for salting fish; to preserve anything in salt liquor.

**醕** Yu, A feast at which those who can stand it are permitted to drink, and those who cannot, to cease. The morning beginning to dawn.

NINE STROKES.

**醕** Chué, Brine, pickle.

**醕** Hsô, A wine vessel.

**醕** He, Vinegar. **以醕灌鼻** é he kwán pè, he poured some vinegar into his nose. A man's dance. Also written **醕**

**醐** Hoo, As **醍醐** té heo, the essence of milk, butter; the essential oil of milk.

**醕** Hoo, Pickle. Same as **藍**

**醕** Hwîn, To sprinkle one another with pear wine.

**醖** Kwei, Pura, clear wine.

**醖** Mèen, To be immersed in wine. 沈醖醖荒不可教以道 chin mēen chin hwang, pūh k'hò keaóu è taóu, when one is entirely given up to liquor and abandoned to tippling, it is impossible to teach him anything good.

**醖** Mei, Another name for vinegar.

**醖** Mów, As 蓄醖 mów tów, a liquor made of the elm-tree.

**醖** Nan, Meat soup, gravy; to boil meat.

**醖** Seu, To strain or clarify wine; the dregs or lees of wine; good; excellent wine; the first brewings of liquor. 醖清 seu tsing, clear wine.

**醒** Sing, To awake from a fit of drunkenness. 衆人皆醉我獨醒 chúngh jín keae tsay, gnò tūh sing, all men are infatuated, I only have my wits about me. Also 睡醒 shwúy eing, to wake up from sleep. 喚昏不醒 hwán hwán pūh sing, calling the dull, who will not awake. Read tsing, the name of a star.

**酸** Sow, White wine; wine made from millet.

**醃** T'hàn, Raw meat pickled. 醃醃 t'hàn ha, meat salted in brine. Strong wine, vinegar

**醃** T'hé, Wine of a red colour. clear wine. 醃齊 t'hé tsé,

a preparation of a red colour put in to wine to colour it. Read t'he, as 醃醃 hoo t'he, the unctuous part of milk, butter, the essential oil of milk. It is said to be sweet and excellent. It renders soft and pliant whatever is rubbed with it while it soaks thro' every vessel into which it is put, except egg-shells and dried calabashes. In the books of the west, the disposition of Buddha is compared thereto, because it is like milk that produces cream, from which cream comes butter, and on the top of which butter, when boiled, is found this essential oil.

**醃** Too, As 醃醃 mō toe, pickle, salt liquor.

**醃** Tów, As 蓄醃 mów tów, a liquor made of the elm-tree: the dried branches of which, when gathered in the spring, are cast into liquor and impart to it a flavour. 麼醃 mō tów, an excellent flavour. 醃醃 tów tów, celestial liquor, nectar.

**醃** Tsaw, An officer who presides over wine.

**醃** Tsung, As 醃醃 tsung meih, thick, muddy wine.

**醃** Yêw, A kind of wine.

**醃** Yin, The ferment of wine. Read tsin, dark, sombre.

**醃** Yin, The noise of drunken fellows. Read gân, drunk. Read yín, the steam arising from liquor whilst distilling. A prepara-

tion made, in the south, of buck-wheat, lime, glutinous rice, and stinking fish. Also anything so covered up that it will not lose its flavour.

## TEN STROKES.

酢

Chá, An instrument for pressing down wine; a wine press: also an oil press

醜

Ch'hòw, Abominable, ugly, disagreeable, vile. 醜惡 ch'hòw gǒ, ill-looking. 醜類 ch'hòw lúy, vile things. Also stinking; to esteem vile, or disagreeable.

既醜有夏 kě ch'hòw yèw Hsá, when he abhorred those of the Hsá dynasty. 自醜於秦 tsé ch'hòw yá Tsin, he was hated by the Tsin country. 羞 to be ashamed of, as 寡人甚醜

之 kwá jín shín ch'hòw che, I am exceedingly ashamed of it. 醜美 ch'hòw mei, handsome and ugly.

羣醜 keun ch'hòw, a sort, a class. 醜衆 ch'hòw cháng, a multitude. Also to compare. 比物醜類 pè wǐh ch'hòw lúy, to compare one thing with another.

醜同 ch'hòw tóng, the same.

醜塗 ch'hòw t'huó, the name

of a hill 鼈醜 pèh ch'hòw, the holes of a tortoise. A surname. To rely on one's dignity and act disorderly.

醞

E. Wine.

醢

Há. The brine in which m-at is preserved. 醢醢 tsau wéi, salt meat, or the pickle

in which it is kept. 毋歡醢 wú ch'wéi há, do not drink the brine, or liquor. The Chinese salt down the flesh of clams, cockles, frogs, rabbits, fish, and wild geese. They first cut the flesh into slices and dry it, they then chop it small, mix it with ferment, millet, and salt, and steep the whole in good wine; after which they stow it away in jars, and after a hundred days it is fit for use. This kind of pickled meat is always without bones. 烹醢 p'hang há, to pickle and boil

翰

Hán, Clear wine.

醬

Hüh, Muddy wine.

醕

Jung, Wine; liquor twice distilled.

醑

Kó, A vessel for containing wine.

醕

Lew, A kind of wine.

醕

Leih, To let off wine; to draw off liquor.

醕

Me, Drunk.

醕

Melh, To drink up all the wine. 醕醬 melh tséang, a kind of liquor.

醕

Melh, Dried cream.

醕

Mung, The ecum of fermenting liquor.

Pang, To add a cup of good wine; to urge one to drink

Sang, A liquor made of mare's milk.

**醞** Tseu, Liquor which has changed its flavour; wine becomes sour.

**醞** Tao, As 白醞 pih tao, white wine. Read ts'ho, as

**山醞** san tao, a kind of chrysanthemum.

**醉** Tsay, A man's name.

**醞** Wán, To brew, to ferment liquor. 醞釀 wán jang, to distil wine. 九醞 k'w wán, a kind of wine, so called from the mode of brewing it. 醞藉 wán ts'ay, capable of enduring to the end, of large capacity, able to endure much wine; also liberally educated, genteel.

**醞** Wei, Drunken.

**醞** Yang, Thick, muddy wine.

**醞** Yüh, The face of a yellow colour; jaundiced.

**醞** Yung, As 醞釀 hén yung, infuriated with wine. To err through wine, to imagine one's-self great and glorious when in liquor.

**醞** heung yung, to be roaring drunk. 醞貝 yung pei, a kind of tortoise shell.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**醞** Chaou, As 醉醞 ts'ay chaou, drunk.

**醞** Che, Wine.

**醫** E, To cure diseases, to heal.

**醫** 醫生 e s'ang, a physician.

**醫** 醫藥 e y'ò, a doctor. 醫

**不** 三世不服其藥

e pih san shé pih fúh ké y'ò, if a doctor has not his craft handed

down through three generations do not partake of his medicine. 醫師 e s'ze, and 太醫 t'hae e, the chief physician 醫事 e s'ze, the business of healing 諸醫 ch'oo e, the faculty. 蛇醫 sh'ay e, a lizard. Read è, a kind of drink; a liquor made of prunes. Used for 臆 e.

**醞** H'ung, Drunk and unable to stand.

**醞** Laou, Thick, muddy wine. 醇醞 shun laou, strong, generous wine. Name of a place.

**醞** Le, Thin, poor wine. 歡醞 ch'ue le, to drink weak liquor.

**醞** Me, As 醞醞 p'ò me, a mouldy coat on the top of vinegar and other liquor.

**醞** Moo, As 醞醞 ts'oo moo, good broth or soup.

**醞** N'een, To melt, to dissolve.

**醞** Pe, A liquor made of pounded elm branches.

**醞** P'heou, As 清醞 ts'hing p'heou, clear wine.

**醞** Sae, A strainer for liquor; a funnel for drawing off wine

**醞** San, A sour taste. 醞酢 san ts'ò, vinegar. Also very drunk.

**醬** Ts'ang, Pickle, brine; the brine in which meat is salted.

**醬** 豉醬 shé ts'ang, a soy made of pulse 菜醬 ts'haé ts'ang, pickled vegetables. 醞醬

ho ts'ang, pickles & preserves. 拘

醬 *keu tséang*, tamarind preserves

酉區 *Yu*, To drink in private : anything private.

## TWELVE STROKES.

醃 *He*, Sour, a sour taste like vinegar. 醃醬 *he tséang*,

pickle. 醃醃 *he haè*, salted mince meat with much liquor 醃

醃 *he he*, in a dangerous condition, about to be pickled. 醃鷄 *he ke*, the name of an insect, said to be produced in wine.

醃 *Hwa*, As 醇醃 *shun hwa*, wine.

醃 *Küen*, Saltish, briny.

醃 *Keüh*, Brine, pickle. Read *keuè*, pickled oysters.

醃 *K'hé*, A kind of wine made of glutinous rice; also to bathe after drinking wine. Read *ke*, that which floats on the top of wine.

醃 *Kung*, Salt, brine: pickle.

醃 *Laou*, Thick, muddy wine.

醃 *Leaou*, Wine clarified

醃 *Pei*, To cover over. The colour of wine.

醃 *P'hüh*, The white mould on the top of vinegar.

醃 *Pö*, As 醃醃 *pö pei*, double-distilled liquor.

醃 *Shén*, Bitter wine.

醃 *Tan*, As 醃醃 *tan laou*, thick muddy wine.

醃 *Than*, Wine of a bitter taste, a wine that does not keep its flavour. Read *tan*, a

strong generous taste; sweet. 良

醃 *léang t'hán*, good tasted. Good generous wine.

醃 *Tseaou*, a sacrifice. 醃祭 *tseaou tsé*, to sacrifice to.

Also the ceremonies performed at capping and marrying. To pour out wine without having the pledge returned. 父醃子 *foó tseaou tsé*, a father pours out thus to his son, when he tells him to go and get married. Also to exhaust, to complete, to finish. 水醃 *shwü tseaou*, the water is all dried up.

利爵之不醃 *lè tséö che püh tseaou*, it is considered fortunate when the cup is not entirely emptied in making a libation. 設

醃 *shé tseaou*, to make a procession, and a religious ceremony, is thus termed among the Buddhists. Also used for 惟 *tseaou*, veration.

醃 *Tsin*, To sip wine. 醃美 *tsin mei*, sweet and good.

醃 *Tsuy*, Pickle, brine.

醃 *Wang*, As 醃醃 *pö wang*, a kind of wine.

醃 *Yew*, Wine.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

醃 *Chang*, A taste; to taste

醃 *Chen*, Bitter wine.

醃 *Hüh*, Thick, muddy wine.

醃 *Kan*, A salt taste; briny.

醃 *Kéè*, To meet for drinking wine; to club together in

order to drink wine 釀飲食  
kě yin shíh, to join together in  
raising money for a feast.

**醴** Le, Wine kept over night;  
sweet wine; must, new wine,  
liquor that has merely the taste of  
wine without its strength 饗醴  
hēang le, an imperial feast. Wine  
sweet and thick, without being re-  
fined. 醴齊 le tee, liquor with  
a good body but not yet up. 常爲  
設醴 chāng wei shě le, he al-  
ways set before him sweet wine; li-  
quor made with little ferment and  
much rice, and only kept one night  
醴泉 le teeuen, a beautiful  
fountain, sending forth waters like  
sweet wine, good for old people; al-  
so compared to timely showers that  
make every thing spring forth 木醴  
mù le, a kind of wood produced  
in the winter, supposed to have an  
influence on the dews. 醴陵 le  
ling, the name of a district in 湖  
南 Hoo-nan province. Also written  
澧 le, the name of a river. Used  
for 醴 le, propriety.

**醢** Mung, Thick, muddy wine.

**釀** Nung. 釀酒 nung  
tsəw, strong, generous wine.  
**肥醢** fei nung, fat meat and  
generous wine. 蒲陶釀醢  
pó tau nung loo, grape wine  
generous and good. Used for 濃  
nung, muddy, stupid.

**醺** Faou, A rash coming out  
to the face.

**醕** Yen, Pickle. 醕酢 yen  
tsò, vinegar. Read han, a  
briny taste.

**醖** Yih, Bitter wine: one says,  
generous wine; liquor brew-  
ed in the winter, & brought to perfec-  
tion in the spring. 有醖順時  
yew yih shùn shò, to have wine in  
the proper season. 醖兵 yih  
ping, to treat the soldiers with wine.  
Used for 澤 tsih, old wine. Read  
shih, pure wine. The ancient form  
of the 醖 shih character, to explain.

**醢** Yih, Thick liquor, made of  
prunes. Read yao, to crush  
tate.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**醕** Ch'how, A host toasting his  
guest, in return for his  
pledge; to recompense. Also kind,  
to urge to take wine. When a host  
presents wine to his guest it is call-  
ed 獻 hēen, when the guest returns  
the compliment, it is called 酢 tsò,  
and when the host again pours out  
for his friend, it is called 醕 ch'how.  
Desiring to encourage his guest he  
empties his own glass, and urges  
the other to do the same. Also all  
round. Read tsòu, a name for good  
wine.

**醺** Heun, Drunk and frolic-  
some: having the smell of  
liquor. 醺醺然 heun heun jén,  
exhilarated with wine.

**醢** Joo, Strong, generous wine.

**醴** Lan, As 醴 醴 lan t'haag, wine in abundance; a drinking party.

**醪** Mung, Ferment become mouldy, small pieces of ferment.

**醕** Sou, Excellent, speaking of wine.

**醖** Tso, The five stages observed in the manufacture of wine. Also pickle, brine; briny.

**醗** Tseu, As 醗 醗 tseu jin, a poor weak flavour Cug says pickle, brine.

**醞** Tso, Saltyish, briny.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**醞** Hó, vinegar. Also bitter wine.

**醞** Meih, As 醞 醞 meih le, dried curds.

**醞** Mò, Brine, or pickle.

**醞** Paou, A kind of wine; liquor kept only one night.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

**醞** Lan, The taste of vinegar; sour.

**醞** Loth, To draw off wine.

**醞** Tsung, As 醞 醞 tsung mung, thick, muddy wine.

**醞** Yen, To harbour malice.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**醞** Kan, The captivating taste of wine.

**醞** Me, As 醞 醞 too me, a sort of liquor made of wheat, and not changed from the

drugs. Double-distilled wine. The name of a flower, and of a wine which has the colour of a flower.

**釀** Me, Ferment.

**釀** Néang, To brew or make wine or liquor 釀酒

néang tsew, to distil liquor. For one brewing they use 2 cwt. of coarse rice, & 1 cwt. of fermenting matter, from which they obtain 6 or 7 cwt. of liquor. Also to mix up condiments. 釀事端 néang sef

twan, to ferment; a disturbance.

**醴** Ling, As 醴 醴 ling lüh, an esteemed kind of wine, made of water from a particular fountain.

**醴** Tsan, Vinegar; sour.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**釁** Hín, A bloody sacrifice; a sacrifice in which the blood of the victim is smeared on the vessel. 釁龜筮 hín kwei kái, to consecrate the tortoise and reeds by the smearing of blood. 成廟

則釁之 ching meau tsü hín che, having completed the temple then dedicate it by the smearing of blood. 釁鼓 hín kod, to dedicate a drum. Also a crime. 觀釁

而動 kwan hín úh tung, seeing crime he was moved. A crack, crevice. 釁隙 hín keli, a slight difference. 瑕釁 hēa hín, a fault, a flaw. 釁兆 hín chaou, a prognostic. To anoint with fragrant oil. 三釁三浴 san hín sau

yíh, he thrice bathed and anointed



himself 麝 麝 hín lòh, to perfume with fragrant herbs. To fumigate. 麝面吞炭 hín mién t'hua t'án, he smeared his face and swallowed charcoal, in order to disguise his countenance and voice. Also to be moved, as 勇於 勇 hín yú yung, to be moved by bravery. An animal aroused to rapidity and active motion. A surname. Used for 疊 hín, variance. 乘 乘 shing hín, to take advantage of a quarrel. Used for 鮮 hín, a tiger's skin used for covering weapons in a war-chariot.

釀 Tseaóu, To drink up all the  
 wine, to finish the glass  
 使其釀非則灌之 szé  
 hé tseaóu fei, tsh kwán che, he  
 ordered him to finish the glass, and  
 when he refused, took and poured  
 it down his throat.

## NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES

**醃** Se, To draw off wine; to let it off through a sieve or basket. Also to divide, as streams of water. **醃五湖** se wòo hoo, he divided the five lakes. Used for **廩** size. Read le, to wash grains with water.

**Yeh, Pickle, vinegar; very sour liquor.**

Left, As 醱 醒 left meth,  
the curds of milk.

## THE 165TH RADICAL.

来 Pëen.

采 Fēn, To divide, to separate, as the claws of wild

beasts are divided; to distinguish.

Is'hae, To'gath'er, to pluck.

小采菜 ts'hae 耳 ts'hae  
 ts'hae kuen tsh., pluck and gather  
 the curled-ear vegetables. Also to  
 select. 納采 nā ts'hae, to select

proper days on which to perform ceremonies. 采色 ts'hae shih, variegated colours. 五采 wu ts'hae, the five hues. 物采 wü ts'hae, the colour and complexion of things.

天子大采 t'hiên tswè tá  
ts'haè, the emperor appeared in full

dress. 光采 kwang ts'haè, ele-  
gant, splendid. 光采 wán ts'haè

adorned 符采 fô ts'haè, the  
transverse marks in a (grass) 孚 靈

ts'haè szé, business; an office, or  
employment 力 是 之 圖 上

employment. 九水之圖 Kew  
ts'haè che toô, a figurative repre-  
sentation of the nine offices, or

gagements. 采地 ts'haè té, ter-

territory, allotted to great officers for the disposal of their posterity: also

a cemetery. 采飾 ts'haé shih,  
ornament. 禮失而采 lè shih

úrh ts'haè, too much ceremony  
loses itself in mere ornament. 風

采 fung ts'haè, elegant, splendid.  
采采 ts'haè ts'haè, full, abun-

學舍采 jǐh hēh shàh ts'had, on entering a school make your compliments to the teacher.

Me, To enter in deeply.

Read mò, a net.

K'houen, To beat rice, to pinch it between the fingers.

Yew, Anything glossy, as if oiled. Same as 油

Gō, A painting.

Fun, To exclude, to reject.

Shīh, To open out, to loosen, to separate. 解釋

k'ead shīh, to explain. 釋意 shīh é, to unfold the meaning. To reject. 釋難而攻易 shīh nán

érh kung é, to leave the difficult and attempt the easy. To melt, to scatter. 骨肉冰釋 kwūh jūh

pāng shīh, my flesh and bones are melted like ice; or my relations are scattered like melting ice. To let go, as 開釋無辜 k'hae shīh

wōt koo, to release the innocent. 釋服 shīh fūh, to suppress. 釋

廢 shīh fēi, to set aside. 禮釋

回 lē shīh fēi, according to propriety we should reject the depraved. 釋遺 shīh wēi, to leave. To

render soft. 潤釋 jún shīh, to steep in water till it becomes soft. 釋米 shīh mē, to wash rice before boiling it. 釋迦 Shīh kē,

a name of Buddha, contracted from Sakiamana. 釋氏 shīh shé, the Buddhist sect. A surname. Also

written 澤, as 其耕澤澤

ké k'ang shīh shīh, they ploughed

the ground, and loosed it. Read yīh, pleased.

穠 Kwāng, Ornamental colours.

# THE 166TH RADICAL.

## 里 Lè.

里 lè, A village. 里居 lè

k'au, a residence, a place of abode. Five families make a neigh-

bourhood, and five neighbourhoods make a village. Others say, 50 fa-

milies constitute a village. Also in travelling, 360 paces make a le, or

Chinese mile. A degree is also di-

vided into 250 le, which would

give about 1456 feet, or a little

more than a quarter of a mile to a

le, and about four feet to each of

the above paces. Also 里憂 lè

yew, sorrowful. 如何里 jōh

hō lè, how sad! A surname; the

name of a place, and of a hill. 鄉

里 hēang lè, a title given by hus-

bands to their wives, in former

times. 戚里 ts'eh lè, relations

by marriage.

重 Chūng. Heavy, weighty,

important, serious, of great

moment; to consider of moment; to

attach importance to. 茅爲物

薄而用可重 mǎu wēi

wūh pō, érh yáng k'hò chūng,

rushes are light things, and yet

they can be put to important uses.

重罪 chūng tsáy, a grievous

offence. 重刑 chūng hīng, a se-

vere punishment. 自重 tszé

chūng, to make one's self of impor-

tance. 輕重 k'hing cháng, light and heavy. 更重 k'ing cháng, to do anything over again. Also difficult. 重處 cháng ch'oo, a difficulty. 重貴 cháng kwei, important, of great weight. 尊重 tsun cháng, to esteem of importance. 尚重 sháng cháng, to attach moment to. 不重辭 p'uh cháng tsai, do not regard mere talk. 重數 cháng soó, frequent. 武不可重用 wuó p'uh k'hò cháng yáng, military operations must not be perpetually employed. 重甚 cháng shín, very much. 重憂 cháng yew, very much grieved. 女重 nü cháng, a chaste and upright female. 輜重 tszé cháng, baggage waggons. 重星 cháng sing, the planet Jupiter. The name of a hill, a village, and a tree. . Read cháng, kind, good, careful; abundant. Read cháng, to repeat, to do over again. 重疊 cháng t'hé, again and again. 重出 cháng ch'hü, appears twice in a book. 三重 san cháng, thrice repeated. 席五重 seih wuó cháng, a mat of five folds. 九重 k'ew cháng, the emperor's palace. 重移 cháng keaou, grain that is long in becoming ripe. Also numerous. 重器 cháng k'í, many implements all prepared. 自重 tszé cháng, to involve one's-self. 重光 cháng kwang, the year under certain circumstances. The name of a place, and of a carriage. 重

霽 cháng law, a spout under the eaves of a house to carry off the rain water. A man's name, and a surname. Something to attach the spirit of the deceased to a certain spot whilst sacrificing. Read t'huig, a kind of grain. Used for 童 (tóng, a virgin, a young, unmarried person. Read cháng, as 重酪 cháng lü, milk.

野 Yáy, A wilderness, a wide waste region, a desert, an uncultivated spot; any place beyond the suburbs of a city. 郊野 keaou yáy, a wild region. 山野 san yáy, hills and deserts. 縣士掌野 h'een sái cháng yáy, the district officers took care of the region from 2 to 300 li outside the royal city. 朴野 p'ó yáy, plain, rustic, uncultivated, uncouth. 田野之入 tién yáy che jin, a clown, a clodhopper. 野司寇 yáy sse k'hóu, a district officer. 野虞 yáy yü, a forrester. 豬野 ch'oo yáy, the name of a place. 大野 tá yáy, a marsh or fish-pond. 東野 tung yáy, a double surname. 野馬 yáy mà, dust, the dust of the wilderness, the simoon of the desert. Also living things blowing on each other. 野鷄 yáy ke, a jungle fowl. Read shoó, a shed in a field. Read yá, a wilderness.

煙 Mac, Few.

量 Léang, A measure. 量衡 léang h'ang, weights

and measure. 頒度量 pan  
toó léang, to discriminate measures  
of length and capacity. 有局

量 yéw k'heuh léang, he has a  
capacity. 限量 bién léang, a li-  
mit. 月以爲量 yuē è wel  
léang, a single month was his limit.

量幣 léang pé, to sacrifice  
offerings in the ancestral tem-  
ple. 審量 shín léang, to judge,  
to form an estimate of. 酒量

tséw léang, a capacity to drink  
wine. Read léang, to weigh, in or-  
der to ascertain the weight of any

thing; to estimate quantities 量  
多寡 léang to kwá, to ascer-

tain how many. 量長短 léang  
cháng twán, to measure how long

量人 léang jia, to measure  
men. 商量 shàng léang, to con-  
sult, to deliberate. 量力 léang

lèih, to calculate one's strength.  
自量 tszé léang, to take an es-

timate of one's self. 吉量 kèih  
léang, the name of an animal.

釐 Lè, Reason, right princi-  
ples. 地釐 té lè, geogra-

phy. 釐福 lè fúh, domestic hap-  
piness. 治釐 ché lè, to regulate.

Also a small measure, the 100th  
part of an inch, and the 1600th part

of an ounce. 毫釐 háu lè, a  
very small variation. A hair's

breadth. 釐孳 lè tsé, an ani-  
mal that has two at a birth; a pair.

釐悔 lè mei, covetous. Also to  
give. 釐爾圭瓚 lè urch kwei

tsán, bestow on you a seal of office.  
釐山 lè san, the name of a hill.

釐蔓 lè mán, the name of a  
flower. 涉釐 chh lè, the name

of a kind of paper, made of sea-  
weed, also called 側理紙 tséh

lè ché, because of its inverted grain.  
A surname, and a man's name.

Used for 嫠 le, a widow. Read hè,  
happiness. The remains of sacrifi-

cial flesh. Used for 僖 he. Read

t'hac, the name of a place. Used  
for 祿 lae, 萊 lae, and 賚 lae.

釐 釐. To cut off, to ampu-

tate. Tseih, Things equal to each

other, of the same sort.

# THE 167th RADICAL.

## 金 Kin

金 Kin, One of the five ele-  
ments; metal: metal may

be transmuted and melted. 金之

氣味 kin che k'hé wéi, a me-  
talic taste. 黃金 hwáng kin,

gold 白金 pih kin, silver 赤

金 tséh kin, copper 金銀銅

kin yin tung, gold, silver, and cop-  
per. 百金 pih kin, a hundred

pieces of gold, equal to a hundred  
pounds weight of that metal. 不

過數金 pih kwó soó  
kin, not more than several pieces or

pounds of gold. 黃金一斤 hwáng

kin yih kin, one pound of gold.  
ts'hén kin, a thousand pieces of

gold; a daughter. 金 kin is used  
for one of the eight kinds of mu-

sical instruments, as gongs, cym-  
bals, &c. 金戈 kin ko, weapons

of war. 金鼓 kin koo, gongs

and drums, used in armies for sounding the advance or retreat.

**聞金而止** wán kin úh che, to stop on hearing the sound of the metal. Also anything yellow, as

**蓮花** kin lén hwa, the yellow water lily. Also anything hard, as

**金隄** kin té, the hard embankment: as solid as metal. **金城**

kin ching, the strong city. **職金** chih kin, an officer who attends to metals.

**金司** kin sze, an officer who presides over mines. **金吾**

kin wò, a baton of office, made of brass, and gilt at each end. **金州**

kin chow, the name of a district; also of a hill and a terrace. **金剛**

**刺** kin kang tszé, sarsaparilla.

**金星草** kin sing ts'haò, *epilobendria minor*, *cetharacum arabum*.

**金盞花** kin tsan hwa, white daisy. **金盞銀臺** kin

tsan yin taé, *narcissus*. **青金**

**樹** tsing kin shoó, a tree which has metallic appearances underneath the bark.

**百兩金** pih léang kin, the name of a medicine. **金**

**天氏** kin t'heen shé, a name of the ancient Emperor, 少昊

Shao-hau. Also a surname. **金**

**布** kin pó, a book on metallurgy. **金馬** kin mà, the name of a

god; and of a pass. **金精** kin tsing, the name of a pearl; the name of a cup. **觀金** shé kin, the third

star in the Great Bear. **屠金** sô kin, a local term for stars in general. **金丹** kin tan, a fairy re-

cord. **黃金** hwáng kin, a kind

of stone. Read kin, to forbid; to restrain.

## TWO STROKES.

**釗**

Chaou, To pare, to cut off corners and excrescencies.

Also distant; a spring in a cross bow. A surname. **釗勉** chaou

mén, to incite, to encourage. Also to see, to wait upon. **釗我**

**周王** chaou gnó chow wáng, came to wait upon our sovereign of Chow. Read keau, an ancient

king's name.

**釵**

Chih, Implements made of iron. A kind of spade.

**針**

Chin, A needle. **若磁石引針** joó tszé shih

yin chin, as the loadstone attracts the needle. **以線穿針** é seén

ch'hwán chin, to thread a needle. **玄針** huen chin, tadpoles. Read

chin, to sew; to prick with a needle.

**釜**

Fú, A caldron, a boiler, a pot without feet; an iron

pan. A certain measure: containing about six pecks and a half. The name of a hill. **石釜** shih fú, a

stone basin.

**鈎**

Hih, Metal.

**鈎**

K'hew, The tooth of a cross bow.

**釵**

Fá, To work up metals.

**鉞**

P'he, An arrow.

**鉞**

P'hó, The ore of metal.

**釵**

Tsau, As **釵釵** tsau keú, an ornament worn on the head.

**釘** Ting, Purified gold. **鈴**  
**釘** ling ting, the name of  
 a spear. **鐵釘** t'hěe ting, a nail.  
**木釘** mǔh ting, a peg or pin.  
**釘靈** ting ling, the name of a  
 country. **可中釘** k'hó chung  
 ting, admirable. Reed ting, a man's  
 name. Read ting, to nail, to fasten  
 with nails.

## THREE STROKES.

**釵** Ch'hae, A hair pin, a bod-  
 kin. **寶釵** paò ch'hae,  
 a precious bodkin. **金釵** kin  
 ch'hae, a kind of medicine, used as  
 an antidote for poison.

**釧** Ch'huen. An armlet, a  
 bracelet. **釵釧** ch'hae  
 ch'huen, hair pins and armrings:  
 formerly these were worn by men  
 and women alike; now they are  
 confined to women. **臂釧** pé  
 ch'huen, an armlet. A surname.  
 Read ch'huen, the rim of a wheel.

**釵** Fan, To brush away; also  
 an implement. Read fān, a  
 cup.

**釧** Hēh, As **方釧** fang hēh,  
 a head bandage of feathers,  
 put round the heads of horses, to de-  
 fend them from harm should they  
 come in contact with anything. An  
 iron with a hole in it.

**鈎** Hwa, Two swords fitting  
 one into the other. Read  
 hoo, a trowel.

**鈎** Jín, Blunt.

**鈎** Kēang, The iron in the nave  
 of a wheel, through which

the axle passes. Also a candlestick.  
**蘭缸當夜明** lán kēang  
 tang yà ming, the flowery candle-  
 stick brightly burns by night. Read  
 kung, as **金缸** kin kung, golden  
 bolts in the frame work of wains-  
 coats, appearing like the naves of  
 wheels; because they are sometimes  
 surrounded with golden rings. The  
 barb or barbed head of an arrow.

**鈎** Kē, A spear.

**鈎** K'hòw, A gold or silver rim  
 to vessels. To engrave. **鈎**  
**器** k'hòw k'hé, graving imple-  
 ments. **謹鈎** heuen k'hòw, to  
 make a noise and riot; as if beating  
 gongs, drums, &c. Commonly used  
 for buttons. **銅鈎** tūng k'hòw,  
 brass buttons.

**鈎** P'han, The strings of any  
 vessel.

**鈎** Shan, A large bent knife;  
 a reap hook. Read sēn, a  
 kind of knife. Read sán, a man's  
 name, and a surname.

**鈎** Sze, a bar of metal; a plough  
 share.

**鈎** Té, Fetters. **養鹽者**  
**鈎左趾** chò yén  
 chày té tsò ché. those who privately  
 made salt had a fetter put on the  
 left leg. Read táe, the iron nave of  
 a wheel.

**鈎** Teáou, A fish hook, an an-  
 gle; to angle. **鈎魚** teáou  
 yú, to catch fish. **鈎干**

**歲之鯉** teáou ts'héén súy  
 ché lé, he angled for a carp 1000

years old. 堯舜之釣 yaô shún che tsáu, the angling of Yaô and Shún; they used sages for a rod, virtue for a line, benevolence for a hook, and enjoyment for a bait; the four seas were their pond, and the myriads of people their fish. To catch people as with a bait. 獻璧馬以釣文 hén pèi mǎ ò tsáu che, he presented gems and horses to ensnare him. A surname.

**針** Tse, Gain; sharp.

**針** Ts'haou, fine gold. Also good, pure. 針嫌 ts'haou leaou, elegant; beautiful. Also, small, minute. Read tschau, sharp.

**鈇** Tsá, Hand.

**鈇** Yih, The ears or handles, outside a tripod, or vase.

**鈇** Yu, As 鐃 shun yu, a musical instrument like a bell, made to accord with the drum. The blunt end or handle of a spear.

**鉢** pun yó, a rice dish in use among the Buddhist priests.

FOUR STROKES.

**鈔** Ch'haou. To take up with pincers; to take up with the fingers, as a pinch; a little. To seize. A surname. Also to transcribe, to copy. Also violent. Read ch'haou, as 鈔道 ch'haou taou, to steal. 鈔錢 ch'haou tsien, a kind of paper money; invented in the 宋 Súng dynasty, intended to represent strings of copper cash; such as one string to ten strings,

which were called 大鈔 tá ch'haou, large notes; and from 100 to 500 cash, which were called 小鈔 seáu ch'haou, small notes. After seven years they were to be changed for new paper; and for this purpose on all the great roads were established 交鈔庫官 keaou ch'haou k'hoó kwan, banks for exchanging notes; for exchanging which the bankers received fifteen cash for every string. 鈔關 ch'haou kwan, a stamped ticket issued by government, on the deposit of goods. Used for 抄 meaou, a twig or small end of any thing. Also far.

**鈇** Ch'hin, An iron pestle; a beater, or spade. Read tsin, to plough. Read chin, heavy.

**鈇** Ch'how, Manacles.

**鈇** E, An iron pan, a boiler.

**鈇** Fang, a square bell; a spade; used abroad for a *fanam*.

**鈇** Foo, An axe, a hatchet.

**鈇** Fun, A kind of gem.

**鈇** Go, a ring, a circle; to knock off the corners, & make round. Kung. The sound of metal; the sound of a bell.

**鈇** Jin, To steep, to soak. Same as 鉏 jin.

**鈇** Juy, A weapon held by imperial attendants.

**鈇** Keun, A weight of 30 Chinese pounds, or 10:152 scuples. Four of these 鈇 keun go to

a Chinese 石 shih, or stone of 120 Chinese pounds. 和鈞 hò keun, adjut. the weights. Also a potter's wheel. 大鈞 tá keun, heaven: because heaven is supposed to contribute to the formation of things, as the wheel to the framing of pottery. 一氣轉洪鈞 yih k'í chuen húng keun, one breath, or influence, turns the mighty wheel of providence. 鈞天 keun t'hién, an intoxicating medicine. 淳鈞 shun keun, an ancient sword. The name of a place; a river, and a surname. Used for 均 keun, even. A class, to classify. 善均從衆 shén keun tsung chung, to classify well and follow the generality. 鈞同其聲 keun tung ké shing, their voices were all in unison.

**鉤** Keung, Bracelets.

**鈐** K'hién, Nippers, tweezers, pincers. 鈐鏹 k'hién t'ho, a large plough; a sort of coulter.

Also the axle of a wheel 兵鈐 ping k'hién, a kind of bolt. 鈐 kow k'hién, the name of a star

which is supposed to be influenced by the filial conduct of the emperor. The name of a hill. 鈐鍵 k'hién kien, a lock. Read kin, the handle

of a spear. Read han, fetters.

**鉸** K'hin, To hold.

**鈎** Na, To beat out iron; to bring to a point, to sharpen the end of a piece of wood, in order to put it into the socket of a chisel.

**鈕** Nèw, A button, or any kind of fastening; the knob of a seal. 鈕口 nèw k'hòw, a button hole. 鈕框 nèw k'heu, an article of value.

**鈚** Pa, A military weapon; to guard a chariot. Some say, iron. A rake with five teeth for levelling the ground; a harrow. Also the point of an arrow, broad and long, with a sharp edge.

**鈑** Pan, Golden plates used in sacrifice.

**鈸** Pe, Iron; a coulter; a kind of arrow.

**鈺** Pèih, To cut up wood into various vessels; to chop; the veins in a sword: also broken.

**鈹** Sā, The ore of iron or copper. 鈹鏤 sā leu, the small barbs of arrows inlaid with gold or silver. Read sh, a spear. Read seih, a fine point.

**鈺** Sin, The name of a metal. Read ts'hin, sharp.

**鈺** T'how, A surname.

**鈍** T'hún, Blunt, dull. 頑鈍 yuen t'hún, stupid and stubborn.

**鈍** loò t'hún, vulgar, ill-behaved, unmannerly. 兵不鈍鋒 ping p'uh t'hún füng, let

let not weapons be blunt at the point. 鈍鈞 t'hún keu, the name of a famous sword. 鈍悶 t'hún mún, unfeeling; void of feeling.

Also written 頓 t'hún.

**鈺** Yáy, As 鏃 鈺 mǒ yáy, a divine sword, much spoken



of in history. Also a cap. Also written 邪 yâ, and 耶 yâ.

**鈎** Yih, An instrument of war. a small spear

**鉞** Yin, To cut off even. Read kin, to cut off timber. **鉞**

**鉞** kin keu, to cut and saw Read yin, an implement for making

boards even; a plane to plane away the roughness of the choppings of

an axe. Read yin, as **鉞** yin gö, the edge or point of a sword.

Sometimes written 沂

**劍** Yin, Tin. Read shin, sharp-pointed.

**銳** Yin, A weapon held by attending officers. 執銳 chih yin, to hold such a weapon.

**鉗** Yin, A word found in Buddhist books.

**鉏** Yü, Military weapons.

**鉞** Yü, To pierce. to stab. Read keü, to take. Used for 鉞 keü, as 列鉞 lë keü, the gate of heaven.

**鉛** Yü, Lead 鉛不可

以爲刀 yuén pü k'hò è wei taou, lead cannot be used for

cutlery. 鉛杵 yuén ch'ho a leaden pestle. 鉛刀爲鉞

yuén taou wei seer, (you may as well talk) of a leaden knife being

sharp. The name of a state. Read chuog, iron.

**鉞** chuog, iron.

FIVE STROKES.

**鉞** Chae, Metal.

**鉞** Chae, A large reop boat **鉞** chae, a sickle and its handle.

**鉞** Ch'hen, 鐵鉞 ch'hen ch'hen, iron pincers Read k'h'hen, blacksmith's pincers; to

hold with pincers. Any instrument with two ends, which meet after

crossing each other. Used for 鐵 ch'hen, a needle, an arrow 鉞

ch'hen tsan, a very cruel instrument of torture. Read chin, as 鉞

鉞 fei chin, to catch when flying. Read th'ee, to take anything up

with chopsticks. Used for 鉞 seen, sharp-pointed.

**鉞** Ch'hen, Ornaments.

**鉞** Ching, A sort of frame with jingles, with a handle in the

middle: described as bells without clappers. They are used in the

army to order a halt, while drums are employed to signify that the

troops are to march 銅鉞 tung ching, brazen jingles A stone drum.

**鉞** Ch'ho, An implement used at funerals; a bier on which

to carry a corpse. To put into a temporary office: a handle 鉞

金 ch'ho kin, a substratum of gold. E. As 鉞 ch'ho, to

to cut down grass Fow. As 鉞 fow gov, the ornament of a lady's

toilette. A large nail.

**鉞** Füh, Ornaments.

**鉞** Heuen, A bar put through the rings of a tripod, in or-



to which the axle is fastened. 決  
 鉤 *kwé kow*, something where  
 with to pull the string of a bow  
 鉤桓 *kow hwân*, an ornament  
 of dress, for hooking up the sleeves  
 鉤陳 *kow chin*, the name of a  
 constellation. 鉤芒 *kow mâng*,  
 the name of a god. 鉤弋 *kow*  
*yth*, the name of a palace, or ha-  
 rem. 鉤盾 *kow tun*, a eunuch  
 about court: also the officer who  
 presides over the adjacent parks and  
 gardens. Name of a country, a hill,  
 & a river. 鉤芡 *kow yaou*, a kind  
 of thistle. 鉤端 *kow twan*, a sort  
 of rattan. 鉤 *keé kow*, a kind  
 of duck, with a rat-like tail, skilled  
 in climbing trees; a seal? A sur-  
 name. 藏鉤 *tsang kow*, a kind  
 of play, acted in the winter months  
 at the capital. 投鉤 *tôw kow*, to  
 draw lots. Same as 圖. 交  
 鉤 *kaou kow*, to talk incessant-  
 ly. 鉤輅 *kow chow*, the cry of  
 the partridge. Read *keu*, as 鉤  
 町 *Keu tîng*, a foreign country  
 in the south-west. Read *kôw*, as  
 鉤梯 *kôw tîe*, a scaling ladder.  
 鉗 *Leih*, As 鉗 *soo leih*,  
 a vessel for eating out of  
 鉗 *Lew*, Fine gold.  
 鈴 *Ling*, A jingling kind of  
 bell: they are small, with  
 a slit half through, in order to emit  
 the sound. 鑪鈴 *koo ling*, little  
 bells with round balls inside to  
 make a noise. They are sometimes  
 affixed to a staff or banner, when

being moved up and down produces  
 the sound. In the literary chancel-  
 ler's hall, such bells are hung round  
 to give alarm in case of intruders.  
 鈴鈴 *ling ling*, a noise, the  
 rumbling of thunder. 按玉鈴  
*gan yûh ling*, the name of a book.  
 說鈴 *shwô ling*, the tinkling  
 bells of novels, & compared with  
 graver writings. 馬兜鈴 *ma*  
*tow ling*, the name of a medicinal  
 herb. 鈴兒草 *ling êr tsâ*, the  
 name of a plant. 金鈴 *kin*  
*ling*, the yellow chry-santhemum.  
 Sometimes written 鈴 *ling*.  
 鉞 *Man*, An ornament on a  
 horse's head. Read *fan*, as 鉞  
 鉞 *Mung*, as 鉞 *koo mung*,  
 a warning pan; a smooth  
 iron.  
 鉞 *Min*, Flat plate iron.  
 鉞 *Nêe*, Correct, exact; a small  
 box.  
 鉞 *O*, As 鉞 *o mang*, a  
 small pan or boiler.  
 鉞 *Pá*, Any kind of metal.  
 鉞 *Pe*, The handle of a spear;  
 a pair.  
 鉞 *Pe*, A large needle; a long  
 spear; a knife-like sword.  
 長鉞 *chang pe*, the name of an  
 office. Same as 披 *pe*, to open out.  
 鉞 *Pei*, A sharp-pointed javel-  
 in. Same as the above.  
 鉞 *P haou*, As 鉞子 *p haou*  
*tsze*, a plan for shaving  
 wood. 鉞刷 *p haou swâh*, a cur-  
 y comb.

**鉦** Phûh, As 鉦鐸 phûh t'hih, a brazen vessel.

**鈎** Ping. Firm, strong, compact.

**鈞** Pô. Gold leaf. The Chinese use a medicinally-prepared paper alternating with bits of gold, which they beat, when the gold becomes thin, and the paper does not tear.

**鉢** Pô, A vessel, a utensil.

**鈔** Poo, Gold plates, or plates of metal.

**鈎** Pwan, A spade or shovel.

**銹** Sâng, Rust, the rust of iron.

**鉞** Shay, a short spear or lance.

**鉞** Shé. The name of a sword.

**鈇** She, The head of an arrow.

**鈇** Shih. As 鎗鈇 yû shih, calamine stone, used in the formation of brass. Read tsûh, a surname.

**鈇** Shûh, A long needle: also to lead. 子壺入手

請爲子鈇 tszê hō jûb hoó, ts bing wei tszê shûk, why do you not come in to let me show you the way. Read tsêh, to allure, to induce.

**鈇** Sze. As 鈇鉞 shen tszê, a small kind of spear. Read é, a prong-hare. Read tszê, a handle, the handle of a reaping hook.

**鈇** Sze. As 鈇鈇 sze tszê, a javelin, two feet long.

**鈇** Sze, A ring: also to pierce.

**鈇** Thê. The common form of 鐵 t'hié, iron. Also of 紉 ch'hih, to sew.

**鈇** Tsen, As 金鈇 kin tsen, a golden flower for ornament. 螺鈇 le tsen, an ornament for a lady's head-dress.

**鈇** Thung, As 鈇鈇 t'heou thung, a fish hook.

**鈇** Tsâ, A scent ball, which turns round with a spring.

**鈇** Tse, Sharp.

**鈇** Tsô, An iron pan, a pot, or boiler.

**鈇** Tsou, A hoe for weeding the ground, and throwing

up earth round the grain; to cultivate the ground. 誅鈇 ch'ou tsou,

to kill, to cut off, as men exterminate weeds. 鉞城 tsou ching,

the name of a city. 春鈇 ch'hun tsou, a white heron. A surname,

and a man's name. Read tsou, rushes used in sacrifice. Read tsen, a

man's name, and an ancient state. Read tszay, as 鈇牙 tszay yâ,

teeth or other things growing out in a distorted manner. Read tsou,

as 鈇鈇 tsou woó, to oppose, or withstand. 鈇鈇難入 tsou

woó nân lâk, not fitting to reach other and difficult to enter, as a

square instrument into a round hole. A kind of forced service, in

Heu of t'ien.

**鈇** Tszê, As 鈇鈇 tszê pe, a hairnet.

**鈞** Tsh. Blunt; a small knife. Used for 掘 k'heuh.

**鈞** Yang. The sound of bells. 和鈴鈞鈞 ho ling yang yang, the harmonious bells jingling together.

**鉞** Yü. As 斧鉞 fú yü, an axe, large and small axes.

**天鉞** t'heñ yü. a large axe, eight pounds in weight. Also to terrify, because wherever an axe turns it threatens destruction. A star. Also written 戩 yü.

**鉛** Yuén, Lead; also 黑錫 hih seih, black tin. A metal

easily melted. Of lead there are various kinds; such as 波斯鉛 p'ho sze yuén, which is hard and white.

**草節鉛** ts'haou tsé yuén, which is supposed to contain silver.

**銜銀鉛** han yin yuén, which is found in silver mines. 負版

**鉛** fú fán yuén, a mixture of lead with iron. 鉛脚 鉛 teaou k'ê yuén, a black ore of lead, as large as tadpoles, found among the sand; which will amalgamate with quicksilver.

**鉛粉** yuen fú, white oxide of lead, ceruse; the Chinese procure it by putting pieces of lead into a jar of wine and closing it up 49 days, when the white oxide is formed. 鉛山 yuen shan, the name of a district.

Also a man's name; and to follow.

**鉦** Yü. Precious, valuable. Hard metal.

SIX STROKES.

**鈿** Cha. An implement for catching fish.

**鋤** Che. An instrument for weeding. Read tse, sharp.

**鋤** Ch'hé, A sort of boiler, or still, of a crooked shape. One says, a small knife.

**銃** Ch'hung, A sort of hatchet. 銃 銃 ch'hung ping, the noise of thunder, a local term. Also used for a gun or cannon.

**銓** Chih, A small reaphook, for cutting down corn. 銓 艾 chih gae, to reap. 銓 刈 chih e, ears of corn cut off short.

The name of an ancient district. Sometimes written 銓.

**銖** Choo, A small weight, equal to ten grains of millet; others say, 100 grains; others say, that

24 銖 choo make one ounce, a scruple. 銖 銖 tze choo, small insignificant affairs; trifles. 銖而

無刃 choo úrh wóo jin, blunt and without edge. A surname, and a man's name.

**銜** Hân, The bit of a horse's bridle. 馬銜 mà hân, a horse's bit; also the name of a god.

**搏銜** tsun hân, to regulate the bridle; to hold the reins. Also any thing held in the mouth. 銜枚

hân wai, to hold a gag in the mouth.

**有金鷄口銜紅幡** yǎw kin ke k'hôw hân hūng fān, there was a golden cock, holding a red flag in his mouth. 銜命

hân mung, to undertake to execute a prince's command. 官銜

kwan hân, the station occupied by officers at court. Also to be moved,

or influenced by 心術造化  
仁 sin hân tsáu hwá jîn, their  
minds were affected by his renova-  
ting benevolence. 深術之 shín  
hâ ché, he deeply felt it in his  
mind. 人術 jîn hân, ginseng.

**鉋** Hew, A long needle.

**銅** Hing, A utensil, a sacrifi-  
cial vessel; a vessel contain-  
ing soup. **銅甕** hîng tîng, a tri-  
pod. **土銅** t'hoó hîng, an earthen  
pan.

**鉶** Hing, A sort of hell, with a  
long neck. Some say, a wine  
vessel. Read kên, a man's name.  
Also used for the preceding

**鉈** How, As 鉈鉈 gow how,  
a fastening or ring put round  
the neck. **投鉈** tow how, a place  
to receive letters.

**鉉** Hung, The tooth of a cross  
bow. A man's name.

**銅** Hwuy, As 金銅 kîn  
hwuy, something made of  
metal.

**鉋** Jîn, To steep, to soak. Lea-  
ther curled or rolled up.  
Read mín, as 鉋鉋 shín mín,  
making no progress; embarrassed,  
impeded.

**鉋** Ke, As 金鉋 kîn ke, a  
metallic scepter.

**鈴** Kê, A noise, a sound; the  
noise of breaking through  
ice. **闐鈴** ch'hang kê, cracked,  
or broken. Read hên, a javelin two  
feet in length.

**鉋** Kcaou, As 鉋鉋 tîng  
kcaou, the point of an ar-  
row. Also 鉋刀 kcaou taou,  
scissors. 鉋剪 kcaou tseên,  
shears. Read kcaou, to ornament  
vessels with gold. **寶鉋** paou  
kcaou, precious ornaments.

**鉋** Kên, A chisel bent at the  
end

**鉋** Kêh, As 鉋軋 kêh yê,  
machinery going round.

**鑿** Keung, As 斧鑿 fô  
keung, the hole of an axe,

through which the handle is put,  
**方鑿** fang keung, a square hole.

The lower part of the blade of a  
knife. **鑿鑿** keung keung, knock-  
ing at anything. Also alarmed

**鉋** K'hac, the name of a utensil

**鑄** K'hwa, The joints or clasp  
of a giraffe; officers of the  
first and second rank had them of  
gold, those of lower ranks of silver;  
and the common people of iron.

**鏡** Kwei, A kind of spade.

**鉤** Lac, Silk joined on to a hook  
for angling.

**鉤** Laou, A kind of large iron  
coin.

**鉤** Lâ, To shave off the hair.

**鬚髮自鉤** tszê lâ, to shave off one's own beard  
and hair. Read k'h, a hook.

**鉋** Laiy, To bore; also a plane.

**鉋** Mîh, As 鉋刀 mîh taou,  
a military weapon.

**銘** Míng, To remember, to bear in mind ; to record, or engrave. **鑿銘** pwan míng, an engraving on a tub. **銘記在心** míng k'í ts'è sin, engraven on the mind. **銘名** míng míng, to record one's name.

**鉞** Mow, The end of a sword.

**鉞** Pe, As **靈姑鉞** líng koo pe, the name of a flag.

**銑** S'èèn, The brightness and smoothness of metals. **銑**

**銑** tsuè s'èèn, exceedingly bright and smooth. Some say a small chisel. Also very cold ; unharmonious ; disagreeing. The two corners at the mouth of a bell. Some kinds of Chinese bells were nearly globular & had a slit at the mouth like the opening in small jingles, the two ends of which are called s'èèn. Also the metallic ornaments at each end of a bow.

**鉞** S'èèn, a kind of spade. Also sharp **鉞子句戟**

s'èèn y'í kow k'èh, sharper than hooks and spear. An iron point at the end of a fish spear. A surname. **Read** (iron, an axe. Also to cut off. To take up anything.

**鉞** S'èh, The grating of a saw. **鉞** k'èh s'èh, the place of a lock.

**鉞** Shan, An instrument made of iron.

**鉞** S'èh, A **鉞** t'ung s'èh, something belonging to a cabinet.

**鈎** T'hung, A kind of plough ; a large hoe. Also written **鉞**

**銅** T'hung, Copper ; there are three kinds. **赤銅** ts'èh t'hung, red copper, found in the

four provinces of **四川** Szé chuen, **廣西** Kwàng-se, **雲南** Yün nán, and **貴州** Kwei chow,

where the natives get the ore out of the hills, and reduce it to the metallic state **白銅** p'í t'hung, white

copper, or tutenague, which also comes from Yün-nán ; and **青銅** ts'ing t'hung, brass. **自然銅** ts'è jên t'hung, native copper. **銅**

**青** t'hung ts'ing, copperas ; with which if you rub your feet, as the Chinese say you may enter the water without danger of getting them ulcerated. **銅甕** t'hung t'he, the

name of a place ; name of a hill, an office, a palace, and a man. **銅池** t'hung ch'è, water spouts round the eaves of a house. **銅鬐** t'hung ts'è, the name of a famous horse.

Also written **銅**

**鏽** To, Broken, cracked. To cut in pieces.

**銓** Tsuen, To weigh, to measure. **銓量輕重** tsuen léang k'ing ch'ung, to weigh in order to ascertain whether a thing be light or heavy. Also a

plane **三銓** san tsuen, the three modes of selecting officers of government. A surname.

**鏽** Tsau, To bore with anawl.

**鉅** Urh, A hook; the barb of an arrow.

**鈔** Yaou, A warm vessel, a warming pan; like a small pan with a handle. **鈔銳** yaou yuě, a basin, or cup. Also an implement of husbandry. A surname; the name of a country. **鈔懼** yaou hwò, to distinguish and regulate. Read ts'henou, a spade, or shovel, a weeder, or hoe; a sickle. Read yaou, as **鈔艾** yaou yih, wild peaches.

**銀** Yin, Silver. **朱提銀** choo tè yin, the silver of Choo-té; a place celebrated for the production of this metal. **黃銀** hwàn yin, yellow silver, found in the west, and resembling gold, but when the touchstone is applied to it, it leaves a whitish colour. The Chinese reckon 20 kinds of silver.

**天生牙** th'een sāng yáy, a substance found in silver mines, like unravelled silk of a red colour which produces the best silver. **水**

**銀** shawý yin, quicksilver, mercury. **烏銀** woo yin, black silver, obtained by smoking silver with the steam of sulphur; vessels are made of this, in which physic is boiled, in order to render it efficacious. A surname, and the name of a place. Used for **提** kán, a boiler. **紋銀** wén yin, aycee silver. **銀硃** yin chuo, vermillion.

**銀** Yin, The ornaments of a horse.

**鏢** Yih, A needle

SEVEN STROKES.

**鏢** Cháng, As **磨鏢** mo cháng, to burnish a weapon, in order to make it light.

**鉗** Ché, Pincers, tweezers. Read nē, to pull out the hair by the roots. To hold with nippers. Also correct, exact.

**銘** Che, to remember; to record.

**劍** Chen, Sharp-pointed.

**鏢** Chwang, the tinkling sound of little bells.

**鏢** Chwang, A spear. Same as **鏢**.

**鏢** Foo, A word found in Buddhist books.

**鋒** Fang, The point of a weapon. **言若鋒刺之毒** yén jō fung tsé che ūh, words as grievous as the piercing of a spear.

**如鋒起** jōō fung k' hō, like the bristling up of weapons. **前鋒**

tséō fung, the vanguard of an army. **盾天鋒** tun th'een fung, name of a star in the Great Bear.

**華鋒** hwa fung, the name of a sword. **鋒氏** fung shé, the name of a country.

**銳** Han, A knife.

**鎗** Han, To receive, to hold, to contain.

**銳** Hsien, As **銳銳** hsien hsien, a small chisel. **銳鑢** hsien ts'ao, a small lance.



**銅** Heuen, A small tub, with-  
out legs; a brazen pan. **銅**  
**鳴** heuen ming, the sound of  
gongs. A man's name. Read seuen,  
the ring of a carriage. Read kwan,  
as **銅人** kwan jin, a familiar.

**銅** Hing, A sacrificial vessel.  
Same as **銅**

**鐙** Hing, A pan for warming  
the hands, round, with up-  
right sides. Read hing, a long bell.  
Read hing, the handle of a key.

**鍬** Hwa, a double-edged spade.  
Read hoo, a trowel for plas-  
tering. Read woo, as **鍬鍬** kwän  
weo, the name of a hill.

**鉢** Hung, The sound of a bell.

**鉢** Hung, A utensil.

**銳** Jy, A sharp point; a thorn  
**矛銳** mäu jy, a sort  
of spear. **銳利** jy lé, sharp. **口**

**銳** k'hèw jy, a sharp-mouthed,  
cunning fellow. **銳敏** jy min,

acute, keen, vigorous. **銳師** jy  
sze, valiant troops. **銳氣** jy  
k'hé, valour. **鐵銳** sên jy, co-

nicul, coming to a point. **銳而**  
**高** jy ürh kaou, conical and high,  
coming to a peak. Also small, in-

significant. **罪銳** tsü jy, a tri-  
ling offence. A surname. Read  
tuy, a kind of spear. Read yuë, a pan

**鍊** Kë, A frame for holding  
together fused metal while  
casting; a sword. **長鍊** chang  
kë, a long sword.

**鑿** Këh, A kind of hoe.

**鍋** Këh, To bind anything  
with iron.

**錘** K'hang, To beat; the sound  
of beating.

**鉋** K'hew, A kind of chisel; a  
single-headed pick-axe.

**鉋** Kwä, To cut off short.

**錒** Kwang, The ore of metals.

**鑰** Lang, as **鑰鑰** lang tang,  
a long Chinese lock. Also

a lock put round the neck: used  
metaphorically for anything heavy  
and grievous to be borne.

**鏃** Laou, As **鏃鏃** laou loo,  
the point of an arrow: also  
an axe. **鏃鏃** so laou, a brazen

vessel

**鑿** Le, Black metal, iron.

**銖** Louë, A weight differently  
estimated, but supposed to  
be 8 ounces. Some say, 20 taels.

**鑰** Mei, A large lock; one ring  
with two locks put thro' it.

**鉛** Nan, As **鉛鐵** nan t'hë,  
an implement used by sil-  
versmiths.

**鎗** Poi, A small spear, a javelin.

**鑿** Phan, the string of a utensil

**鋪** Foo, As **鋪首** poo show,  
the knob in front of a door,

to which a ring is attached, made  
of brass, in the shape of a tortoise,  
snake, &c. Also to spread out. **鋪**

**陳** poo chin, to spread abroad.

**鋪席** poo selh, to spread out a  
mat. **鋪其師旅** poo k'ê xë

lay, to spread out an army. Used for 痲 poo, sick, to make sick. To pervade every part; a sacrificial vessel. Read foo, to stop. 榆 鋪 joo foo, the fine down, that covers some animals. 鋪 頒 foo pan, to search for; to rouse up. Read foo, to set up, to establish. Used for 鋪 poo, a shop.

銷 Seau, To melt metals; to loosen, to exhaust. 銷 骨 seau kwüh, to dissolve the bones. Diminished politeness connected with want of advancement. Small, as 其聲 銷 ké shing seau, his voice was small. A surname: also a spade; to dig into anything.

銹 Sew, The rust of iron.

銻 Shé, Something fastened to a carriage. Read ché, the handle of a small carriage.

銻 Shé, As 鐵 銻 t'hě shé, something made of iron.

鉞 Shen, A small spear; anything long, stretching out, and reaching from this to yonder place. 矛 鉞 maou shen, a spear. A javelin with an iron handle. 苗 山之鉞 meau shan che shen, sharp spears from Meau hill. The name of an animal.

銻 Shih, To adorn with paint, to dress out.

銻 Shín, Round iron.

銻 So, as 銻 鐸 zo lo, a brazen vessel; a wash-hand basin.

銻 Sh, Metal.

鏐 Sze, A plane.

Te, As 鏐 鐸 tang te, the name of a pearl.

鏐 Teau, Iron: some say, the brass work at the end of a bit T'hing, The ore of iron or copper. 金 鏐 kin t'hing,

golden ore. 箭 鏐 tséen t'hing, the blunt end of an arrow, that is put into the quiver. Also to exhaust, to empty. 耶 谿 之 鏐 yay ke che t'hing, the iron or copper of the Yay valley. 鏐 走 t'hing tsow, to run fast.

鉈 T'hew, A wine vessel; a kind of stone glittering like gold. Also written 鉈 t'hew.

鉈 Tseuen, same as 鐸 tseuen. Read tsan, a knife. Read tséen, an awl.

鉈 Ts'héen, To cut, to cut with the nails. Read ts'hín, an awl. Read tséen, a point; pointed.

銚 Teo, As 銚 鑪 tso ying, an iron pan, with a large mouth: read tsüh, the point of an arrow

銚 Tsö, Fetters for the feet. Read ts'hö, to hoe.

銚 Tsou, To hoe or weed the ground. 鋤 頭 tsoo t'höw, a hoe. 誅 鋤 草 茅 choó tsoo ts'hüu maou, to clear away the weeds and rushes. Also to help, because, by weeding the ground, we help the corn to grow.

銚 Tsu, Hard.

銚 Wan, As 金 鏐 kin wan, the golden ornaments of a

horse's head. Commonly used for a saddle.

**鏡** Wán, To pull.

**鉞** Wáng, The point of a knife. **脫於劍鉞** tō yú kién wang, to escape from the edge of the sword. **鋒鉞** fung wang, the point of a weapon. **耀鉞** yaou wang, the bright point of a spear.

**鑒** Yew, Iron; the brass end of a bit; the pieces of brass hanging down from a bridle.

**鍛** Yih, A small spear.

**鉅** Yu, As **鉏鉅** tsao yu, things not fitting into each other; unsuitable, as a round chisel when put into a square handle. **鉏鉅難入** tsao yu nán jūn, not fitting, and difficult to enter. Also a musical instrument; uneasy. Read yū, a kind of hoe. Read woó, as **鉅鉅** kwán woó, the name of a hill, which produces metal good for making swords, hence they say **鉅鉅之劍** kwán woó che kién, a sword made of steel from Kwán-woó.

**鉛** Yūh, A hook for pulling out the charcoal from furnaces and under pans. Some say, brass filings. **磨錢以取鉛** mó tséén è tséu yūh, to rub down money, in order to profit by the filings. **磨鉛** mó yūh, to grind, and polish. Read yung, a hook for charcoal.

**鑒** Yūh, White metal, used for making ornaments to

harness. To wash with silver; to dissolve silver, and adorn therewith the rings of harness. To overlay iron with plates of gold, silver, brass, or other metal.

**鑒** Yun, Metal.

EIGHT STROKES.

**鉞** Ch'hang, Sharp; a man's name.

**鋤** Ch'hang, a vessel, or utensil.

**鋤** Ch'he, A hoe for weeding the ground; a weeder.

**鍾** Ch'huy, A weight of 12 ounces; one pound Troy weight.

**錘** tsze ch'huy, small weights. **稱錘** ch'hing ch'huy, the weight of a steelyard.

**重錘** ch'ung ch'huy, heavy. Used for

**垂** ch'huy, to hang down. A man's name, and the name of a district.

Read ch'wae, a sinister idea. Read chuy, to forge iron; a forge hammer.

**鐮** Ch'li, To cut down, to mow.

**錘** Ch'ho, To strike, to beat.

**鉞** Chué, A needle; the sharp point at the end of a staff;

to prick or stab. A kind of cake: to calculate, to reckon. Used for

**鉞** juy, sharp-pointed.

**錐** Chuy, A sharp-pointed instrument, an awl, a sharp

**錐刀末** chuy taou mǎ, the point of an awl; a small matter.

**無立錐之地** woó leh chuy che té, not having ground

enough to stick an awl in. **毛錐**

mô chuy, the hairy awl; a hair pen-  
oil for writing.

**鉗** Fei, A small nail, a tack.  
Read p'he, as **鉗** 鉗 p'he  
chin, a needle for puncturing.

**鉚** Gan, Soft iron.

**鉚** Han, As **鉚** 甲 han kää,  
armour. Read han, a cup;  
a chest of drawers.

**鉗** Hsien, The ring of a car-  
riage; a succession of rings.  
Read kan, a furnace. Used for **鉗**  
hán, as **鉗** 沒而下 hán mŭh  
tŭh hää, to be involved and sunk  
down.

**鉗** Juy, Sharp-pointed. Read  
thue, the iron point at the  
end of a staff

**鋼** Kang, Wrought iron; steel.

**鋼** 鍊鋼赤刀切玉  
如泥 lèu kang ch'ŭh jìn, ts'ŭh

yäh joó né, a highly-wrought steel  
blade, which can cut gems as tho'  
they were mud. The Chinese work  
up their iron in successive fires; at  
every stage of which process it di-

minishes in weight, until it is im-  
possible to reduce its weight, when  
it becomes good steel. **凡刀劍**

**諸** 刀皆 是 鋼 鐵 也  
fán tau kĕen choo jìn, keae shé

kang t'ŭh yäy, the edges of all  
knives and swords are made of steel.

**鉗** Ke, As **鉗** 鉗 tsze ke, a  
hoe, or implement of hus-  
bandry.

**鑒** Kĕen, Hard, hard iron; to  
temper iron or steel, by

plunging it, whilst hot, into the  
water. To go straight-forward.

**鋸** Keu, A saw **鋸** 齒 keu  
ch'ŭh, the teeth of a saw.

**刀** 鋸 刑 tau keu hing, the  
punishment of knives and saws.  
Also to saw asunder, to divide.

**鍍** Keuen, Pliable metal. **柔**

**鍍** 則 鍍 堅 則 折 jĕw  
tsĭh keuen kĕen tsĭh chĕ, soft me-  
tal may be bent, but hard substances

will break. **劍** 折 且 鍍 kĕen  
chĕ tsĕy keuen, a sword that will  
both bend and break, (how can it  
be a sharp one?)

**鍋** K'he, An iron pan; a tri-  
pod. **雜** 鍋 及 釜 wĕl  
kĕ kĕh foo, iron pans and boilers.

The former intimates caldrons with  
feet, and the latter those without  
them. Read e, as **蘭** 鍋 lan e, a

stand for weapons in an armoury;  
the latter is applied especially to a  
stand for bows. A surname, and a

man's name; the name of a torrent.

**竈** 鍋 kĭh e, a hollow place, or  
den. Read kĕ, a kind of chisel:  
also a boiler.

**鈕** K'heih, As **鈕** 鐵 k'heih  
ssŭh, a kind of button or

fastening. Also the cover of an in-  
cense pot. Unwrought iron.

**鏢** K'hwa, Appendages to a  
girdle. Read kò, a grease  
pot for wheels.

**鏢** K'hwang, The name of a  
utensil.

**錦** Kin, Mixed and variegated  
colours. **錦** 繡 kin sĕw,

embroidery. 錦綺 kin k'he, embroidered silks. The character is formed of 金 kin, gold, and 帛 pih, silk, to denote that additional labour has been bestowed upon it, making it as valuable as gold. 錦衣 kin e, embroidered clothes. 美錦 mei kin, beautiful embroidery. A surname. 貝錦 pei kin, the name of a shell fish of a variegated hue. The name of a river.

**銅** Koo, To melt iron or copper in order to stop up the holes in a vessel. 雖銅南山猶有隙 suy koo nan san yêw yêw k'heh, though you should stop up the southern hill, there would still be crevices in it. Also firm, solid. 禁銅 kîn koó, to restrict, to restrain; to shut the door of preferment. 銅席 keo tseih, a chronic disease.

**館** Kwán, Something belonging to a carriage, usually made of metal, but during mourning, of wood. Used for 館 kwán, to rule over, to restrain. Read kwán, an agricultural implement; a local word for a coulter.

**鍬** Kwán, As 鍬 鍬 kwán woó, a red metal; iron of which swords can be made. The iron inside the nave of a wheel.

**鍤** Ling, A kind of metal.

**錄** Lüh, The colour of gold. The streaks or marks on a tortoise shell. To copy, to transcribe. 采錄 tsac lüh, to gather. 取

錄 tsen lüh, to take. 記錄 ké lüh, to record. 總錄 tsung lüh, a general superintendence. 錄事 lüh szé, the name of an office. 內錄 nuy lüh, privy councillor. 錄籍 lüh tseih, a record, a register. 錄第 lüh té, a series; an order. 越錄 yue lüh, to pass over the regular series. 目錄 mäh lüh, a table of contents; a list of items. A surname. Used for 麓 lüh, the foot of a hill. Also used for 綠 lüh, as the name of a sword; so called on account of its colour. 錄錄 lüh lüh, not to make one's-self strange; to appear as the generality. Read leú, to set at liberty.

**鑰** Lun, Metal. Read fun, a rabbit running away.

**鋸** Lúy, A plane. Read lüy, an awl.

**錨** Meau, A utensil; an anchor used on board of ship.

**拋錨** p'haou meau, to cast anchor.

**鐸** Min, A business, a patrimony, a livelihood. Duties paid to government.

**鈐** Nêé, A small hair pin; a small-headed nail.

**鈎** O, As 鈎 鑄 o mang, an iron pan, or boiler.

**鑒** Pe, A hoe.

**鐮** Pe, As 鐮 鐮 tsze pe, an axe. 鐮 鐮 pe sên, a kind of spade. 鐮 箭 pe teén, an arrow. Read pé, a coulter.

**鋤** Phang, A military weapon

**鉶** Ping, Golden plates, used to sacrificing to the five emperors. Gold or silver beaten into plates. A flat board used as a badge of office. **賜金一鉶** tszé kin yih ping, give me a piece of gold. An iron boiler with a large mouth. Read p'hing, the name of a state.

**鋸** Pow, As **鋸** 鋸 pow gow, a sort of nail.

**鉶** Pun, A plane.

**鋸** Sabu, Iron filings; broken pieces of iron.

**錫** Selh, Tin, a metal between silver and lead, having the colour of the former, and the ductility of the latter. Also used for red copper. Also to give, to bestow.

**王三錫命** wáng-san selh tung, the king thrice spared his life. **九錫** k'eu selh, the nine presents, consisting of carriages, clothes, musical instruments, &c.

**粉錫** fūn selh, white paint. A surname. The name of a place.

Read sze, to give. Read tselh, fine cloth; glazed cloth. Read t'hefh, dishevelled hair.

**鎚** Shang, To grind. Also the wheel of a carriage bound round with iron.

**鎚** Shun, As **鎚** 于 shun yu, a musical instrument to symphonise with a drum. It is round like the head of a hammer; large above and small below. Some say, that it is shaped like a bell with a

clapper. Also the name of a district. Read t'hiu, the lower end of a spear. Read t'ho, a covering for a coffin; a pall. Read chun, as **鎚** 于北海 chun yu pih hae, bordering on the north sea.

**鎚** T'hā, to overlay with gold. **鎚** 以金鎚距 à kin t'hā ked, spurs overlaid with gold.

**鎚** T'han, A long spear. Read tsen, sharp. Read yen, a sharp blade.

**鎚** T'hang, An instrument used in working.

**鎚** T'haou, Blunt.

**鎚** T'haou, Same as the above.

**鎚** T'heau, A gridiron. Iron not yet worked up.

**鎚** T'hēen, A local term for metal. A boiler. Read t'han, heavy; a weight.

**鎚** Ting, A dish or salver, with feet; used for putting sacrificial flesh in. A kind of tin; a certain weight for silver; vulgarly used for an anchor.

**鎚** Tsang, The sound of metal. A kind of cymbal. It is round, like a brass gong.

**錢** Tsēen, wealth, money, cash. **銅錢** tung tsēen, copper cash. The 10th part of a tael, or Chinese ounce. The ancients used to barter cloth, silk, knives, and tortoise shell, for such goods as they wanted to buy, until money was invented. The Chinese coins are round on the outside with a

square hole in the middle. 錢 嬰  
ts'ên yung, a spare pot. 積 錢  
ts'ên ts'ên, to accumulate wealth.

意 錢 é ts'ên, to guess at mo-  
ney, a species of gaming. 攤 錢  
t'han ts'ên, to toss up cash. 連 錢

l'ên ts'ên, part of the trappings of  
a horse. Also a wagtail. 綠 錢

lũ ts'ên, ivy. A surname. Read  
ts'ên, an implement of husbandry.  
Used for 盞 tsan, a wine cup.

錯 Ts'hang, Fine, minute; the  
essence of anything.

錯 錯 刀 ts'hô tsau, a knife  
washed with gold, used as a coin in  
ancient times. 錯 衡 ts'hô h'ang,

a variegated balance. 錯 臂 ts'hô  
pé, to tattoo the arm. 鑿 錯

k'hing ts'hô, a file for dressing pre-  
cious stones. 錯 石 ts'hô sh'ib,

a grind-stone. 錯 雜 ts'hô tsá,  
mixed together. 錯 亂 ts'hô lwán,

confused. 交 錯 keau ts'hô,  
blended. 舛 錯 ch'huén ts'hô,

erroneous. 錯 悞 ts'hô woó, mis-  
taken. 厠 錯 tsé ts'hô, a privy.

錯 行 ts'hô h'ing, to go on in  
rotation. 錯 然 ts'hô jén, alarmed.

錯 崔 ts'hô tsuy, high, lofty. 甲

錢 k'ê ts'hô, a sort of scaly de-  
fence, like armour. 錯 斷 ts'hô

twán, the god of the small-pox. A  
surname and a man's name. 蒲

錯 poo ts'hô, a kind of reptile;  
called also "sand fowl." Also writ-

ten 厝 ts'hô. Read ts'hoó, also to  
wash with gold. To store up 錯

安 ts'hoó gan, to rest peacefully.

ly. 錯 置 ts'hoó ché, to place,  
to set down. 錯 止 ts'hoó ché,  
to settle. To exterminate. Used  
for 醋 tsaoó, vinegar. Also tough.

鏽 Ts'uh, A surname.

鏽 鏽 Tsung, Golden hairs; me-  
tallic threads.

鏽 Ts'uy, A kind of awl.

鏽 Tsuy, To melt; to work  
metals. A surname.

鏽 Tsze, A weight of eight  
ounces; half a pound. 鏽

鏽 tsze choo, small weights; tri-  
bles. The name of an altar.

鏽 T'áh, The tongue of a clasp  
or buckle.

鏽 Tung, As 鏽 鏽 tung  
suy, the iron ring at the end

of the nave of a wheel. Also an  
implement of husbandry, a large

kind of plough.

鏽 Wei, A sinister intention.  
A weight; anything sus-  
pended.

鏽 Ya, As 鏽 鏽 ya k'ê, a  
ring to put round the neck

Read a, hard and flexible iron.

鏽 Yay, A mirror.

鏽 Yé, A beater, or mallet;  
an instrument for making

armour. Read gan, a warming  
pan.

鏽 Yuen, The hook of a steel-  
yard. Read yen, the crooked

piece of iron at the end of a hoe.

鏽 Yuh, As 鏽 鏽 woo y'ih,  
a kind of hand-stove.

## NINE STROKES.

鋤

Chá, To cut down grass.

鋤

Chau, An awl,

鋤

Che, As 鍾鏟 hwán che, a foreign word, intimating to pour out of a double spout.

鏟

Ch'há, A needle. A spade, for digging into the ground.

舉鏟爲雲 keu ch'há wei yün, by raising up his spade he cause the clouds to gather. Used for 插 ch'há, to stick into. Read ch'há, a needle for sewing clothes.

鏟

Ch'hin, As 鏟鏟 ch'hin jin, impeded, embarrassed.

An axe for chopping wood.

鍼

Chín, A needle for sewing with. 執鍼 chih chin, to hold the needle, the work of women.

Also to prick with a needle. 鍼刺

chin tszé, to pierce. 鍼法

fá, the art of puncturing. 善鍼術

shén chin shüh, skillful in the art

of puncturing. A man's name. Read

kēn, the name of a man and a

place.

鍾

Chung, A wine cup, a gob-

let. 琉璃鍾 léw lē

chung, a wine glass. 鍾聚 chung

tsáu, to collect together. 情之

所鍾正在我輩 tsing

che só chung, -ching tsái gnò péi,

all hearts unite in preferring us.

Also to bestow, as the gift of Hea-

ven. 未知命所鍾 wei che

tsing só chung, not know on whom

fate will confer the blessing. Also

suitable; to repeat. 鍾氏樂羽

chung shé jèn yà, they dyed the

feathers again. Also the name of a

measure, containing 64 斗 tow, or

about seven hundred weight; others

say, 80 or 100 tow. 鍾離 chung

lê, the name of a place. Also the

name of a district, and an ancient

state 鍾官 chung kwan, the

mint master. A surname. 號鍾

hao chung, a kind of guitar. 龍

鍾 lung chung, a kind of bamboo:

also lost, and disappointed. Used

for 鐘 chung, a bell. Also shed-

ding tears.

鏊

Foó, An iron pan, a large

boiler with a wide mouth.

鏑

Gō, The edge of a knife; the

point of a sword. 鋒鏑

fung gō, the sharp point of a wea-

pon. Used for 塢 gō, a bank, or

shore. 鏑列 gō lē, tall, high.

鍍

Hēa, As 鍍銀 ya hēa,

an iron ring to fasten round

the neck.

釵

Hing, A wine vessel.

鋤

Hoo, A vessel for contain-

ing millet. Used for 糊

hoo, paste.

鏃

How, An iron; a dart with

a feather at one end and a

point at the other.

鑒

Hüh, Silver.

鈸

Hong, As 鈸鉦 kēn

hing, the sound of bells and

drums combined.

鏞

Hwan, A weight of 6 Chi-

nese ounces. Used for 環



hwan, a ring. 銅鑊 t'ung hwan, a brass-ring for a door.

**鎗** Hwáng, The sound of bells and drums. Used for 鎗 hwang, the sound of music. Also a military weapon, like a sword with three edges, about 3 feet and a half long, having a tiger-skin scabbard. Also a kind of wooden axe, borne before a chariot.

**錄** Jow, Soft, malleable iron.

**銀** Juen, Soft silver.

**錐** Keaou, A kind of spear.

**錫** Kéé, As 金錫 kin kée, metallic ornaments to a drum

**鐸** Keun, As 鐸鐸 keun che, a foreign word, intimating the pouring out of a double spout.

**鎖** K'hang, A noise, a sound.

**鍤** K'hae, A local term for iron: good iron, of a fine quality, and a whitish colour. A man's name. Read kead, strong, tough.

**鍤** K'hé, a sickle, a reap-hook: also to cut off. 鍤朝

涉之脛 k'hé ch'au shé che king, he cut off the legs of some people who were early crossing the water. To amputate, to exterminate. 鍤薄 k'hé pò, oppressive, cruel.

**鍵** K'héu, A bar for carrying a tripod with; the end of an axle-tree; the key of a Chinese lock. 修鍵閉 sew k'héu pé, to finish the male and female part

of a lock. The former refers to that which enters, and the latter to the lock itself. 鍵鑰 k'héu yó, a key. 天鍵 t'héu k'héu, name of a star. Also written 健 k'éu,

**鉞** Kin, An implement for chopping wood. Read yin, to cut off even.

**鍋** Ke, The iron in the nave of a wheel; a grease pot; a warming-pan, or hand-stove. Commonly used for an iron pan, a boiler. Read kò, a reap-hook.

**鏃** K'hwei, A weapon.

**鏗** Kwei, A plane.

**鍊** Lén, To refine metals, to work up metals; to melt iron and copper, in order to purify them. 金百鍊然後精

人亦如此 kin pih lén jén hóu tsing, jín yih jóó tszè, metal must undergo a hundred processes before it becomes pure: thus it is also with mankind. 精鍊 tsing lén, fine, pure metal. Also anything worked up and brought to perfection. 鍊土生木 lén

t'hoó s'ing m'uh, earth when duly wrought produces wood. 鍊熟 lén sh'uh, experienced. 鍊師 lén sze, a priest of Taou, who has duly cultivated virtue, and elevated his mind. 鍛鍊 twan lén, to

forge, to work up; literally or metaphorically. Also experienced, clever. Also written 煉 lén, to melt. Read k'éu, the iron in the nave of

a wheel.

**錯** Min, A patrimony, a livelihood; taxes, revenue.

**鑊** Mow, An iron pan, a boiler.

**鬼鑊** tōw mow, a helmet, shaped like a brass pot, turned up at the edges. A hat turned up at the sides. Read mōw, a tripod.

**鎬** Pēen, As **金鎬** kin pēen, metallic plates.

**鑒** Sēen, A man's name.

**鎚** Seuēn, A hand-stove.

**鎚** Sēw, The ore of iron or copper.

**鎚** Shēy, A short spear.

**鏽** Sing, The rust of iron.

**鑿** Sā, A ring.

**鑿** Sōw, As **鑿** Sōw, hard iron, used for a graving tool. The ornaments on a horse's head.

**鋸** Sung, An iron tool.

**鉤** Tā, A hook.

**鉤** Te, A point. Read t'hé, a vessel used in smearing blood. Read shé, as **鑄** yō shé, a key. **鑄** sō shé, ditto. Read tōh, a spitting. Used for **鑄** tōh, the butt-end of an arrow.

**鑄** Te, A utensil; an iron pan: a sort of metal.

**鑄** Tēen, To take.

**鑄** T'hò, The end of an axle-tree, entering the nave; the coulter of a plough.

**鑄** T'hò, To ornament any thing with gold.

**鑄** T'hòw, As **鑄石** t'hòw shih, a kind of stone, resembling metal. The Chinese call it the finest kind of native copper.

It is found in the **波斯** Po-sze country, and resembles gold: on the application of fire it assumes a red colour, and does not turn black.

When mercury falls to the ground, this substance will attract it. A

surname.

**錯** To, The axle of a carriage.

**錯** Tsch, Metallic plates

**鑄** Ts'heou, A spade, a shovel

**鑄** Tsow, A kind of spear.

**鑄** Tsūh, A surname.

**鑄** Tsung, A cap put over a horse's head and mane. Also written

**鑄** Tsung, A large chisel for planing wood; a plane.

**鑄** Tāh, A kind of spear.

**鑄** Tūh, A spear, as the above.

**鑄** Twan, To forge iron, by heating it without melting; to hammer

**鑄** 乃戈矛 twan naé ke meôu, forge your spears and lances.

**鑄** twan kēen, experienced, well-acquainted with the laws; thoroughly versed in anything.

**鑄** k'hòw twan, a clattering noise. Used for **鑄** twan,

lesh. 鐵磨 twan lé, a grind-stone  
鐵矢 twan shé, a kind of arrow.

**鐮** Twan, To bore; an awl.

**鐮** Wei, A spade, a hoe.

**錫** Yang, To engrave; to carve and inlay with metal  
**錫** yang twan, the tinkling of a bell affixed to a horse's head. The name of a city: a kind of weapon inlaid with gold.

**鐮** Yay, As 鐮 鐮 mo yay, a celebrated sword.

**鐮** Yě, Plates of metal, used in making armour. Read hēē, the end of an arrow; a ring.

**鐮** Yen; A spear with three sides.

**鐮** Ying, The sound of a bell.

**鐮** Yu, A saw. 鐮 鐮 keu yu, an instrument for boring the ears; in order to insert ear-rings.

**鐮** Yu, A musical instrument, in shape like a sleeping tiger.

TEN STROKES.

**鐮** Chaou, A crooked knife, for paying bamboos.

**鐮** Chen, Long; to pull anything, and make it long.

**鐮** Ch'huy, As 鐵 鐮 t'hsé ch'huy, a sledge hammer.

**鐮** ch'huy twan, to hammer and forge. Used for 鐮 chuy, a weight. Read tuy, to dress gems. To forge metals. Read chuy, good copper, half worked.

**鎮** Chin, To suppress, to keep under controul; heavy.

press down 重鎮 chūng ch, to keep down by pressure. 以 白

玉鎮席 è pih yüeh chin seih, he pressed down the mat with white

gems 鎮撫 chin woo, to pacify, to soothe 鎮壓 chin yě, to press

down and keep steady. 鎮服 chin fūh, the tenures that are kept

in order by superior force. 鎮守 chin shòw, to guard. 山鎮 san

chin, the mountain supposed to guard any particular district. 鎮

州 Chin chow, the name of a district. A surname, and the name of

a star. Read chin, a precious thing, a valuable utensil. Read teen, to

fill up with earth. Used for a military station.

**鐮** Haou, A warming-pan, a hand-stove. The name of a

place, where 武王 Woo-wáng held his capital. 鐮 鐮 haou haou, bright and splendid.

**鐮** He, The rage of battle; to contend fiercely

**鐮** Hēē, The iron at the end of an axle-tree 考 道

耨 萬世之鐮 heaou taou chây, wán shé che hēē, filial piety is

the axle of ten thousand ages 國

之柱 鐮 kwō che chih hēē, the main stay of a country, alluding

to a great minister.

**鐮** Hēang, A wine vessel.

**鐮** Hwang, The sound of a bell.

**鎧** K'hae, Armour. **甲鎧** k'hae k'hae, a coat of mail.

**劍鎧** k'hae k'hae, sword and buckler.

**首鎧** shòw k'hae, a helmet.

**架梁為憑辱鎧** ka sa wei jín jūh k'hae, the surplice is the best defence against insult.

**鍔** K'he, An iron for defending the nave.

**鑄** Kow, A channel for the conveyance of water.

**鏵** Kwan, A certain part of a plough.

**鎌** Lēen, A reap-hook, a sickle.

**新月似磨鎌** sin yuē sā mé lēen, the new moon is like a sharpened reap-hook.

**弄鎌** jàn lēen, a local term for a counterfeit.

**鍋** Hōh, A kind of boiler.

**鑒** Lew, Fine gold; pendant gem.

**鑪** Lew, To kill: also an iron pan or boiler.

**鉤** Kō, As **鉤** kō is kow, a sort of hook.

**鐮** Mung, As **鐮** hwa mung, the head of a hoe; the edge of a chisel.

**鐮** Now, A small hoe or weeder, the head of which is six inches, and the handle a foot long. Read haou, to clear away weeds.

**鐮田** haou tēen, to weed the fields.

**鏡** Pe, A hair-pin; a comb, an instrument for adjusting the

hair. **短髮不勝鏡** twán f'pūh shing pe, short hair does not need a comb. Commonly written **篦** pe. Also a knife like the point of an arrow. The Chinese say, that a blind man once came to a skillful surgeon, when the latter took such a knife and scraped the skin of his eye, so that he could see clearly.

**金鏡** kia pe, a probe for performing operations on the eye. Read pē, a sculter: also a kind of arrow.

**鏟** P'hang, To scrape, to pass off.

**鐺** Pō, As **鐺** pō lin, the metallic ornaments on the cross piece of wood on which a bell is hung; the ornaments of a bell stand. Also a kind of animal, the representation of which appears in such stands. Also a large bell. **鐺**

**師** pō sze, the principal ring-er. Others say, a small bell. Also an agricultural instrument. **鐺鐺** pō now, a hoe for weeding. **鐺鮮** pō s'ēn, honourable and good.

**鍔** Sā, To inlay with gold or silver. **鍔鍔** t'hōe sā, an instrument for turning up the ground, more effectual than the common plough.

**鍔** Sā, A spear with a guard. **長鍔** chang sā, a long spear. To cut off. **鳥鍔** neāu sā h'ih, a bird with its wings clipped. Read s'ē, a spear.

**鐺** Sang, The tinkling sound of little bells.

**鉢** Saou, As **鉢** saou laou, a brazen vessel.

**鏐** So, The glistening of bright metals. Read ch'hae, another name for money.

**鍊** Sò, An iron rope, a chain. Iron wire. Read aih, iron fetters.

**鎖** Sò, A lock for the door. **鎖** t'heè sò, an iron lock for the neck. **鎖匙** so she, a key. **吊鎖** teau sò, a hanging lock. a padlock. **鎖子甲** sò tszè kē, chain armour, the links of which fit one into the other

**鏑** Sò, A spear 18 feet long.

**鏊** So, As **鏊** so lo, a brazen vessel.

**鏤** Sow, To engrave and inlay. **彫鏤** teau sow, to carve. Iron eaten away by rust. Read sòw, the golden ornaments attached to a horse's ears.

**鏐** Sun, Metal in its native state when it appears as if shooting forth.

**錫** Tā, As **錫** tū kow, a hook.

**鏹** Té, A utensil, a sort of iron.

**鏹** Teau, Metallic or meteoric stones.

**鏹** T'hang, As **鏹** t'hang te, a kind of red pearl.

**鎧** T'haou, Armour

**鏹** T'how, A wine vessel.

**鏹** Teah As **鏹** tseih le, an iron drum stick.

**鏹** Ts'héang, The sound of bell **鏹** hwang tséang,

the chiming of bells Any kind of noise Also a kind of boiler or tripod **酒鏹** tséw tséang, a wine boiler, or still. **鏹鏹** keen tséang, a tinkling noise, as of metal or gems.

Same as **鏹** tséang, adorned with gold **長腰鏹** chang yaou tséang, another name for rice. Commonly used for **刀鏹** tau tséang

swords and spears. Also for **鳥鏹** neau tséang, a fowling piece

**鏹** Ts'hoo, To wash with gold A surname.

**鏹** Tsūh, A surname. Read yaou, a wine vessel.

**鏹** Tsze, As **鏹** tsze ke, a hoe.

**鏹** Twan, To forge, to beat out iron.

**鏹** Ung, A spade, a shovel.

**鏹** Wei, Something made of metal.

**鏹** Woo, As **鏹** wooyūh, a small boiler, a warming pan, or hand stove.

**鏹** Yē, Instruments made of iron. Read t'ha, as **鏹** t'ha loo, a furnace. Read kō, as

**鏹** kō mang, a warming pan. Read nō, like a saddle.

**鏹** Yih, A weight of 20 Chinese taels or ounces, some

say, 30 **黃金四十鏹** hwang kin ezé shih yih of yellow gold 800 taels. In the **秦** Tsin dynasty 20 taels was called one piece

of gold, and in the 漢 Han dynasty, a catty, or 16 taels went to a gold piece. Sometimes written

**鑒** Ying, The name of a utensil, for burnishing metallic substances and making them look bright. To rub, to burnish. A man's name. Read k'hing, an instrument used in forging iron.

**鎚** Yō, A sledge hammer.

**鍊** Yuen, A man's name.

**錢** Yūh, A warming pan, or hand stove.

**鎔** Yung, The art of forging or fusing metals. The mould in which metals are cast. The Chinese say that the people are influenced by the example of the ruler, as 金之在鎔 kin che tsé yūng, metal assumes the form of the mould. 鑄鑄 yung choó, to melt.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**鎚** Ch'hang, Metal plates. Smooth sheets of iron; an instrument for smoothing wood and iron; a plane. To cut or pare off. To diminish. Used for 產 sán, the natural productions of a country.

**鎗** E, A spear without a sharp edge. A round spear.

**鋒** Fung, The point of a weapon. The name of a banner. Sometimes written 鋒 fung.

**鑊** Gaou, As 餅鑊 ping gaou, an instrument for making cakes. A sort of pan. The name of a hill. A kind of boiler.

**鉤** Gow, As 鉤鉤 fow gow, the ornament of a lady's toilette 鉤鉤 gow k'bow, a knob in front of a door to which a ring is attached. Also a ring to fasten round the neck

**鏗** K'hang, As 鏗鏘 k'hang tséang, the sound of gold and gems. The sound of a bell. A tinkling noise. The sound of a harp. Also to knock, as 鏗鐘 k'hang chung, to strike a bell; a man's name

**鉋** K'how, To cut, to pare, to scrape.

**鏡** Kíng, A mirror. 明鏡 ming kíng, a bright looking glass; also to illustrate. 明鏡

聖法 ming kíng shíng fā, he clearly illustrated the laws of the sages. 石鏡 shíh kíng, the name of a hill, and reversed, of a stone 破鏡 p'hó kíng, the name of an animal. A surname.

**鑽** Kwan, To bore, to pierce

To put a ring on the hand

**鏐** Leáu, The bridge of a cross bow. Also fine gold. A man's name. Sometimes written

**鏐** Read leáu, white metal, silver.

**鏈** Léen, A kind of copper. Lead ore. Sometimes written

**鍊** Used vulgarly for a chain.

**鏑** Loó, An iron pan, or boiler; the wooden handle of a knife.

**鏤** Low, Hard iron that can be used for graving tools. One says, an iron pan, or boiler. 刻鏤 k'fih low, to engrave. 鏤膺 low ying, to engrave and inlay with

gold. 彫鏤 *tsaou low*, carved and inlaid. 鏤山 *low san*, to open out a pass through the hills. A surname. Read *leo*, as 屬鏤 *shüh leo*, the name of a sword.

鏤 *Lüh*, As 鉅鏤 *keu lüh*, a district in Chih le province. A kind of boiler.

鏗 *Lung*, The sound of a drum. 鏘 *Mang*, As 鈷鏘 *koo mang*, a warming pan, or hand stove.

鏞 *Mó*, As 鏞鈞 *mó yay*, name of a celebrated sword. 鏜 *Mow*, As 襲鏜 *te mow*, a helmet.

鏞 *Mwàn*, Metal, pure metal.

鏞 *Mwan*, A trowel. 泥鏞 *ne mwan*, a plasterer's trowel. Sometimes written 埴. Also 鏞胡 *mwan hoó*, a local term for a spear.

鏞 *Pang*, to melt or work metals.

鏞 *Peaou*, A knife for scraping off bits of copper. The ornament at the bottom of a scabbard. Read *peaou*, the point of a knife.

鏞 *Peh*, Brief, laconic; a tablet for writing.

鏞 *San*, As 金鏞 *kin san*, things made of metal. Iron instruments. Read *tsaou*, to put a needle through cloth. Read *ts'han*, a hoe.

鏞 *Sew*, As 鏞鉏 *saw tsao*, iron or copper ore. As iron ing.

鏞 *Sew*, The rust of iron.

鏞 *Shang*, To grind; the iron rim round a wheel.

鏞 *Shoe*, A utensil.

鏞 *Shun*, A kind of utensil.

鏞 *Shun*, Low.

鏞 *Sów*, Sharp: one says, rust. Read *sow*, to carve.

鏞 *Teih*, The point of an arrow, that with which to meet an enemy. 鋒鏞 *fung teih*, the point of a weapon.

鏞 *T'hang*, The sound of bells and drums. 擊鼓其鏞 *keih koó k' t'hang*, beating the drum with a rumbling noise.

Also to bore anything through with iron.

鏞 *T'hang*, An instrument used by carpenters for working up wood.

鏞 *T'hwan*, A piece of iron.

鏞 *Tow*, As 鏞鏞 *sow tow*, iron becoming rusty.

鏞 *Tsau*, A stone for boring; a small chisel.

鏞 *Tsing*, As 鏞鏞 *k'hang tsing*, the sound of gold and gems. The sound of music; the singing of birds; harmony. 鏞鏞 *tsing tsing*, high. Sometimes written 鏞, an open and expanded countenance.

鏞 *Tsao*, To bore.

鏞 *Tseen*, As 鏞鏞 *tsen tsen*, entering easily, as a

pointed instrument. Five blazing up

**鉞** Ts'heih, A axe. **鉞鉞** ts'heih yuě, a battle-axe.

**鐃** Ts'hung, as **鐃鐃** ts'hang ts'hung, the sound of a bell.

Also a large chisel for planing wood; a plane.

**鏃** Ts'hung, A small spear. To pierce with a spear. **鏃**

**鏃** ts'hung shā, to stab. To beat bells or drums.

**鍬** Ts'huy, As **鍬鍬** ts'huy ts'hō, high, lofty Also adorned with various colours. **鍬**

**甲鍬鍬** lin kě ts'huy ts'hō, scaly armour of a variegated hue.

**鏃** Tsūh, As **矢鏃** shé tsūh, sharp; the point of an arrow.

**遺鏃** wei tsūh, a lost arrow.

**去其鏃** k'heu kē tsūh, he knocked off the point of the arrow.

**鍬** Tawán, a round furnace. A vessel for heating; a vessel

full of hot water, into which a wine pot is inserted to make it warm. A copper or tin pan. Read seuen, a pulley.

**鍬** Wei, A brazen tripod with handles.

**鏃** Yaou, To kill utterly. To smite grievously and kill

in great numbers. The name of a hill. Also a copper pan or vessel.

Read peau, the name of a ford

**鐃** Yü, A hoe; a musical instrument; tin. Read yü,

a spring in machinery; a kind of boiler

**鐃** Yuen, A pick axe: a bent piece of iron.

**鐃** Yung, A large bell.

TWELVE STROKES.

**鐃** Chè, A bore, an awl.

**鐃** Chè, A sheep whip, with a bit of iron at the end. Read

sě, a hammer, an implement of husbandry, for eradicating weeds,

and defending the young shoots of corn. Read chih, a spade.

**鐃** Chung, A bell; a hanging bell. **鐃鼓** chung koó,

bells and drums. **黃鐃** hwang chung, a note in music; also the

11th month. **夾鐃** kě chung, the 2d month. **林鐃** lin chung,

the 6th month. **應鐃** ying chung, the 10th month. The name of a

place, and a hill.

**鐃** Fan, A broad axe. **鐃鐃** fan san, to fell trees. A

a hammer.

**鐃** Hwn, A spade, a shovel for digging with.

**鐃** Hwang, The sound of a bell. A large bell. **鐃鐃** tsang

hwang, a sound, a noise. A reaping hook.

**鐃** Hwuy, pointed, a three-sided spear. Read suy, a large

pan or boiler. Read jay, instruments held by attendant officers.

**鐃** Jaou, A small bell. **卒長** tsü cháng, the captain of a troop

held a small bell. It was like a bell with no clapper, but a bullet inside, it



was affixed to a handle, which the captain held, in order that by its noise he might stop the beating of the drum. It was also used in a band of music. 鑊歌 jaou ko, a song sung in the army. Sometimes written 謠 naou.

**鐃** Juen, Silver.

**鉤** Ke, A barb. 無鉤之鉤 woó ke che keu, a fish hook without a barb. 連鉤 léen ke, a spring. 鉤發 ke fá, ditto. Read kē, a large sickle.

**鏹** Kéang, To thread copper cash on a string. 藏鏹幾萬 tsang kéang kè wán, he had in store several myriad strings of cash. 白鏹 pih kéang, another name for gold, money.

**鍬** Kěé, A reap-hook, a sickle.

**鐃** Kéen, The iron in the nave of a wheel; to overlay with gold; something put between the nave and the axle, to prevent their rubbing together.

**鐃** Keúh, A ring with a tongue in it; a clasp. 鐃鐃 hwan keúh, a buckle. 玉鐃 yúh keúh, a halo near the sun. 局鐃 keúh keúh, the ring, or hasp for affixing a lock to a box. Read yíh, an owl.

**鐃** K'heau, A sort of tripod with long feet.

**鑿** K'heut, To grind.

**鐃** K'hwan, A gridiron; a hot iron for branding. 鐃刻 k'hwan k'híh, to put a seal on the

edge of a letter. 鐃鐃 k'hwan fung, ditto.

**鐃** Koo, As 鐃鐃 pō koo, the name of an arrow.

**鐃** Kwei, A casket, for keeping gold or gems, silks or books.

**鐃** Lan, As 鐃鐃 lan san, the bit in a horse's mouth. 鐃, White metal, silver. 鐃 玢 leaou peih, a silver tip to a scabbard. A hollow furnace. Read leaú, fine gold. 鐃子 leaou tszé, a cook.

**鐃** Lin, Hard, firm, strong.

**鐃** Loo, As 金鐃 kin loo, a road constructed of metal. P'hěé, The iron at the head of a spade, or hoe.

**鐃** P'hó, A two-edged knife, with a wooden handle, used for cutting grass; to mow. Read pō, a sickle, a scythe.

**鐃** Púh, As 鐃鐃 púh koo, the name of an arrow. 鐃越 púh yuě, unwrought iron.

**鐃** Sán, The string attached to the tooth of a cross-bow. Read san, a cross-bow. 鐃鷄 san ke, a capon.

**鐃** Séang, As 鐃鼻 séang pe, the fastening of any utensil. A kind of embroidery.

**鐃** Seu, The male part of a lock, a key.

**鐃** Seúh, Metal.

**鑪** Séw, The rust of iron. **鏡**  
**鑪** k'ing séw, the green,  
pall colour of a mirror.

**鐃** Shp, An iron spear.

**鐃** Sia, The hilt or guard of a  
sword: some call it the nose  
or mouth, and some, the ring of the  
sword. Also a dirk, a dagger. The  
name of a district, and a surname.  
Read t'han, the edge of a sword;  
the name of a place.

**鑒** Suy, As 陽墜 yáng suy,  
a lens for concentrating  
the rays of the sun; a burning glass.

**鐏** See, As 鐏彌 sse ne, a  
plane.

**鐙** T'ang, A kind of salver, or  
brass pan, in the middle of  
which a candle is set up; a candle-  
stick. Now written 燈 t'ang. **華**  
**鐙** hwa t'ang, a flowered candle-  
stick, or lamp. **明鐙** ming t'ang,  
a bright lamp. The name of a hill.  
Used for 登 t'ang, a dish, a sacri-  
ficial vessel. **鞞鐙** gan t'ang, a  
stirrup. **執鐙** ch'ih t'ang, he held  
the saucery.

**錫** T'hang, A carpenter's tool  
for planing wood, a plane.

**鑕** Tho, As 鈐鑕 kin tho,  
a large plough. **銚鑕** han  
tho, a kind of plough, a large hoe.  
Read t'huy, as 鍊鑕 t'hung  
thuy, a large kind of plough. Read  
fo, the iron end of an axle-tree.

**鐸** Tean, and Tsin, A small  
chisel.

**鎚** Ts'ang, As 鎚鎚 ts'ang  
ts'ang, the sound of gongs,  
or of gold.

**鑪** Tseou, A peck measure;  
a vessel for warming any-  
thing, with three feet and a handle.  
**煮之鑪中** ch'ò che tseou  
chung, to boil it in a brazen pan.  
Read ts'ew, a kind of boiler.

**鑲** Ts'eh, Plates of metal.

**鑲** Ts'ewen, Anything to hook  
on the pivot of a door. The  
mortise into which the pivot of a  
door fits, and in which it turns.

**鐃** Ts'én, The brass ferrule at  
the bottom of a spear; the  
blunt end of a weapon. **進戈**  
**者** 其鐃 ts'ín ko ch'ay ts'én  
ké ts'én, in presenting a dart al-  
ways put forward the blunt end.

**鐃** Tsy, The brass ferrule at  
the end of a spear or other  
weapon; a flat bottom. To present  
the blunt end of a weapon towards  
a person is considered a mark of  
respect. The beater that hangs  
down.

**錫** Yang, The ornament on a  
horse's head: some say, the  
iron rim of a wheel.

**鑪** Ying, Full, satisfied.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**鎚** Chén, To strike and attack;  
to cut off. Read shén, to  
horse-whip a person.

**鑪** Chín, To sew, to pierce  
with a needle.

**鑪** Chō, A large hoe, a pick-axe.

**鐃** Chō, A sort of jingles or bells without clappers, used in the army, to stop the roll of a drum. Read shūh, a vessel for warming the hands, a hand-stove. The name of a medicine.

**鑊** Hē, A knob, a ring.

**鑊** Heu, Things made of iron, ironware. Read p'hun, a plane.

**鑊** Hwán, A ring, anything round with a hole in the middle, so as to admit of its being strung. **玉鑊** yūh hwán, a pearly ring. Read seuen, the ring of a carriage.

**鑊** Hwuy, The sound of a bell. **鑊鑊** hwuy hwuy, full, abundant.

**鑊** Keau, As **鑊耳** keau erh, an ear, or handle to anything.

**鑊** K'heu, The foot or stand of a bell or drum. **鍾鑊** chung k'heu, a bell stand. Also a musical instrument, made of wood in the shape of a bell. Also a gold or silver utensil, for eating out of, the form not known.

**鑊** Kō, A local term for a reaping-hook. Read ko, as **鑊鋤** ko kwā, the iron inside the nave of a wheel.

**鑊** Kwō, Iron vessels.

**鑊** Lēu, A reaping-hook. Same as **鑊**.

**鑊** Lo, As **鑊** tao lo, a small boiler.

**鑊** Loo, A pot for boiling glue; a knife handle.

**鑊** Lung, The sound of a drum.

**鑊** Luy, A pot, a jar. **鑊柚** luy yēu, a large orange, a pumelo. Used in the Malayan archipelago for a doir.

**鑊** Pe, To grind a knife and make it sharp.

**鑊** Peau, The point of a knife, or sword.

**鑊** Pesh, the handle of a plough, to sharpen a knife.

**鑊** Pō, The neck, or middle part of a pestle.

**鑊** Tang, As **鑊** lang tang, a lock. Read t'hang, as **鑊** t'hang lung, the sound of a drum.

**鑊** Thē, Iron **冶鑊** yā t'hē, to forge iron.

**鑊** t'hē, to hammer out iron.

**黃鑊** hwang t'hē, brass. **鑊**

**驪** t'hē le, a horse of a black or iron gray colour. The name of a place, and of a river. **鑊** nē t'hē, an animal like a buffalo, of a black colour, which eats iron : of its dung warlike instruments may be made, which cut like steel, referring to the tapir. The name of a book, and a surname.

**鑊** T'hē, A knob of metal.

**鑊** Tō, A large bell or set of jingles held in the hand, by the head of every 25 men, in order

to transmit orders thro' the troops. A unit, because the jingles shew the limits of the orders. 木鐸 *muh tò*, a wooden rattle, used by watchmen or criers. It was made of metal, with a wooden tongue. Used metaphorically for one who alarms the age. 牛鐸 *nêw tò*, a sort of rattle, tied round the neck of an ox. 風鐸 *fung tò*, a wind rattle, made of bits of glass and porcelain, hung up under the eaves of a house, and set in motion by the wind. Also the name of a place, a country, a palace, a man, and a surname.

**鐸** Tseou, a spade. Read saou, steel well-hardened. Read tsau, steel broken in two.

**鍤** Tsên, A spade, a hoe. Read kên, metal.

**鐫** Tseuen, A bore for making holes in wood; to bore; to cut, to hack; to chisel. 雕鐫 *tsau tseuen*, to engrave. 鐫殺 *tsuen keih*, to degrade a step in office. 鐫石 *tsuen shih*, to cut or chisel stones.

**鑪** Yaou, A warming-pan, or hand-stove; a brazen vessel, or jar; to boil anything to rags over a slow fire.

**鍋** Yé, To lift up anything with a crow-bar.

**鑊** Yüh, A warming-pan, or hand-stove.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**鑿** Cho, To cut, to carve.

**鑄** Choó, To melt metals and cast them into a mould. 鑄

**鑄** yung choó, to found, to cast.

**鑄鼎** choó tung, to cast a tripod. The name of a state. Sometimes written 祝. Also a surname.

**鍍** Chuy, Copper ore half reduced to the metallic state.

**鍍** Hên, To scrape off.

**鍍** Heun, A golden colour, deprived of its lustre.

**鑊** Hô, To bore. 鼎鑊 *tung hô*, a kind of pan or boiler, for cooking flesh and fish; it is large and without feet.

**鑊** Hung, The sound of a bell.

**鑑** Kéen, A large dish in which the moon may be reflected; a mirror. 鑒鑑 *puan keen*, a mirror worn at the waist. 鑑見

人醜 *keen hên jin ch'how*, a mirror reflects people's ugliness.

**鑑** 照 *keen ch'au*, to be reflected. 鑑視 *keen shé*, to survey extensively. 千秋金鑑 *ts'heun kin keen*, the golden mirror of a thousand summers; the name of a history. 通鑑 *t'hung keen*, a universal mirror of history. 鑑

誡 *keen keaé*, a warning, a precept. Sometimes written 監, as 原監不遠 *keuê keen püh yuén*, their mirror is not far off. 鑑寐 *keen mei*, to pretend to go to sleep; a slight nap. Read hên, an earthenware vessel, with a large mouth, for keeping ice in: eatables were then put into the jar

to keep them from being spoiled by the heat.

**鑿** K'ing, The sound of metal; to walk on one leg; to cut off.

**鑪** Kwei, A Casket.

**鑪** Leu, To wash with metal.  
**摩鑪** mo leu, to rub and make smooth. Read loo, the place where a spear fits on the handle.

**鐸** Mang, As **鐸** mei mang, a ring, a double ring.

**鐸** Ning, As **鐸** th'ēē ning, the handle of a knife; or the place where the knife is affixed to the handle

**鐸** Nēē, Straight, correct, firm and regular. A bobbin on which to wind silk.

**鑢** Pin, As **鑢** pin th'ēē, a kind of steel which makes very sharp knives.

**鑢** Seu, A key, an iron key. Read jew, soft iron.

**鑢** Tā, As **鑢** tā leu, an arrow.

**鑢** Th'eaou, A vessel for warming things.

**錯** Tsan, A bodkin which can be passed through anything, a pin without a head. **金錯** kin tsan, a golden bodkin. To sew garments. To grind. Read tsin, to sew anything together; to collect.

**鑢** Tse, Ground, the earth.

**鑢** We, A hook for hanging things on, a pot hook.

**鑢** Ying, a square bell, a spade.

**鑢**

Yu, Golden flowers used as ornaments.

Yu, To give.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**鑢**

Chen, As **鑢** chen chwan, a bracelet.

**鑢**

Chih, An axe, a hatchet.

**鑢**

Ke, Hard, tough.

**鑢**

Kwang, The ore of metal.

**鑢**

Lā, A sort of tin.

**鑢**

Le, A kind of metal. To skin, to flea.

**鑢**

Leu, A file; to file brass or iron in order to make them smooth. **磨鑢** mo leu, to rub and file. Also to regulate. **自鑢** tszé leu, to regulate one's-self. A surname. Some as **鑢** leu.

**鑢**

Luy, The ornaments about the hilt of a sword. Used for **鑢** luy, an ornamented goblet.

**鑢**

wei kiy, uneven.

**鑢**

Mang, To melt. A javelin. Mēē, As **鑢** mēē yē, a kind of metal. Read mē, a small pan.

**鑢**

Pe, A plough; a kind of harrow. Read paé, a large iron club. Read pa, to plough.

**鑢**

Peaou, A horse's bit. **鑢** peaou peaou, full, abundant.

**鑢**

Pung, As **鑢** pung t'hōw, a helmet.

**鑢**

Séay, A mould for metal.

**鑠** Shò, To melt. To urge, to impel. Also beautiful; to admire. **鑠金** shò kin, burnished gold; to rub, to polish. **鑠鑠** shò shò, brave, courageous. **鑠目** shò mǒ, bright eyes. **鑠鑠** heau shò, brilliant. Read yǒ, burning bright.

**鎖** Těh, A kind of lock, called a dragon lock.

**鑪** T'hūh, The casket in which seals are kept.

**鑪** Ts'hò, As **鐵** 鐵 t'hěe ts'hò, A Buddhist word.

**鑪** Tso, A man's name.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

**鋤** Chá, A knife for cutting grass.

**鑪** Gó, To make hooks of iron.

**鑪** Heau, The veins in iron.

**鑪** Heung, A man's name.

**鑪** K'heang, A kind of lead.

**鑪** Ló, A square furnace. **鑪** Ló, A square furnace. **鑪** Ló, A square furnace.

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SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**鑪** Jang, A mould for casting. **鑪** Jang, A mould for casting.

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EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**鐮** Chá, A knife to cut grass.

**鐃** He, A dish, or basin. A large bell; a cake; a halo near the sun. Read hwuy, a kind of boiler. Read kwei, an awl.

**鐃** K'een, A military weapon

**鐃** K'hen, A weapon of war, a spear.

**鐃** Kwan, A vessel for drawing water.

**鐃** Lo, A small pan, a hand stove.

**鐃** Luy, 銀鐃 wei luy, naevens.

**鐃** Nēd, Nippers, or pincers, tweezers for eradicating hair as for taking up anything. An ornament for the head.

**鐃** Tá, The sound of anything falling down.

**鐃** Tsang, The sound of a bell.

**鐃** Tswan, A small spear.

NINETEEN STROKES.

**鐃** Ló, A gong. 銅鐃 táng ló, a brass gong; used in armies to signalize the soldiers.

**鐃** Lo, 銚鐃 tsó lo, a small boiler.

**鐃** Lwan, 鑾鈴 iwan ling, the tinkling bells attached to the chariot of a prince,

to give notice of his arrival, and in-  
doo suspect. 金鑾 kim lwan,

a title given to the doctors of the Imperial College. 金鑾 波

kin lwan pe, the name of a college.

Sometimes written 鑾

**鑞** Mo, Metal.

**鑞** Pe, A sort of coultter.

**鑞** Phéon, The plate in front of a girdle.

**鑞** Ts'hó, A chisel, used for making holes in wood; to chisel or bore a hole in wood.

**鑞** ts'hó ping, to chisel ice.

**鑞** tswan chó, the punishment of marking the face, by punctures.

**鑞** ts'hó k'hae, to open out a space, or a way.

**鑞** ts'hó h'ing, to do anything anew, to commence an undertaking.

**鑞** lüh as'hó, the six passions.

**鑞** chuen ts'hó, to bore through any thing, also to carry a thing through contrary to right principles.

**鑞** ts'hó, the bore and measure (of heaven and earth; ) the name of a book.

**鑞** ts'ó, fresh and new. Used for the pounding and cleaning of rice.

**鑞** ts'ó, coarse food not cleansed.

**鑞** ts'ó, fine and clean. Read ts'ó, as 鑞 ts'ó, flowers and leaves.

**鑞** ts'ó, to bore a hole through anything; to scoop out, to hollow; also a hollow space.

**鑞** ts'ó, to disperse.

**鑞** Tswan, That wherewith a hole is made, a bore, an awl.

**鑞** ts'ó, a chisel.

**鑞** ts'ó, a punishment which consisted in removing the knee pan or patella. 花

**鑽** she tswan, to make display of weapons, such as spears, javelins, and arrows. **金剛鑽** kin kang tswan, a hard substance found at the bottom of the water, shaped like a bell, and of the colour of milk; it may however be broken by the antelope's horn. **鑽之** tswan che, to pierce, or bore anything. **鑽之彌堅** tswan che mei kēn, the deeper you bore the harder you find it. Read tswán, a bore; also to worm one's-self into a secret.

TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

**鑿** Tuy, Anything hanging down; a beater of a thousand pounds weight.

**轡** Nēē, The iron on the side of a horse's bit. Read c, a cross piece of wood in a carriage, to which the reins are attached.

**鐮** Kēō, A large hoe, or pick axe. **負鐮** fū kēō chā, he carried his pick-axe and spade.

**鐮** Chō, A hoe; to cut down and slay, to cut up by the roots and destroy, to eradicate. **鐮鏟** chō leu, the name of a sword.

THE 168th RADICAL.

長 Ch'háng.

**長** Ch'háng, Long, the length of anything. **以長** ch'háng, still longer. **長久** ch'háng kōw, a long time. **長生** ch'háng sāng, to live long. **長遠** ch'háng yuēn, long and distant. Also constant, as **門長關**

**門長關** mán ch'háng kwan, the door is constantly shut. **長風** ch'háng fung, a great wind. Also to excel. **論人所長** lún jin sò ch'háng, to discourse of that in which one excels. **優長** yew ch'háng, to excel in a great degree. **長挾** ch'háng hēē, to hold long. **長策** ch'háng té, superiors and inferiors. **長庚** ch'háng káng, a bright star that appears after sun set. **長樂** ch'háng lō, eternal joy, the name of a palace. Also the name of a place, a hill, a country, and a surname. **長楚** ch'háng ts'hoō, the name of a plant. **長乘** ch'háng shing, the name of a god. Read ch'háng, the first **元者** yuēn ch'yang shén che, the prime origin is the chief good. **君長** keun ch'háng, a prince, a sovereign. Also elders, superiors. **立敬為長** lēh kīng wei ch'háng, in establishing respect superiors are to be regarded. **尊長** sūn ch'háng, superior in age. **位長** wei ch'háng, one high in station. **五長** wò ch'háng, the superior overall the officers. **長邑** ch'háng yih, cities from which nobles and officers derived a revenue. Also to advance **君子道長** keun tezé taōu ch'háng, the ways of a good man prosper. **生長** sāng ch'háng, to grow. **得養則長** tēh yàng tēh ch'háng, obtaining due nourishment things will grow. **養長** yàng ch'háng, to cause to grow, to nourish. **長**



教 ch'hang keáu, to teach with-  
out weariness. 廣長 shoóch'hang,  
the name of an office. 長子  
ch'hang tszé, the eldest son: also  
name of a district. Read ch'hang,  
to measure. Also a superfluity, an  
abundance, a surplus. 長一身  
有半 ch'hang yih shin yèw  
pwan, (his night-dress) was half  
as long again as his body. Read  
chang, to increase.

𧈧 K'hwan, as 現屯 k'hwan  
tun, like an ugly ox.

𧈨 K'ew, A long time.

## FOUR STROKES.

𧈩 Gaou, As 𧈩長 gaou  
ch'hang, long.

𧈪 Ke, As 長𧈪 ch'hang  
ke, the name of a country.

𧈫 Sung, A local term for long.

𧈬 Twan, To throw anything.

𧈭 Yang, To lift up. Read  
twán, to go out; a Bud-  
dhist word.

## FIVE STROKES.

𧈮 Thao, Long.

𧈯 Th'ee, As 𧈯𧈯 th'ee  
mán, a kind of adder, with  
large eyes, and very poisonous.

𧈰 T'ey, The name of a hill.  
Read tao, a weapon.

𧈱 Yaou, As 𧈱𧈱 yaou  
neaou, long and not strong.

## SIX STROKES.

𧈲 Naou, As 𧈲𧈲 gaou  
neaou, long.

𧈳 Neaou, As 𧈳𧈳 yaou  
neaou, long and slender.  
Something used for travelling over  
sand; a kind of shoe that will admit  
water but not sand.

## SEVEN STROKES.

𧈴 Neaou, As 𧈴𧈴 yaou  
neaou, long and slender.

𧈵 Nee, Long.

𧈶 Tsé, Lackered ware.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𧈷 Ch'uh, Like, resembling, as  
if

𧈸 Gan, Long and large.

𧈹 K'heuh, A jacket with short  
sleeves.

𧈺 Pe, The ornament of a cap.

𧈻 Thò, Fine hair. Used for  
聖 shing, holy.

𧈼 Tsang, The hair dishevelled

𧈽 Tsung, The hair hanging  
in disorder.

## NINE STROKES.

𧈾 Sang, Long.

𧈿 Tò, As 𧈿𧈿 tò tsin,  
exhausted.

## TEN STROKES.

𧉀 T'heh, To be grieved: also  
to exclude, to overwhelm.

𧉁 T'ey, To sigh, to exclaim.  
𧉁𧉁 tsé, mourn-  
ful. The name of a hill.

𧉂 Yung, To adorn.

## ELEVEN AND MORE STROKES.

𡗗

'Gaou, Long and large.

𡗘

Tsung, Dishevelled hair.

𡗙

Man, As 花鬘 hwa man, a head-dress worn by women in the south.

𡗚

Leadu, As 康孺 leadu keadu, long and slender.

𡗛

Keadu, See above.

𡗜

Laü, as 騶駼 laü gaou, long.

𡗝

Tsäng, A string made of braided hair.

𡗞

Nung, Many, abundant.

𡗟

Ning, As 𡗟 𡗟 tsäng ning, dishevelled hair.

𡗠

Me, A long time.

𡗡

Tso, To sigh.

𡗢

Neáu, Long and lissome.

𡗣

Lung, Straight.

𡗤

## THE 169TH RADICAL

門 Mún.

門

Mún, A double-leaved door, a place of ingress and egress;

a gate, a gate-way. 入 門 jüh

mún, to enter the door. 四 門

szé mún, the four gates of a palace.

祀 門 ape mún, to sacrifice to

the gate. 旌 門 sing mún, the

signal door, to signify the tent

where the king puts up on a jour-

ney. 轅 門 yuen mún, the open-

ing part in the circle of carriages

with which the royal equipage was surrounded, when resting for the night. Afterwards used for the gate of a camp or court. 天 子 九

門 t'heen tszé kèw mún, the em-

peror's palace has nine gates. 譙

門 tseâu mún, a tower over a

gate-way, for the purpose of moun-

ting guard. 橋 門 keau mún,

the gate of the national college. 門

望 mún wáng, prosperity conti-

nuing in a family for successive ge-

nerations. 道 義 之 門 taü é

che mún, the gate of virtue and

rectitude. 期 門 勇 士 ké mún

yüng szé, dexterous archers who

could shoot at full gallop. 司 門

sze mún, the name of an office. 門

大 夫 mún tá fò, ditto. 門

子 mún tszé, lineal descendants.

Forms part of the name of a terri-

tory, a district, and a hill. 南 門

nan mún, the name of a star; the

eastern foot of Centaurus. A sur-

name. 雲 門 yün mún, the name

of a kind of music. 沙 門 Sha

mún, the priests of Buddha. 桑

門 sāng mún, ditto; they are de-

scribed as persons who shave their

heads, repress their feelings, and

strive to attain to nonentity. 門

人 mún jia, a disciple. 門 徒

mún t'hoé, ditto. 把 門 pà mún,

to keep the gate. 出 門 ch'hab

mún, to go abroad. 醫 門 e mún,

the medical profession. 釋 門

sh'ih mún, the sect of Buddha. 儒

門 joo mún, the sect of the learn-

ed. 門 窻 mún ch'wang, doors

and windows. 門楣 mǎn máe, the lintel of a door.

閉 Mǒ, To look awry.

閉 Hēa, To look awry.

閉 Swan, The cross bar of a door.

## TWO STROKES.

閉 Chib, To ascend, to go from a lower to a higher place.

閉 Hwǒ, The noise made by persons who conceal themselves and jump out suddenly, in order to frighten people

閉 Kè, A gate-way.

閉 Kew, To litigate.

閉 Shèn, To put one's head out of doors; a man in a door-way, or going out of doors.

閉避 shèn pé, to shun, to avoid. 閉晷 shèn she, to appear for a little time. 電閉 teen shèn, to pass quickly, as a flash of lightning. 閉閉 shèn shèn, moving about. A surname. 閉榆 shèn yu, partial flattery.

## THREE STROKES.

閉 Ch'hín, Going in and out of a door.

閉 Ch'boo, to open straight out.

閉 Han, A gate, the gate of a village; a hamlet, a dwelling-place; a mud wall. 高其

閉閉 kaou kè han hung, to exalt one's gate. 閉閉 tung han, of the same village. To shut; a surname.

閉 Pé, To shut, to close a door. 鍵閉 kēn pé, the male

and female part of a lock, i. e. the key and its wards. 閉戶 pé huó, to lock the door. 啟閉 k'ihé pé, the commencement of autumn and winter: two Chinese terms. 掩

閉 yèn pé, to exclude, to shut out. 閉淫 pé yin, to prevent

lasciviousness. 閉鍾 pé chuy, a club. 閉閉 pé pé, full, abundant. 閉塞 pé sīh, to stop up.

閉藏 pé tsang, to store up. 竹閉 chūh pé, a frame for

keeping a bow in its proper form. A pattern for clothes.

閉

閉 Th'ing, The upper bar of a door; a barred door.

閉 Wūh, To bundle up, to enclose. Also disobedient, quarrelsome.

閉 Yen, A surname.

## FOUR STROKES.

閉 Chung, A door opening outwards

閉 Fang, A door in a palace; the gate at the head of a lane; the door of a temple.

閉 Fun, People fighting when joined together. 閉閉 pin fun, to drag each other about. Read be, the leaf of a door.

閉 Fun, The vapour arising from fire.

閉 Hēa, Closed doors. Read ya, to tear open. 豁閉 hēa ya, empty.

閉 Heae, The leaf of a door.

**閑** hēen, To shut a door; to put a board in the door-way; to impede, to prevent, to resist; to regulate by law. **閑邪** hēen sēāy, to shut out lasciviousness. **防閑** fang hēen, to obstruct. **閑家** hēen kēa, to lay restrictions on one's family. **閑大** hēen tá, great, large. **閑閑** hēen hēen, men and women holding intercourse without discrimination. Also to move about.

**閑習** hēen sēh, accustomed to, trained, broken in, as horses.

**閑駒** hēen keu, an enclosure in which colts are kept. **閑及**

**桂極** hēen kēh ge hoo, palisades and fences. **閑閑** hēen hae, to stop, to restrain. **多閑** to hēen, much information. **遶閑** chay hēen, to screen. Used for leisure, &c. See the following.

**閑** Hēen, or Kēen, An interstice, an interval; the light of the moon seen through the chinks of the door at night. **天地之閑** t'heén té che kēen, between heaven and earth. **居閑** keu kēen, to dwell in the midst. To admit, to allow. **閑三席** kēen san sēh, admitted of three tables, or mats. **請閑** ts'ing kēen, I pray you, allow me. **中閑** chung kēen, in the midst. **閑簡** kēen kēen, a slip of bamboo, used as a book. **閑闐** kēen kwan, the noise of dragging a carriage. **黃閑** hwang kēen, the name of a bow. The name of a place, and a man. **閑閑** hēen, at rest, at leisure. **幽**

**閑** yew hēen, retired. **閑閑** hēen min, people at leisure, persons who have no employment. **閑暇** hēen hēa, leisure, unoccupied time. **閑語** hēen yá, leisure talk; quiet discourse. **空閑** k'hung hēen, a leisure space. **閑手** hēen shòw, a lazy fellow. **近閑** kēn hēen, near, familiar. **閑閑** kēen tsé, to interfere, to come in the place of. **閑迭** kēen chē, to change, to alternate. **笙鏞以閑** shang yung è kēen, the pipes and bells were alternately played. **閑斷** kēen k'ih, to interrupt. **閑歲** kēen súy, after the interruption of a year. **閑棄** kēen yá, to give. **閑道** kēen tau, a vacant road; a way free from impediments. **閑離** kēen lê, to leave. **閑父之愛** kēen fú che gá, to be separated from a parent's love. **閑遠** kēen yuán, far removed. **閑色** kēen s'ih, a colour formed of the mixture of two others, or between two of the standard colours. **病閑** ping kēen, an intermission of disease. To present; to blame, to reproach. **閑基** kēen ke, to sow discord. **閑隙** kēen k'eh, to set people at variance. **反閑** fan kēen, to deceive an enemy by stratagem. The name of a place. **閑** Hēh, Bustle. **閑** Houé, As **閑閑** k'oué heué, a place not provided with a door.

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**閤** Hung, The gate at the head of a lane. **乘輦入閤**

shang lén jūh hung, he ascended his carriage and entered the gate-way. **高其閤**

kaou kê haung, exalted his gate. **九閤**

kəu hung, the gate of heaven.

A door post. A surname; a man's name. Read hung, as **閤廊**

həng kwō, deep and distant, wide in the middle. Empty, vacant. **閤**

həng həng, beautiful, elegant, large, wide.

**閤** Jūn, As **閤月** jūn yuē, the intercalary month, on the first day of which the emperor stands

in the gate-way to announce the new moon, hence the form of the character, which represents a king

in a gate-way. **閤餘** jūn yū, the superfluous days forming the intercalary month. In the space of

19 years there are seven intercalary moons, which constitute **一章**

yī chāng, a complete period; the **Saros** of the Chaldeans. The Chinese reckoning each lunation for a

month, and 12 months for a year, the difference between the solar & lunar year soon mounts up to a month;

the Chinese therefore find it necessary after every 32 months to have an intercalary month, in order to keep

the seasons even with their reckoning of moons. The way in which they dispose their intercalary months

is as follows: reckoning from the commencement of the period of 19

years above alluded to, on the 3d

year they insert the intercalary month after the 9th month, in the 6th year

after the 6th month, in the 9th year after the 3d month, in the 11th

year after the 11th month, in the 14th year after the 8th month, in the 17th year after the 4th month,

and in the 19th year after the 12th month.

**開** K'hae. To open, to stretch out, to explain, to unfold, to reveal, to disclose **開通** k'hae t'hung, thoroughly opened out. **開**

**發** k'hae fā, to display. **開而**

**勿達** k'hae ūh wūh t'ā, to open out but not to make entirely plain; leaving something for the

scholar to find out by dint of study. **解開** k'hae k'hae, to unloose.

**開釋** k'hae shīh, to explain. **開釋**

**無辜** k'hae shīh woo koo, to set forth the claims of the innocent. **啟開** k'hè k'hae, to

commence. **離開** lé k'hae, separate from. **開歲** k'hae sūy, the beginning of year. **開陽** k'hae

yāng, one of the stars in the Great Bear. **走開** tsōw k'hae, get out

of the way! The name of a district; a village, a man, and a surname. Same as **開** k'hae, to open out.

**開開** k'hae p'eh t'hēn té, the opening out of heaven and earth. Read k'hēn, the name of a

hill.

**開** K'hang. As **開闢** k'hang

hang, a high gate; also full, abundant.

**開** K'wán, To take off the chain of a door.

**閔** Mìn, A comforter in the door way; to mourn. A sickness. **不閔** p'ü mìn, not sick; also sick at heart, grieved, wounded in mind. **婦人閔其君子**

fóo jín mìn kè keun tszè, a woman mourning for her husband. **閔勉** mìn mièn, to urge, to encourage. The name of a state, a surname, and a man's name. Read mìn, the autumnal heavens. Also sick.

**閔** New, The bolt or bar of a door.

**閔** Peih, to open out; to disclose

**閔** San, A covering placed over anything. **閔首** san shòw, a covering for the head to keep off rain.

**閔** T'hing, The upper bolt of a door; a door bolted.

**閔** T'hun, A gate-way full of people.

**閔** Urh, To enter, to go in.

**閔** Wáng, Water.

## FIVE STROKES.

**閔** Chen, To open the door a little & peep. Read ch'hen, to obtain. **關閔** kwei ch'hen, to peep out

**閔** Ch'ho, To open straight out.

**閔** 4, The mortise of a door hinge; the bar of a door.

**閔** Háu, A door, a gate.

**開** He, The leaf of a door.

**開** Hèa, To open out wide. To burst wide open. **豁開**

hō hēa, empty, a void space. **開** 柅 hēa pei, a large goblet. Read o, a door overturned. **開** 柯 o ko, to overturn an enemy; to grasp each other firmly.

**開** Ke, The mortise into which the projecting end of a door is inserted, which acts as a hinge.

**開** P'háng, The creaking of a door; the noise of shutting a door. Read p'hing, to open and shut a door.

**開** P'háng, The creaking of a door.

**開** P'hēen, A short piece of wood at the top of a pillar. The transverse beams across two upright posts; the lintel of a door.

**閔** T'han, The bar of a door; a bolt; a bar for fastening the leaves of a door.

**閔** T'hang, A door closed.

**閔** T'hē, As **閔** 閔 hē t'hē, a city gate.

**閔** T'hēen, As **于** 閔 yú t'hēen, the name of a country

**閔** Yá, To open and shut a door. Read k'hó, to shut a door. Read chā, as **關門** chā mún, a lock, or gate of a canal, which opens and shuts to admit of boats passing up and down.

## SIX STROKES.

**閔** Fā, As **閔** 閔 fá yuē, to state one's own case; to set

forth the degrees of one's merit, and specify the days when such merit was attained. Also the left and right hand side of a door respectively. Sometimes written 伐 as 關 閼功勞 fā yuē kung laü, to accumulate merit.

**閼** Gaé, To shut a door from the outside; to stop. **進** 則 閼 山 tǎn tǎh gaé shan, if we advance we are stopped by the hills. **隔** 閼 kǐh gaé, to obstruct. **疑** 閼 é gaé, impeded by doubts. **Read** haé, stuffed and stopped up. **Read** gǐh, an obstruction, an impediment. **Read** k'hae, to open.

**閼** Héä, The creaking of a door. **閼** 閼 hēä t'hēä, the name of a city gate.

**閼** Héen, The threshold of a door.

**閼** Héih, A stoppage in a doorway.

**閼** Héih, Still, quiet.

**閼** Húng, Soldiers fighting; the noise of battle. **鄒** 與

**魯** 閼 tsow yü löü húng, the Tsow country contending with the Loo country. Also a road in a village; a lane a surname. By some written **閼**

**閼** Keuē, As **閼** 閼 keuē henē, no door or entrance.

**閼** K'hüh, A door opened wide.

**閼** K'hwang, The wood work round a door, a door frame.

**閼** Kō, That which supports the leaves of a door; the door

posts to which the leaves of a door are attached. A mere post or stake is called 杙 yǐh; a post in a wall is called 樺 kwán, when it enters the ground it is called 巢 nēē, a large one of the kind is called 拱 kung, and a long one 閼 kō; also to load; some say, to behold, and others a store house. Others again, a gallery. **食** 閼 shǐh lö, a cupboard for catallies. **閼** 道 lö taoü, the steps to a gallery; a causeway built up for the accommodation of the emperor. **飛** 閼 fei lö, a covered way for ditto. **城** 閼 te lö, a way. **閼** 道 lö taoü, the name of a constellation. **閼** 閼 lö lö, upright and correct; also the croaking of frogs. A surname. **內** 閼 nüü kō, the Imperial council chamber at Peking. The privy council.

**閼** Kō, A door by the side of a large gate. A small door in a large one. The private door to the female apartments. **閼** 閼 kwei kō, the door of the harem. **入** 閼 jūh kō, to give audience in a side apartment. **黃** 閼 hwáng kō, the yellow gate, where the emperor commonly goes out and in. **閼** 老 kō laü, the principle officers of government. **閼** 子 kō tszē, a small house, belonging to the emperor. **閼** 下 kō héä, your Eminence. **閼** 閼 kō leu, the head of a ship. **飛** 閼 fei kō, the high cabin on the prow of Chinese junks. **閼** Kwan, Same as 閼 kwan, to shut.

**閨** Kwei, A door set up alone, round at the top and square at the bottom, like the ancient badges of office held by Chinese statesmen. **閨竇** kwei tów, a small hole in the wall, turned into a door way. **閨閣** kwei kō, the door to the female apartments; a small door into the harem. **刺閨** tszé kwei, to send information to the emperor into his harem, by night. **閨秀** kwei séw, women generally. **蘭閨** lan kwei, the fragrant harem. **金閨** kin kwei, a board on which the names of officers were recorded.

**閼** Lin, Bery.

**閼** Min, and Mân, a species of serpent found in the east, the ancient inhabitants of Fühkëen province. **閼越** mîn yüé, Fühkëen and Canton. **閼隸** mîn lé, an officer who presided over the imperial aviary.

**閼** Môw, To open out.

**閼** Nàn, A porter.

**閼** Päng, The noise of slamming the door.

**閼** Shan, To plait bamboo and wood, to form a fence.

**閼** She, an attendant, a eunuch; an officer in attendance; persons under orders.

**閼** Sin, Rough and raw, not smooth and sleek. To guard door.

**閼** Sung, The mortise in which the pivot of a door turn.

**閼** Tëé, To shut a door.

**閼** Ts'üh, A multitude in the door way; many. **阿閼** o ts'üh, a name of Buddha; signifying motionless.

**閼** Ts'üh, many. Same as above

**閼** Wei, The lintel of a door.

# SEVEN STROKES.

**閼** Ch'üh, The name of Buddha.

**閼** Chüh, Many. Same as 閼 ts'üh.

**閼** Hih, The creaking of a door. Read heih, to open.

**閼** Hün, The grating noise of a door.

**閼** Keüh, To shut; to hold up anything with both hands; to gather in the arms.

**閼** K'heüé, No door or entrance

**閼** K'hwän, The threshold of a door. The posts of a door.

**閼** 以內者 k'hwän é nüy chây, all within the threshold of the door. **閼外** k'hwän wáé, without the threshold. **天閼** t'heen k'hwän, the threshold of heaven's gate.

**閼** Lang, A high gate. **閼** 閼 k'hang lang, an empty space, a void waste. **土閼** t'hoé lang, the wilderness outside of the suburbs of a city. The name of a hill and a district. Read lang, 煉. **閼** t'hang lang, large and bright.



Read léang, 門 闕 wang léang, sprites and elves, inhabiting rocks and trees. Read léang, a high gate.

闕 闕 lán lán, large and conspicuous.

闕 Leu, The gate of a village, a hamlet containing 25 families. 鄉黨州闕 léang tang

chow leu, districts and villages.

東闕 tung leu, the eastern gate.

胥闕 seu leu, a gate-way. 石

闕 shí leu, the residence of the

genii. 顯闕 hien leu, the name

of a pavilion. 闕 胥 leu seu, the

name of an ancient office. 尾闕

wéi leu, the name of a stone, where

the waters collect, and which never

burns. 醫無闕 e wó leu, the

name of a hill. 闕 闕 kǒ leu, the

head of a ship. 辟闕 pé leu, the

name of a sword. 闕 旌 leu chaou,

the name of a banner. 奄闕 yén

leu, a kind of southernwood, the

seeds of which are medicinal. 并

闕 ping leu, the name of a tree,

a species of Coir palm. 闕 麋 leu

me, a kind of mule, with one horn,

and eleven feet. 闕 姝 leu chōo,

a handsome lady. A surname, and

a man's name.

闕 Poo, A gate; the knob in front of a door.

闕 Sha, To open.

闕 She, A door.

闕 Thing, The middle of a door-way; a door opening

towards the outside.

闕 Woo, Name of a country.

闕 Yen, A word found in Buddhist books.

闕 Yue, To reckon up and see that all is right. 闕 簡

yue kien, to superintend. 大 闕

tá yue, a general inspection. 察

闕 tsá yue, to examine. 闕 兵

yue ping, to review troops. 闕

實 其 罪 yue shí k'è tsüy, to

enquire into the real nature of the

offence. 闕 歷 yue lěi, to ar-

range, to pass through in order.

闕 闕 fā yue, to illustrate and

arrange the meritorious deeds of

officers. 折 闕 ch'è yue, to abate

in price. 容 闕 yung yue, to ad-

mit of, to allow. 闕 稟 yue pin,

to receive. A kind of rafter; to be-

held; a man's name.

闕 Yung, To go in at the door.

EIGHT STROKES.

闕 Chen, To obtain.

闕 Ch'hang, The gate of hea-

ven. 闕 闕 ch'hang k'hō,

a local term for door; also the gate

of heaven. 排 闕 闕 pae ch'hang

k'hō, to unlock the gate of heaven.

闕 闕 風 ch'hang k'hō fung,

a good and bad wind, prevailing in

the western regions. The roll of a

dram; the name of the gate of a

city. Read t'hang, the sound of a

drum.

闕 Pó, To open the door.

**閤** Gae, To stop up a door with cross bars.

**閤** He, As 閤虛 he heu, a crack in the wall. Read kô, to overcome. To believe; to cut off

**閤** Hëang, The raised pathway between paddy-fields. To prepare.

**閤** Hëen, To be accustomed to; a law.

**閤** Heung, To fight.

**閤** Hwan, A door in the inner apartments.

**閤** Hwân, The servant who regularly closes the door at night. 閤人 hwân jîn, a porter.

叩閤 k'hôw hwân, to apply to the porter, to admit applicants with their cases. 閤寺 hwân shé, a porter's lodge.

**閤** Kô, Wide, distant, broad

**閤** Koe, The leaf of a door.

**閤** Kwân, A door in the interior of the palace.

**閤** Lin, As 閤鵲 lin seſh, a kind of jay, of a yellow colour. 閤踐 lin tsèèn, to tread upon.

**閤** Min, The name of a village, and a pavilion; to bend the eyes and look

**閤** ô, To obstruct and stop up; to stop, to fill up. 閤

不得聞 yung ô pûh tîa wân, to stop up all the avenues to information so that one cannot hear. 志

閤絕 ché ô tsuê, the intention

entirely defeated. 閤我長流

ô gub châng lêw, to stop up my constant stream. 閤逢 ô fung, the year under certain circumstances.

閤伯 ô pîh, the name of a constellation. 閤與 ô yu, the name of a city. Also a man's name. Read yâ, as 閤與 yâ yù, leisurely and at ease. Read yen, as 閤氏 yen shé, the wife of a Tartar prince.

**閤** O, A gate overturned. 閤

碩 ô ko, about to fall.

**閤** Paou, To praise.

**閤** Pe, Flame in a door-way.

**閤** Sê, The boards of a city gate.

**閤** Tsuy, As 抑帶閤 yîh shîh tsuy, a kind of grain.

**閤** Tûh, The name of a river. Read ché, a gate-way.

**閤** Wan, To stoop down and look; the name of a village.

The ancient form of the 閤 wân character.

**閤** Wei, A high gate.

**閤** Yen, To stand erect; one who guards and shuts the door of the harem: a eunuch; a door-keeper. 閤茂 yen mow, the year under certain circumstances.

天閤 t'hëen yen, eunuchs from their mother's womb.

**閤** Yan, One who takes care of the inner door. 閤

leu yën, the inner gate of a village. A lane. 閤筭 yâ chen, a local term for opening the door. 食閤

shē yén, to be advised; to be influenced by people. A surname.

鬼閭 kwei yén, the name of a place: also of a district. Read yén, long and fine; beautiful. 周易 yén é, long robes.

閬 Yth, the threshold of a door. 行不履閬 hīng pūh lé yth, in walking do not tread the threshold. 婦人不踰閬 fū jīn pūh joó yth, women must not cross the threshold. 思不出門閬 sze pūh ch'bhū mūn yth, did not think of crossing the threshold.

闕 Yü, A small gate.

NINE STROKES.

闕 Ch'hé, Two flames uniting into one, without any space between them. The expression seems to refer to some dogmas of the Tao sect.

闕 Chin, A middle door.

閤 Gán, To shut the door. also dark, secret, undiscernible. 孝子不履閤 heáu tszé pūh fūh gán, a filial child does nothing in the dark. 昏閤 hwān gán, dark, obscure. 閤夜 gán yá, a dark night. 閤昏時 gán hwān shé, the evening. Some means of ascertaining secret influences, and lucky or unlucky events.

闕 k'han gán, not clear. A kind of cicada, or broad locust. Read gán, secret, dark. Read yén, a flood coming on. Read yin, to be

silent. Read gán, a cottage with beams and rafters.

闕 Hēng, To open: also fragrant.

闕 Hē, The creaking of a door.

闕 Hēn, The threshold of a door.

闕 Heuē, A small door.

闕 Jō, or Nēō, To drag, to pull.

闕 Keuē, To shut the door when business is done; to stop, to rest, to cease. 不闕

時月 pūh keuē shé yuē, neither stopping by times nor by moons.

To exhaust. 闕亡 keuē wāng, to come to an end. 闕樂 yō keuē, the end of a tune. 闕空 keuē

k'hung, empty; unprejudiced. An open door. Read kwei, to stop. 闕廣 keuē kwāng, a horse with the hair turning on its back.

闕 K'hēn, A bar to put across a door.

闕 K'heh, Still, quiet; alone.

闕其無人 k'heih ké wō jīn, solitary with no person present. 闕寂 k'heih tséih, silent, still.

闕 K'heuē, As 闕 闕 k'heuē heuē, no door or entrance.

闕 K'hwō, Wide, distant. 闕

遠 k'hwō yuēn, far apart.

闕廣 kwāng k'hwō, broad. 闕

闕 kēē k'hwō, diligent and laborious. 闕 k'hwān k'hwō, li-

beral, indulgent. 闕 kwāē k'hwō, disobedient, rebellious. 闕

閹 k'én k'hwō, disrespectful. 迂  
閹 yā k'hwō, vague, wide of the  
mark. 閹 閹 k'én k'hwō, sepa-  
rated for a long time.

閹 Kwa, A door that does not  
open straight.

閹 Lan, The screen of a door;  
to screen, to separate. 門

閹 mūn lán, a door screen. 車

閹 ken lán, the railing round a  
war-chariot, along which the wea-  
pons are arranged. 晚 閹 wàn

lán, late. 歲 閹 sú lán, late in  
the season. 閹 衰 lán shwae, fa-  
ding, as flowers. 牢 閹 laou lán,

a place of confinement. 希 閹 he  
lán, scarce. 酒 閹 tséw lán, to

drink a little wine; to stop after  
having drunk half enough. 語 閹

yü lán, to talk little. 閹 盡 lán  
táin, exhausted, finished. 夜 閹

yà lán, when the night was far  
gone. 妄 閹 wáng lán, to act

disorderly. 閹 出 lán ch'ihh, to  
give out without measure; also to

go forth without proper permission.  
閹 入 lán jūh, to enter without

leave. 腕 閹 yuen lán, bracelets.  
閹 干 lán kan, a railing, a ba-

lustrade. The name of a district.  
閹 Pe, The bar of a door; an

inner door.  
閹 P'heih, To stop up.

閹 Phin, To look through a  
door.

閹 Sing, To examine; to guard  
the door of a public office.

Same as 省 s'ang.

閹 Too, As 閹 閹 yin too,  
a double door in a city gate-

way. The terrace over a city gate-  
way. Read shāy, as 閹 維 shāy

wei, in the language of the Bud-  
dhists, used for the incremation of a  
priest after death.

閹 Wān, To hold down the  
head and look; the name of

a place. The ancient form of 閹

閹 Wei, The door of a harem.

閹 閹 門 wei mūn, the gate  
at which ladies enter. The name of  
a place.

閹 Yk, The creaking of a door;  
the slamming of the leaves  
of a door.

閹 Yaou, To separate, to screen  
off.

閹 Yin, As 閹 閹 yin too,  
a double gate to a city. A

sort of bended gate-way; a small  
parapet over the front of a gate way.

閹 塞 yin s'ih, to stop up, to  
obstruct. 閹 厄 yin gik, distress-  
ed; in straits. A surname: bent.

閹 Ying, The middle of a gate-  
way.

閹 Yu, As 閹 閹 kwei yu,  
to peep, to look out.

## TEN STROKES.

閹 Cha, To present libations  
at a sacrifice. Some say, to  
reprove.

閹 Chèn, A door that opens  
and shuts easily.

閹 Ch'ín, A horse going out  
at a door; or a horse in a

gate-way. To put forth one's head.

首不敢闕 shòu pūh kàn  
oh'bin, they dare not put forth their heads.

闕 Hō, The leaf of a door, made of wood; a door with a double leaf. A two-leaved gate.

闕戶 hō hoó, to shut the door.

闕廬 hō len, to shut one's-self up in a cottage.

闕苫 hō shen, the thatch of a house.

剪闕 tsèen hō, to cut the thatch even.

闕門 hō mún, to close the gate.

闕闕 th'hang hō, the gate of heaven; the gate met with on first ascending to heaven. Also the name of a westerly wind; a particle signifying, why not? The name of a country, and of a man.

闕 Keaou, A door wide open.

闕 K'hae, To open, to unloose; to open a door.

闕大 k'hae tá kwan, to open the great passes. Also to desire.

闕懌 k'hae yih, to be pleased. Also clear, an archer's thumb made of ivory or bone, it is worn upon the right thumb, in order to defend that member whilst pulling the bow string.

A man's name.

闕 K'heué, To look out at a door; a look-out house over a gate-way.

Also to miss, to err; to be destitute of, to be empty. Disrespectful; few.

闕翦 k'heué tsèen, to reduce in number; not to offer up presents.

盈一闕 yih ying yih

k'heué, once full and once empty.

闕 yew k'heué, to go about and supply what is deficient.

闕車 k'heué chay, a carriage used on such occasions; not to unite forces in warfare.

闕咎 hwü k'heué, to blame.

自闕 tszé k'heué, to blame one's-self.

闕翟 k'heué teih, a queen's robes, adorned with feathers.

鉅闕 keu k'heué, the name of a sword.

闕洩 k'heué e, the name of an animal. Name of country, a hill, a pass, and a surname.

闕 Read keué, to dig into the ground until a spring is reached.

闕 K'heué, To stop, to terminate.

闕 Nèe, The threshold of a door; the corners of a door; the door itself, an impediment, an obstruction in the door-way; (the Chinese thresholds being high, so that one must step over them.)

拂闕 fūh nēe, to brush the threshold.

闕內 nēe nuy, all within the threshold, domestic affairs.

闕 Tèen. Full, abundant; to fill up, to stuff; a noise, a sound.

The sound of a drum; the sound of a multitude passing by; the noise of carriages and horses.

人闕門 in tèen mún, men filling up the gate-way.

The name of a place. Sometimes written 闕.

Read tèen, 闕 于闕 yu tèen, the name of a state.

闕 T'há, A 闕 闕 t'hang t'há, the sound of bells and drums.

闕 T'há, the sound of bells and drums.

**關** T'há, The door of an upper gallery; a window or door in a roof. **關** 門 t'há kan, a village. **關** 非 t'há fēi, the name of a country beyond the seas, the inhabitants of which have human faces and beasts' bodies, of a green colour. **關** 章 t'há jung, a mean, low condition; jaded, bowed down.

**闕** T'hang, A high gate.

**闕** Tsean, Brave, heroic.

**闕** Ts'hiang, A door creaking harmoniously.

**闕** Woo, A door.

**闕** Yae, Noisy, clamorous.

**闕** Yeu, Late; the evening.

# ELEVEN STROKES.

**闕** Keau, To descend and slay

**闕** K'han, To look towards.

**闕** K'ha, To open the door.

**闕** K'hwei, To put the head out of a door and peep; to take a slight look. **闕** 觀 k'hwei kwan, to peep and behold; to look by stealth. Used for **窺** k'hwei, to peep, as **上闕青天** sháng k'hwei ts'ing t'hién, he looked up to the azure heavens.

**闕** Kwan, To shut a door, by putting a bar across it. To bar a door; to stop up a door-way.

**闕** 津 Kwan tein, passes and roads. A gate-way at the pass of a country. **闕** 譏而不征

kwan ke 0th p'uh ching, the passes were examined but no toll was taken. **閉闕** pe kwan, to close the passes. **闕門** kwan mún, to shut a door. **門闕** mún kwan, the bolt of a door. **闕通** kwan t'hung, to pass through. **闕說** kwan shwō, to refer, to allude to. Also a post for conveying letters; a spring in machinery; connected, joined together. **闕涉** kwan shē, to pass over a river. **闕由** kwan yēw, the origin from whence a person comes. **闕穿** kwan ch'huén, to bore or pierce through any thing.

**三闕** san kwan, the three passes; i. e. eyes, mouth, and ears. **闕藏** kwan tsang, to cultivate one's disposition and bring one's breath and spirits into harmony. **闕脉** kwan mǐh, a part of the arm at which the pulse is felt. **闕孔** kwan k'hūng, an axe in which the handle passes through the hole. **闕斧** kwan fō, an axe. **闕闕** kwan kwan, bent and turning round. Also the noise of pulling a carriage.

**闕白** kwan p'ih, to display.

**闕闕** kwan kwan, the cry of a bird; the coo of a dove. The name of a place, and a surname.

**闕** Né. As **門闕** mún né, something belonging to a door.

**闕** Shūh, Same as **塾** shūh, a lodge.

**闕** T'hang, As **闕闕** t'hang t'hang, toll; the sound of a drum. Used for **闕** ch'hang, bea-

ten's gate as 閨 閨 ch'hang kō,  
the gate of Paradise.

閨 Thóu, To fight. Same as  
閨 門 t'hóu. Read tów, a  
surname. Read tów, to call.

閨 Yu, The name of a gate.

TWELVE STROKES.

閨 Ch'hén, As 閨 開 ch'hén  
k'háe, to open. 顯 閨  
hén ch'hén, to display 閨 明  
ch'hén ming, to make clear, to  
manifest. 閨 大 ch'hén tá, to en-  
large, an enlargement brought a-  
bout by human effort. 閨 并  
天下 ch'hén ping t'hén hén,  
to extend the empire. The name of  
a place

閨 Chh, To shut, to close.

閨 Hih, To open. To break  
anything.

閨 Heih, The name of spear.  
閨 戟 heih k'eh, a lance  
with tassels. Spears used as a de-  
fence in military chariots. 閨 猪  
車 heih choo chay, a hunting cha-  
riot. 閨 然 heih jén, standing  
still, resting, settling 閨 閨 heih  
heih, spouts for leading off the wa-  
ter round a house. The shutting of  
a door. Read t'hó, as 土 閨 t'hoó  
t'hó, the name of a village, and of a  
place. 閨 茸 t'hó jung, bast,  
mean, low, worthless.

閨 Hwa, To open the door.

閨 Hway, As 閨 閨 hwan  
hway, the outer gate of a  
curtain. A road

閨 K'han, To look for; to ex-  
pect. 閨 視 k'hau shé,  
to look out; also to approach. A  
city of the ancient Loó country, in  
Shan-tung. The name of a pavilion,  
and a surname. Read han, the roar  
of a tiger. The barking of a dog.

閨 Kwei, To peep out at a door

閨 Kwang, The bar of a door.

閨 Tseon, The name of a tree;  
the bark of which is black  
and hard, like iron, produced under  
water. Ebony.

閨 Wán, The name of a district.

閨 Wei, To open the door.  
閨 門 與 之 言 wei  
mún yú che yén, he opened the door  
and spoke to him. Also a surname.  
A slanting door; a door ajar.

閨 Yé, Full, abundant; to stuff,  
to fill up.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

閨 Chén, The gate of a market

閨 Háng, To look straight  
forward. To stare.

閨 Háng, The front of a door;  
between the two steps. A  
doorway; a kind of window.

閨 Hwan, As 閨 閨 hwan  
hway, the wall of a market  
place. A road, a way; a market.

閨 P'heih, As 閨 閨 k'hau  
p'heih, to open, to disclose,  
to extend. 其 動 也 閨

ké t'ing yá p'heih, his moving  
caused the opening out of things

閨 戶 p'héih-hóo, to open a door,

also referred to the influences of nature in opening out all things. Also to avoid. 命夫婦爲之開 ming foo foo wei che p'heih, he ordered the men and women to get out of his way. Also to flow.

**關** Sâ, To shut, to close.

**闕** Sây, A door inclined to one side.

**闕** Tang, To avoid, or make way for people. Also full.

**闕** Thâ, A door; a gate. Within the door; a screen in a door-way. 黃闕 hwâng thâ, something to obstruct an entrance; a small door leading to the harem. 排闕 pae thâ, to open the door. Read k'êu, a bar for a door.

**闕** Wân, The leaf of a door. A Buddhist word.

**闕** Yen, The gate of a temple, the eaves of a house. 向闕而立 hêng yen ùrh leih, he stood opposite the temple gate. Read k'êp, a pent house over a gate-way. Read ch'hen, as 闕闕 kwei ch'hen, to peep, to look. Read k'heén, to open the door a little.

**闕** Yih, To open a door.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**闕** Hüh, A small door.

**闕** Me, Small, cramped, narrow. Some say, to contend when strength is weak and schemes exhausted. Weak, feeble.

**闕** Tsên, A seat or resting place in a gate-way.

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**闕** Leih, To open.

**闕** Ling, The window over a door-way.

**闕** Chuên, A door that opens and shuts easily, Silk twist with ten threads.

**闕** Yô, The key of a door. A bar, or bolt.

**闕** Wan, The ancient name of Fok'ên, See 闕

**闕** Lwan, To enter a harem disorderly.

**闕** Yen, The sense of this character is lost.

## THE 170TH RADICAL.

## 阜 Fôw.

**阜** Fôw, High and dry ground; a hill without rocks, a mound of earth. 山阜 san fôw, hills and hillocks. Also great; as 阜成 fôw ching, to accomplish to a great extent. Also fat; as 孔阜 k'hùng fôw, very fat. 阜盛 fôw shing, full, complete. 阜多 fôw to, abundant. 生阜 sang fôw, to grow larger. 曲阜 k'heh fôw, the name of a hill. 阜螽 fôw chung, a locust. 香阜 kêng fôw, the fragrant mound; a Buddhist temple.

## TWO STROKES.

**防** Jing, The name of a place.

**防** Keâu, Name of a place.

**防** K'he, As 伊阨 a k'he the name of an ancient emperor; name of a place.



**防** Lēih, As 地防 té lēih, the undulations of the ground; the face of the country.  
**地防不行** té lēih pūh hāng, an impassable region. Used for 功 lēih, a surplus. A third. 圓之防 wei che lēih, the diameter of a circle.

**阡** Shih, As 什祁 Shih fang, the name of a district.

**阬** Teau, A cave in a hill.

**阬** Ting, The name of a hill.

THREE STROKES.

**阼** Chè, A small avalanche; to break away, to let fall down, to be precipitated. **阼崩** chè pāng, to fall down, as a hill. Also a brink, a shore. **登阼** tūng chè, to ascend a bank. **Read shè, to break, to destroy.** **頽阼** t'huy shè, to be ruined. **Read t'ho, to break down.** **Read c, a bank.**

**阨** Hāu, The name of a pass.

**阨** Sín, A mound.

**阨** Ts'heen, A road, a way. **阨陌** ts'heen mīh, a pathway between fields; the former from north to south, and the latter from east to west; but in some places the words are applied in a contrary sense. A surname; a path to a grave. Used for 羊 ts'heen, thick, luxuriant herbage.

**阨** Tsze, The name of a place.

**阨** Wūh, A rocky hill with earth upon it. **Read wei,**

high and great. **危阨** wei wūh lofty and imminent; insecure.

**阨** Yih, As 阨辟 yih tsūh, hilly. **Read kəb, a mound.**

FOUR STROKES.

**阨** Chè, A foundation. **立基** **阨** lēih kə chè, to lay a foundation. **阨丘** chè kihew, a hill with water flowing from its face.

**交阨** Keau chè, Cochín-China: so called because the male and female inhabitants bathe in the same river.

**阨** Chè, A bank, or side of a hill.

**阨** Fān, A bank, the brink of a stream, the side of a hill; precipitous, uneven. **阨田** fān t'heen, an uneven country. **阨**

**險** fān heén, banks and precipices. **阨伊** fān e, the name of a place. Used for 反 fān, as **阨**

**為先聖** fān wei sēn shing, to repeat what the former sages had done. **Read pān, as 阨泉** pān

**tsuén, the name of a place. 阨**

**阨** pe pān, a dyke.

**防** Fāng, A hindrance. **防** té fāng, an obstruction.

**防禦** fāng yù, to oppose. **町** **防** t'hing fāng, a raised path, or dyke, between rice-fields. **隄**

**防** k'hou fāng, a large dyke.

**豫防** yú fāng, to prepare, to provide against. **防禁** fāng kín, to forbid. **清防** ts'hing fāng, a screen. The name of a city, and of a region in the Loò country. **防**

**風** fāng fung, the name of a coun-

try. A surname. Used for 房 *fáng*, a room. Read *fáng* to compare, to suit, to fit. Read *fáng*, to guard.

阨 *Gae*, A narrow pass, a strait. 阨狹 *gae heä*, a defile.

遇阨 *yt gao*, to meet with narrow defile. 據阨 *keä gae*, to defend the passes. 阨 *g'ä*, a limit. 阨窮 *yik' h'äng*, brought to the last extremity.

段 *Hae*, As 發 *fai* *hae hae*, the sound of laughing. A hard egg.

陔 *K'eh*, Steps, degrees.

阨 *K'hang*, A hole, a pit, a pool, an empty place. 阨 *k'hang k'hang*, empty, void.

阨谷 *k'hang küh*, an empty valley. Also to involve to let down into a pit. 長阨 *ch'hang k'hang*, the name of a place. A surname. Read *kang*, the name of a place; a large mound. 東阨 *tung kang*, the eastern mound, or the eastern sea. Also a door.

阨 *Pe*, A hill in the south.

阨 *Pei*, A wall. 穴阨 *houä pei*, caves and banks.

阨 *Peih*, A rent in the ground. Read *k'heüä*, a hollow place under a hill.

阨 *Sed*, A wall to the east and west of a building. 阨 *seü*.

阨 *Shé*, A family name. Same as 阨 *she*. A hill in the west.

阨 *Shing*, To ascend, to mount.

阨 *T'w*, High; to stand either a bank of wall very abrupt and steep.

阨 *Tsing*, A pit, a pitfall, a ditch.

阨 *Yüén*, The name of a hill. 五阨 *woä yüén*.

阨 *kwan*, name of a pass. The name of a state, and a surname. The ancient form of 原 *yüén*.

阨 *Yun*, High; a rock. Read *tsuen*, the name of a place.

# FIVE STROKES.

阨 *Chaou*, To dig with a spade. See 陔 *chaou*.

阨 *Ch'ing*, A mound, a hill; to swallow.

阨 *Gih*, To stop up, a limit, an impediment. 阨 *gih s'ih*, passes and barriers. Also hazardous, imminent, urgent.

阨 *heung gih*, straits, difficulties. Read *gae*, dangers, obstructions, hindrances. 阻阨 *tsóo gae*, the natural difficulties of a country; narrow defiles. 阨 *gae seü*, ally.

阨 *Heuen*, A pit.

阨 *Pó*, To lean against, to be near, to be attached to. 阨 *ké féo*, to be joined on. 阨 *shan féo yü té*, the hills are annexed to the earth. 阨 *ts'hin féo*, to bring together, to attach one to another. 阨 *foo yung*, dependent nobles, those whose territories are attached to the states of other princes. 阨 *foo*.

yii, to benefit, to increase one's advantages; to appoint too many princes to different territories. A surname. 轉附 chueh foo, the name of a hill. 附耳 foo erh, to bend down the ear to listen: also the name of a star; a small star adjoining a larger one, a satellite. 附子 foo tze, a medicine. Used for 附 foo, to sacrifice. Read fow, as 附妻 fow low, a small mound of earth. Used for 附 foo, as 肺 附 he foo, relations. The ancient form of 孚 foo, to hatch eggs.

**陶**

Hen, The name of a village. Read keu, the name of a territory.

**阮**

Keuh, A bank, a shore. read hwuy, a winding stream.

**陸**

K'heu, A pen for cattle near the hills; an enclosure for taking wild beasts. 考陸 k'heu, the name of a palace.

**厥**

Koo, The name of a place.

**陵**

Ling, A bank, a rising ground. The ancient form of 嶺 ling. Read ling, as 嶺 陵 teen ling, name of an embankment.

**阿**

O, A large mound; the bank of a stream. 阿丘 o k'heu, high on one side, like a person carrying anything by means of a pole across the shoulder, with one end higher than the other. 阿衡 o hing, the ancient name for a prime-minister. literally the man who ascertains what is inclined and what is even. 阿保 o pao, a

wet nurse. 太阿 t'hai o, and 少阿 shao o, the names of swords. 阿棟 o tung, the beams of a house. 四阿重屋 ssé o ching sh, a double house, with four pillars. 阿阿 o o, long and beautiful; referring to the mulberry leaves. 曲阿 k'heuh o, to cringe and flatter. 阿其所好 o ho so hao, to flatter those we love: also to answer slowly. The name of a place, and a palace. 太阿 t'hai o, the name of a sword. 陪阿 pei o, the name of a sprite or elf, like an infant with black clothes, and red headkerchief, holding a sword and a spear. 天阿 t'heuh a, the gate of the gods. 陽阿 yang o, the name of an ancient buffalo. A surname. Read o pliant, lissome. 阿煎藥 o taen yé, catechu. 阿波勒 o msh lsh, cassia. 阿婁錢 o po tsuen, hedyssum. Used as a note of exclamation, as 郎君阿 lang keun o, my husband! Used for 何 ho, who? what? Also a familiar appellation. 阿妹 o mai, a younger sister. 阿四 o ssé, the fourth brother in a family. 阿彌陀佛 o me to fuh, Amida Buddha.

**陂**

P'he, A bank, a pool, the edge of a marsh. 九澤 既陂 k'ew tsih ké p'he, the nine marshes being banked in. 陂池 p'he che, a collection of water. 陂路 loó p'he, the side of a road. Read p'he, rugged on one side

Used for the following. 阪 *p'ho fān*, the side of a hill. Read *p'ho*, as 陂 *p'ho t'ho*, fading, decaying; uneven. Read *p'he*, inclined.

陬 *p'ho*, As 陬 *p'ho t'he*, uneven.

陋 *ling*, A man's name.

陟 *Suy*, and *Sūh*, Supposed to be the same as 帥 and 師

陞 *Te*, A bank, a mound; a heap of rocks on the side of a hill about to fall down. Read *ché*, a bank; to regulate; to go down.

陲 *Téen*, The name of a place.

陲 *T'héen*, and *Néén*, The name of a pavilion.

陀 *T'ho*, As 陂陀 *p'ho t'ho*, precipitous, dangerous; uneven, rugged; decaying, fading.

沙陀 *sha t'ho*, the name of a place. 補陀 *poo t'ho*, the name of a hill. Read *che*, a brink.

阻 *Tsoó*, Dangerous; separated. 山阻 *shan tsoó*, mountain defiles. Places separated by water; or water overflowing from behind hills. 阻難 *tsoó nán*, straits, difficulties. 阻止 *tsoó ché*, to stop, to impede. 阻恃 *tsoó shé*, to rely upon. To doubt; to grieve. 馬阻蹄 *má tsoó té*, a horse treading awry.

阼 *Tsoó*, As 阼階 *tsoó keae*, steps; which the host descends to compliment his guest.

踐阼 *tséén tsoó*, to tread on the steps. 阼席 *tsoó seih*, the

steps and seats appropriated to the principal person at a sacrifice.

阼 *Yen*, A wall in a dangerous condition. 阼危 *yen wei*, is a hazardous predicament, threatening to fall. Read *tsén*, to descend, to fall. 阼於死亡 *tsén yá szé wáng*, to fall into death and ruin. To be near the edge of a precipice, and about to fall over.

陷 *Yuen*, No meaning. Perhaps, the name of a place.

## SIX STROKES.

陒 *E*, The name of a place. 陒陒 *wei e*, dangerous defiles.

陒 *E*, As 天陒 *t'héen e*, the name of an embankment. Read *é*, a mound.

降 *Héang*, To descend. 降 *héang*, To come down.

降水 *héang shwéy*, the name of a stream. 降伏 *héang fūh*, and

降服 *héang fūh*, to submit.

降于齊 *héang yá Tee*, submitted to the Tse country. 降婁 *héang lén*, Andromeda. Read *hung*,

to go down. Read *kéang*, to descend. 降下 *keang hēá*, to go down. 降臨 *kéang lín*, to come down. 升降 *shing kéang*, to go up and down.

限 *Héen*, A stop, a limit, a boundary, a rule, even; the centre of the body. 限度 *héen too*, a restriction. 限量 *héen léang*, a measure. 無限 *woó héén*, unbounded. The threshold or bar of a door. Read *yén*,

earnest intention. Read kang, to stop anything.

**陷** Heuen, A pit.

**陉** Hung, As 從陉 *tsung hung*, the name of a hill in Yun-nan, yielding copper.

**陞** Hung, A pit.

**陔** Kae, A step, a grade. 一陔 *yih t'han*, san kae, an altar with three terraces.

南陔 *nán hae sing*, the name of an ode. 陔夏 *gae héh*, the name of a tune, played when a guest retires drunk. Sometimes written 垓 kae, a step. 九陔之上 *k'eu kae che sháng*, above the nine grades; i. e. heaven.

**洛** K'ò, A man's name.

**阨** Kwang, A raised path between rice fields.

**隄** Kwei, To break down a wall. The name of a hill. Read hé, to pull down, to destroy. Also dangerous.

**陋** Lóu, A narrow strait. 陋巷 *lów hang*, a narrow lane.

甚恃其陋 *shé shé k'eu*, Leu depended on his narrow passes.

陋賤 *lów t'zeu*, base, mean. 醜陋 *ch'óu lów*, ugly, ill-favoured.

側陋 *ts'eh lów*, out of the way, and unnoticed.

孤陋 *koo lów*, solitary and cramped in mind, ignorant of the world, and deficient in information.

俗陋 *s'uh lów*, vulgar.

**陌** Míh, As 阡陌 *ts'ien m'ien*, a raised path-way between rice fields.

街陌 *keah m'ien*, a road through a market.

**陌頭** m'ien t'hóu, a headkerchief. A surname. Used for 百 *p'ih*, a hundred.

**陔** Shen, The name of a district.

**陟** Shoo, As 陟隴 *shoo lau*, the name of a district.

**降** T'hò, To break; to descend a bank, to fall down.

**下** T'hò héh, to tumble down, to be precipitated.

**隋** T'hò, As 果隋 *k'ò t'hò*, to bind round and shake together, in order to pack up.

**隙** T'hò, An archer's shooting ground.

**陷** Thuy, High, lofty.

**阨** To, A small heap. Read tò, a little bank.

**陟** Urb, The name of a place.

**陶** Yaou, Used for 陶 in 皋陶 *kaou yaou*, the name of an ancient statesman.

**陶** Yán, As 陶伯 *yán p'ih*, a descendant of 文王 *wán wang*.

**陶** Yu, As 揚陶 *yang yu*, the name of a marsh in Shan-se.

**陞** Yu, As 揚陞 *yang yu*, the name of a marsh in Shan-se.

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SEVEN STROKES.

**陞** Chen, Able to walk.

**陞** Ch'hin, A stranger; to arrange; a row, a line of troops; the ranks; an army; a collection of anything.

**陞** Ch'hin, A stranger; to arrange; a row, a line of troops; the ranks; an army; a collection of anything.

**陞** Ch'hin, A stranger; to arrange; a row, a line of troops; the ranks; an army; a collection of anything.

draw up a line of battle. 敗陣  
pái chín, to lose the battle. 陣  
衛 chiu shūh, to state in order.  
陣明 chín ming, to state clearly.  
一陣風 yih ching fung, a  
gust of wind. Also written,

除 Ch'hoé, The steps of a pa-  
lace, or hall: the space be-  
tween a door and a screen. 玉除  
yü ch'hoé, pearly steps. Also to  
do away with; to exclude. 除惡  
ch'hoé gō, to exterminate the bad.  
除草 ch'hoé ts'haou, to tradi-  
cate weeds. 除災 choó tsai, to  
remove calamity out of the way.

病除 ping ch'hoé, a disease  
healed. 乘除 shing ch'hoé, to  
multiply and divide. 除治 ch'hoé  
ché, to set to rights. 除開 ch'hoé  
k'hae, to open out. 除官 ch'hoé  
kwan, to vacate an old office, in or-  
der to a new one. 半除 pwan  
ch'hoé, garments with short sleeves.

除夕 ch'hoé tsai, the last  
evening of the old year. 歲除  
sui ch'hoé, the change of the year.

除道 ch'hoé tsau, the name  
of a district. Read yu, to er, and,  
and open out, as things do in the  
4th moon.

陟 Chih, To ascend, to mount  
up, to promote, to advance.

汝陟帝位 joó chih té  
wei, do you ascend the imperial  
throne. 陟遐必自邇

chih hā péih tszé ūh, to proceed  
to the distant, it is necessary to com-  
mence from the near. 陟禹之  
陟 chih yü ch' tszsh, to tread the

the footsteps of Yü. 陟山 陟山  
ch'hoé chih yew ming, to degrade  
or advance men according as they  
are ignorance or intelligent. Also  
high; a triple tier of hills. A man's  
name. Read tsh, as 咸陟 hān  
tsh, dreams all coming to pass.

陟 Ching, The name of a place  
among the hills.

陟 Fang, To hinder, to guard  
against. Same as 防

陟 Foo, The name of a hill.  
Read wōd, a level country.

陟 Hā, Straight, narrow, not  
broad. 陟陟 gih hā, a  
narrow pass. 陟陟 yā hā, a  
narrow defile. 尋陟 tsun hā, the  
name of a place.

陟 Hing, A deep ravine among  
hills; a limit; an abrupt  
precipice, where the hills seem to  
be suddenly cut off. 陟陟 hing  
fān, a steep bank. The name of a  
place, and of a hill. 壽陟 tsau  
hing, a hob by the side of a fire-  
place. A surname. Read king, as  
壽陟 hā king, the defiles of  
the Loó country.

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陟 Hing, A deep ravine among  
hills; a limit; an abrupt  
precipice, where the hills seem to  
be suddenly cut off. 陟陟 hing  
fān, a steep bank. The name of a  
place, and of a hill. 壽陟 tsau  
hing, a hob by the side of a fire-  
place. A surname. Read king, as  
壽陟 hā king, the defiles of  
the Loó country.

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the Loó country.

throne. 奉進至陞 *fung tsin chā. pè.* to present even up to the steps of the throne. 納陞 *nā pè.* the inner steps; not exhibited to view; because great men do not like to be seen. 陛下 *pè hēá.* an appellation given to the emperor, when addressing him. 海內賴陛下 *hāi nūi nāc pè hēá.* all within the four seas depend on your imperial Majesty. 陞陞 *pè pè.* numerous and frequently repeated. Some say constantly advancing, as ascending a slight of step.

**甫** *P'hoó.* Slanting, awry; a flat roof to a house. Read *pau.* under the roof

**陵** *Seun.* imminent, dangerous. 徑陵赴險 *king seun fók hēen.* to pass by the precipitous and to approach the dangerous. The name of a pavilion.

**陝** *Shén.* The name of an ancient state. 陝西 *Shen se.* the province of Shen-se.

**陞** *Shing.* to ascend, to advance, to mount. A surname. 陞上 *shing sháng.* to go up

**阪** *Shun.* The brink of water; a small mound.

**陞** *Suy.* The name of a place.

**陞** *Thun.* A pit.

**陞** *Tów.* Lofly.

**陞** *Tow.* Name of a state; to stop.

**陞** *Therut.* High, imminent dangerous situation. 陞陞

**陞** *Yih. Aa.* 陞陞 *yih hēu.* strait, narrow.

**院** *Yuén.* firm, strong; surrounded by a wall; a courtyard. 五王院 *woó wáng yuén.* the five kings' hall, (intended for placing of the young princes.) 書院 *shoo yuén.* a college. 歸院 *kwei yuén.* to return to the hall. 僧院 *sang yuén.* a Buddhist monastery. 道院 *taó yuén.* a monastery belonging to the Taoist sect.

EIGHT STROKES.

**陞** *Chau.* To delve with a spade, and throw up the yellow clay. To plough a fallow field; a border; a bank or dyke.

**陳** *Ch'hin.* to arrange, to spread out, to set forth, to put in order. 陳饋 *ch'hin kwei.* to spread out the presents. 下陳 *hea ch'hin.* a rear rank. Also a cause. 陳陳 *ch'hin ch'hin.* depending on one another. 陳久 *ch'hin kéw.* to remain for a long time, so as to gether dust. 張陳 *chang ch'hin.* to spread abroad. 事君不陳 *sze keun pūh ch'hin.* in serving a prince do not make known his faults abroad. 陳衆 *ch'hin chung.* many, all. 堂陳 *táng ch'hin.* the passage down a hill, the place where a host and guests are accustomed to arrange themselves. The name of an ancient state and also modern 陳州 *Ch'lin-chow.* Lat. 33 42 N Long 120 W Also

a surname. Read ch'hiu, the rinks.  
Same as 陣 ch'hiu.

**阡** Chow. Like a large mound;  
rising high.

**陲** Chuy. An edge hanging o-  
ver; hazardous. **邊陲**  
pien chuy, a side, a border. **疆**  
陲 kang chuy, the frontiers of a  
country.

**陲** E. As 陲氏阪 e she  
fan, the name of a bank  
and village 陲隄 e keu,  
steep, rugged.

**阜** Fow. Full, abundant. Be-  
tween two mounds.

**冢** Fow. Between two hills;  
full. Same as above.

**陷** Héen. To descend from a  
a high place; to sink into  
the ground; to fall into a pit; to be  
overwhelmed and destroyed. **陷**

**罪** héen tsúy, to be involved in  
crime. **陷坑** héen k'hang, to fall  
into a pit. **陷入於恭** héen  
jüh yü kung, to err in overmuch  
respect. **陷害** héen paé, to in-  
volve in injury.

**岡** Kang. A peak, a mountain  
top.

**陞** Keuen. The name of a vil-  
lage or gathering, in Shen:se

**陶** Keüh, To nourish. Also full

**陞** Laé. As 階陞 keae laé,  
steps. **陞陞** laé k'hae,  
long.

**陵** Ling. A large mound; any-  
thing high, an elevated place.  
**襄陵** xiang ling, the walled

the hills. **陵丘** ling k'heü, a hill  
high behind. **東陵** tung ling, the  
name of a place. **冢陵** ch'hiang  
ling, a cemetery, a burial place.  
**犯陵** fan ling, to offend against,  
to desecrate. **侮陵** wü ling, to  
insult. **侵陵** tsin ling, to attack,  
to invade, to set upon. **陵節** ling  
tsé, to exceed the bounds of eco-  
nomy. **陵邊** ling ché, a barba-  
rous punishment, consisting in be-  
ing slow cut to pieces. Also to  
tremble; to gallop. **若陵** chaou  
ling, the name of a plant. **淬陵**  
ts'ui ling, to harden steel by  
plunging it when hot into water.  
High; the name of a district, and a  
surname.

**陸** Lüh, Thick, high and even,  
table land, dry land, from  
which the water has oozed out.

**陸路** lüh loó, land travelling.  
lüh shüh, one after another; in suc-  
cession. **陸** ping lüh, the  
name of a place in the ancient Tsu  
country. **大陸** tá lüh, the name

of a large marsh, and a district; an  
ancient state. **卑陸** pe lüh, the  
name of a foreign country. **北陸**

p'ih lüh, Aquarius. **西陸** se lüh,  
Pleiades; because those are the  
central stars of the northern and

western regions. **陸道** lüh taoó,  
a road by land. **行陸** hing lüh,  
to travel by land. **陸離** lüh lé,  
rugged, uneven; mixed together.

**魁陸** kwei lüh, a kind of mus-  
cle, shell fish in general. A sur-  
name. **陸陸** lüh lüh, following



one after another. 雙陸 shwang lāh, dice.

隄 Lun, The peak of a hill falling down; to fall into a pit.

陰 Nēen, To meet on shore.

圃 Pāng, The name of a hill.

陴 Pé, As 陴倪 pé ne, a breast work, or parapet on a city wall. 守陴 shòw pé, to guard the parapet. 登陴 tāng pé, to ascend the parapet. To join on and add to; to build a city wall higher.

陪 Pei, To add a double layer of earth; to sell; to double; anything double; to follow, to associate w th, to accompany.

陪貳 pei fūh, doubled. 陪加 pei kēa, twice as much. 土田陪敦 t'hoò tēen pei tun, a double amount of land.

陪朝 pei chāu, a double row of visitors at court. 陪

助 pei tsó, to aid, to assist. 陪

臣 pei chin, great officers from

the different states on entering the

imperial domain called themselves

by this title. 陪尾 pei wēi, the

name of a hill.

陴 Pri, The name of a hill.

Read fēi, narrow. Read fēi, mean, low.

陴 Shing, The rising sun; the name of a district.

陴 Shī, The sound of a falling stone.

陶 T'hou, As 陶丘 t'hou k'hou, a hill on a hill; a

sort of double hill: 定陶 t'ing

t'hou, the name of a district: and

of an ancient city, where the em-

peror 堯 Yao resided: hence he

is called 陶唐氏 t'hou t'ang

shē. Also 陶甄 t'hou chin, a

potter's furnace. 陶正 t'hou

ching, the name of an office. Also

correct. 鬱陶 yūh t'hou, mourn-

ful thoughts; vexation. Some say,

the mind beginning to be pleased.

陶養 t'hou yāng, to nourish.

陶塗 t'hou t'hoó, the name of

a country in the north 葡陶

poo t'hou, grapes. A surname.

Read yaou, as 陶陶 yaou yaou,

harmonious, agreeable. 陶陶

逶逶 yaou yaou suy suy, fol-

lowing in succession. 韋陶 kaou

yaou, name of an ancient statesman.

陴 T'heén, As 陴華 t'heén

hwa, a medicinal herb.

陴 T'een, A mound surround-

ed by water.

陴 Tsow, The corner of a bank,

or dyke. 城陴 ching-tsow,

the corner of a city wall. 東南

陴 tung nán tsow, the south-east-

ern bastion. 孟陴 mǎng tsow,

the first month. 卑陴 pe tsow,

abashed and ashamed. 陴

tsow, the name of an ancient

district. To collect together and

dwell. Read ts'hou, a scribe. 陴

ts'hou yā, the native city of

Confucius, in the modern Shan-tung

province. Also written 鄆 tsow.

陴 Tui, As 陴隄 tui wēi,

uneven, rugged.

**陰** Yin, or **陰** Yin, Dark, shadowy, **陰** deep, obscure, opaque, impenetrable, undiscernible. That which is inferior or subject, as the earth, woman, or a servant **陰陽** yin yáng, the male and female principle of nature, supposed to have been active in the production of all things. **陰禮** yin lǐ, female duties or ceremonies. **陰事** yin shì, secret affairs. **陰晴** yin qíng, dark and stormy, the sun obscured by clouds. **山陰** shān yīn, the north side of a hill. **華陰** huā yīn, the north side of the Hwa mountain. **水陰** shuǐ yīn, the south side of a river. **汾陰** fēn yīn, the south of the Pin river. **陰影** yīn yǐng, shadow. **光陰** guāng yīn, time. **寸陰** cùn yīn, a moment of time. **碑陰** bēi yīn, the back of a tablet. **陰陰** yīn yīn, intensely spiritual. **默陰** mò yīn, still, silent. **陰朝** yīn zhāo, a kind of matting in front of a carriage, to screen the horse's shoulders. Forms part of the names of places, and a hill. A surname. **大陰** dà yīn, large genitals. **陰羽** yīn yǔ, a stork's wings. Read gān, a shed near a grave for the use of mourners. Read yīn, anything stored up, or concealed. To cover over. **淡陰** dàn yīn, a certain sickness, consisting in drinking. Used for **陰** yīn, the shade.

**隅** Yu, A corner Same as 隅

NINE STROKES.

**隕** Ching, The name of a hill.

**踣** Choo, A small island. **大** 海之踣 tá hǎi ché choo, an island in the ocean. The name of a hill. Read too, a high place standing out of water.

**隊** Chuen, The wall of a treasury on the road side; a court-yard.

**隕** Cháng, The name of a place

**隕** Fung, The name of a place.

**隕** Gan, Dark, obscure, not bright.

**隕** Gá, Hilly.

**隕** Hwáng, Empty **隕城** hwáng ching, an empty city.

**隕** Hwáng hō, a dry ditch; a hollow place under a city wall.

**隕** Jing, and Now, The noise made in building a mud wall

**隕** jing jing, many. Read ūh, two.

**階** Keac, Steps, stairs, the way by which we ascend a hall; a grade, a degree

**舞干羽於兩階** wǔ gān yǔ yú liǎng kēac, they brandished the clubs and feathers on the two sides of the steps.

**階梯** kēac tī, a ladder; the ascending step by step, as if mounting a ladder. A scaling ladder.

**言語有階** yán yǔ yǒu kēac, there are gradations in discourse

**上階** shàng kēac, or **升階** shēng kēac, to mount the steps; to

ascend the different steps in the scale of rank. 階上 keac shóng, at the top of the ladder. 泰階 t'hac keac, the stars in Ursa Major. 階級 keac k'eh, the gradations of office. 文階 wán keac, the grades of civil office. 武階 wú keac, the grades of military rank. 烏階 woo keac, the name of a plant. 階州 Keac chow, the name of a district.

隙 Keac, A border, a boundary.

瞽 K'héen, As 瞽商 k'héen shang, a small lump.

隆 Lung, Large, abundant; high in the middle; a mound

in a park; a hill rising up into a peak: also high. 雖隆到天

猶之無益 suy lung taou t'héen, yêw che woô yih, although so high as to reach to heaven, it would be of no avail. 穹隆 kung lung, the expanse of heaven

隆盛 lung shing, full. 隆冬 lung tung, abundant. 隆多 lung to, numerous.

隆尊 lung tsun, high and honourable. 君者國之

隆也 keun chây kwô che lung yâ, the prince is the most honourable in a country. 隆貴 lung kwei, noble. 隆就 lung t'êw,

to make to grow, to cause to advance. 隆厚 lung hów, thick, substantial. 隆薄 lung pô, thick

and thin. 隆隆 lung lung, making a loud noise like thunder, The name of a place, and a district. 豐

隆 fung lung, the god of thunder. Sometimes written 南

隄 Nê, Dangerous, prowling about with evil intentions; disturbed, unsettled. 机隄 wih nê, the disturbances of a country. Some say, a rule.

隄 Poih, A hill falling down,

隄 Seun, Name of a pavilion.

隄 Shoo, As 西隄 se shoo, a western mound, or cemetery. Some say, to pass over

隄 Shoo kwán, the name of a district, in Shen-se. A man's name.

Read yaou, distant; to travel far.

隋 Shun, Steps, stairs.

隋 Sow, A pit.

隄 Te, To boast; a bridge; a limit, a fence, a barrier, a shore. 隄防 te fang, barriers,

defences; to guard against, to take care. 隄上 te sháng, the name

of a place. 高隄 Kaou te, the name of a district. Read she, and

che, a mound, a barrier.

隋 T'hò, Torn flesh; to bury the remains of the sacrificial

flesh. 隋 yun t'hò, to fall down. 解隋 h'ae t'hò, idle. Al-

so round and long. 隋華 t'hò kung, the hole of an axe. A hollow

place; oval. 隋星 t'hò sing, the name of a star. Read suy, and

sometimes written 隨 suy, name of an ancient state. A surname.

隋豐 suy hing, to sinew with

blood in sacrifice 贊精 tsan sui.  
a sacrifice to a corpse. Read t'hé.  
high in the middle and low all  
round, like a cone. Read kwuy,  
a vessel from which a libation is  
made.

**隊** T'huy, To glide down from  
a high place; to lose; also  
a band of 100 men. 羣隊 keun  
tuy, a company 分為二隊  
fuu wei fuh t'huy, he divided them  
into two bands. Read chuy, to fall  
down. 隊淵 chuy yen, to fall  
into a pit 隊其師 chuy ke  
szé, he involved his soldiers in pits.  
R. ad huy, a road underground. 山  
隊 san sui, a pass through the  
mountains.

**隄** Tséw, as 在隄 kew tséw,  
the name of a district.

**隄** Ts'ha, A mountain defile.

**隄** Tung, The name of a state.

**隄** Twán, A man's name; also  
dangerous.

**隄** Wei, A. 隄 隄 wei e,  
dangerous defiles.

**隄** Wei, A whirlpool 隄 隄  
gaou wei, a deep gulf: the  
former refers to the bay, and the  
latter to the point of land enclosing  
it. A hollow place in a bow.

**陽** Yáng, That which aided in  
the construction of the hea-  
ven, and illumines all things; that  
which is high and bright; the male  
or superior principle of nature. 太  
陽 táé yáng, the sun. 秋陽  
以暴之 ts'au yáng é p'hi

che, dried them in the summer's  
sun. 重陽 ching yáng, the re-  
petition of bright influences, i. e.  
heaven. Also double; the 10th  
month. 青陽 ch'ün yáng, the  
spring; when the season is pure and  
genial. 照陽 chaó yáng, the  
year commencing at a certain point.  
端陽 twán yáng, the 5th day  
of the 5th moon 重陽 chung  
yáng, the 9th day of the 9th moon.  
夕陽 seh yáng, the western  
side of a mountain. 朝陽 chao  
yáng, the eastern side of ditto. 水  
陽 shwü yáng, the north side of  
a stream. 丘陽 k'hew yáng, a  
high hill 陽明 yáng ming,  
bright, clear. 清陽 ts'ing yáng,  
pure. 陽陽 yáng yáng, orna-  
mented, alluding to a banner: ap-  
plied to the mind, inattentive. 陽  
禮 yáng lǐ, the ceremonies con-  
nected with archery and feasting.  
陽國 yáng kwó, the name of a  
state. Also the name of a city, a  
district, and a pass 陽城 yáng  
ching, the name of a hill 高陽  
Kao yáng, the name of an ancient  
emperor 傷陽 shang yáng, to  
injure. 決陽 tóé yáng, the name  
of a devil. 雲陽 yün yáng, fai-  
ries or elves in the woods; that  
speak from trees 昌陽 ch'ang  
yáng, the Acorus calamus. A sur-  
name. Sometimes written 揚. Also  
used for 佯 yáng, to feign.

**隄** Yen, A dam for keeping up  
water. Read yéu, a bank.  
A man's name

**陞** Yin, To step up. **陞** 洪水 Kwán yin hung shwaly, Kwán stopped up the waters of the deluge.

**隅** Yá, A corner, an angle. **隅** 至于海隅 ché yá hae yá, even to the corners of the sea. **隅** 侯我于城隅 see gñò yú ching yú, wait for me at the corner of the city. **隅** 趨隅 tseu yú, to ascend a mat, in order to sit down at meals. **隅** 坐 yú tsó, to sit at one corner. **隅** 廉 yú, a corner: also pure, uncorrupted. **隅** 海 yú, the name of a lake, or lagoon. **隅** 封 yú, the name of a hill.

**院** Yuen, High, lofty.

## TEN STROKES

**陞** Che, The name of a place, and of a hill.

**隄** Che, The name of a place.

**隄** Ch'lin, Name of a place.

**隄** Hsao, The name of a city.

**隄** Hwuy, To overthrow the defences of a city; to break down, to destroy, to dismantle a fort. **隄** 擯 lü hwuy, to throw away and injure.

**陞** Kae, Steps, stairs; a ladder. **陞** To stand on tiptoe and look towards: Lame, the feet benumbed, and unable to walk. Read yae, to draw out long. Read ke, a winding shore.

**隙** Keih, A hole or crevice in a wall; a crack, a cleft, a

breach. **隙** 若駟之過隙 see ché kwó keih, as a chariot and four seen galloping past a crack. **隙** 牆之隙壤 tséang che keih hwae, a fissure in a wall. **隙** 相窺 ch'huén keih séang kwei, to bore a hole in the wall and peep at each other. **隙** 地 té keih, a cleft in the ground. **隙** 山 shan keih, a cleft in a rock. **隙** 怨 yuén, a quarrel, a disagreement. **隙** 閒 keih kéen, leisure. **隙** 農 nung keih, cessation from agricultural labours. **隙** 有 yéw keih, to have a quarrel, to be at variance. **隙** 邊 pēn keih, an opening on one side. **隙** 北 pih keih, the northern border. **隙** 破 kò, a broken part in wood; a hole in a wainscot made by insects.

**陞** Luy, Rocks piled up. **陞** 藉 luy tuy, fruit.

**隅** Má, profitable, clever. **隅** A horse full in flesh.

**隅** Pei, As 陪隄 poi yih, a servant.

**隅** Phang, As 附隅 foo p'hang, near. Read p'hang, the sound of a carriage.

**隄** Seih, The name of a place.

**隄** Seih, To fall down in ruins.

**隄** Seun, Name of a pavilion.

**隄** So, The name of a place.

**隄** Tü, To sink down; to pay money.

**隋** T'hang. A local term for an embankment; the central path leading to a temple.

**隰** T'hē. A word found in Buddhist books.

**隗** Wei. A. 崔隗 t'chuy wei, lofty, eminent. 崑隗 kaou wei, high. The name of an ancient state. A surname and a man's name. Read kwei, the name of a hill.

**隄** Wei. The name of a western cemetery.

**隄** Woo. A small fence, or boundary. 村隄 ts'hún woo, a village wall. A small citadel. A mud wall. Read gō, an embankment.

**隘** Yae. A narrow pass, a defile. Narrow, strait. 山

**隘** shan yae, a mountain pass.

**隘** 巷 yae hāng, a narrow lane.

**隘** 窘 yae k'hwin, straits, difficulties. 貧隘 pi yae, poor and distressed. Read gih, to distress, to straiten; to prevent communication.

**隄** Yēn. A bank, a shore. 山

**隄** shan yēn, the side of a hill. 水隄 shwāy yēn, the bank of a river. Also a square.

**隄** Yen. The name of a place.

**隄** Yēn. As 隄落 yēn lō, to fall down from a high place.

**隄** 墜 yēn tūy, to fall in ruins.

**隄** 于深淵 yēn yū chin yueu, to fall into a deep pit. 自

**天** 隄下 tszé t'heén yūn hēā, to fall down from heaven. 星

**隄** 女雨 sing yūn joé yū, the stars fell like rain. 隄穡貧巖 yūn hwō pūn tseén, to fall into deep poverty; to be distressed and hampered. Used for 隄 yun, to die, to perish. 隄涕 yūn te, to shed tears. 桑隄 sang yūn, the fall of the mulberry leaf.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**障** Chāng. As 障眚 chāng chin, a bank or dyke between fields. 壅障 yung chāng, a dam, an embankment. 隔障 kīh chāng, a division. 障界 chāng kéā, a border, or boundary.

**障** 塞 chāng sēh, a stoppage.

**障** 大澤 chāng ta tsēh, to bank up the great marsh. 保障 paoū chāng, a defence, or entrenchment.

**障** 衛 chāng wai, a fortified camp. 築障 kéuh chāng, to throw up an entrenchment. 步

**障** pōo chāng, a partition of cloth, made to resemble a wall. Read

chāng, table land on the top of a mountain. 紀障 ké chāng, the name of an ancient city in Shantung. Also 障泥 chāng nē, an appendage to a saddle, to keep off the mud.

**障** Chuen. The name of a place.

**障** Gaou. The name of a place.

**障** Hea. A rent, a cleft, a crack. Read t'ho, a crack in an earthen vessel.

**障** Keu. Steep, hazardous. 隄

**隄** gīh keu, narrow passages, defiles. 隄隅 keu gow, uneasy,

dangerous. Read gow, 厓 窠 as gow tow, to fall down deep.

**陳** K'hang, Empty.

**頤** K'hing, Slanting, steep, hazardous. Also to fall prostrate, and manifest respect.

**樓** Low, The name of a district.

**陞** Pe, A prison, a place for confining criminals.

**鵠** Taou, A hill rising out of water; an island. U-ed for 鵠 te, an unfilial bird.

**陞** T'hang, The foundation of a palace.

**陞** Tean, To let fall, to involve; to sink.

**際** Tsé, The place where two walls join. To unite, to combine. 天地之際 t'hién té che tsé, the junction of heaven and earth; the horizon. 剛柔

際 kang iow tsé, the medium between hard and soft, the point where hard ends and soft begins. 接際

tsé tsé, the place where things join. 交際 keaou tsé, associations, friendships.

諸際 heac tsé, to combine. Also a quarter, a border, a region. 無際 woó tsé, no limit; unlimited.

**隕** T'huy, To precipitate, to fall down as a mountain. Read tsuy, high and large.

**隔** Yen, To set up fishing stakes at a ford in order to catch fish. A dam across the water.

**隕** Yang, A city wall.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**陞** Ch'ha, The name of a hill.

**陞** Ch'han, The name of a city in the Loo country.

**陞** Ch hin, Name of a place.

**陞** Haou, As 陞 壑 haou hō, a ditch. A path underneath a city's walls.

**陞** Heu, The name of a place.

**陞** Hwuy, The name of a precipice, or barrier.

**陞** Hwuy, An embankment in the Tsin country.

**陞** Jaou, The name of a place.

**陞** Pūh, As 彭 濮 pāng pūh, the name of a foreign state.

**陞** Tāng, To look upwards. A dangerous bank; a steep embankment.

**隕** T'huy, As 下 隕 héa t'huy, to fall down. 隕 牆

t'huy tséang, a prostrate wall. 隕

名 t'huy ming, to raise one's reputation. 隕 社 t'huy ché, to send down blessings. 隕

hwüy t'huy, sagged, jaded; like an old horse. 隕

tsuy t'huy, to err, to go wrong, to miss an opportunity. 隕

柔 t'huy jow, soft. 隕

順 t'huy shün, obedient, complying. The name of a place, and a city.

**隕** Tseu, As 隕 隕 k'ih tseu, to cut off.

**隕** Tsin, As 隕 隕 tsan tsin, the name of a place; a pit.

**隕** Tsin, A small mound.

隔

Urh. The name of a place. Also dangerous.

隰

Woo, The east corner of a city.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

陵

Ch'hé, A feminine appearance; female manners.

隤

Ch'hén, To sink, to involve.

隄

E. A high hill; mountainous.

隄

Fùn, Same as 墳 fùn, a grave.

隄

Gau, As 隄 隄 gau wei, the bank of a river; the

former refers to the bays and the latter to the points of land formed by the windings of a river. Also to store up. 隄 隄 gau yiu, to secret. 隄 藏 gau tsang, a store house. Read yūh, the inside of water. Also a square mound of earth which can be dwelt on. 四 隄 既宅 szé gau ké t-th, the four quarters being inhabited. 隄 室 gau shñ, a dwelling.

解

Heac, A valley; a small brook.

險

Hèen, Difficult obstructions; high, dangerous plans 動

手

險 中 t'hung hoo hèn

chung, to move about in dangerous places. 天 險 不 可 升 t'hèen hèn pūh k'hò ch'ng, heaven is dangerously high, and cannot be scaled.

山 險 san hèn, a high precipice. 司 險 sse hèn, the name of an officer, who had charge of the maps of the different districts. Hy-

drographer. Also depraved, wicked.

The voice contracted; injury; the name of a place. Read sán, difficult. Read jèn, high. Read k'én, a double hill; in shape like an a-lembic.

隄

K'hán, Slow.

隄

K'hén, Proud, haughty.

隄

K'hea, Steps.

隄

Né, Dangerous, hazardous.

隄

P'he, As 隄 境 p'he ne, a parapet, or breast-work on the top of a citadel.

隧

Sáy, A road to a grave, a way under ground. 隧 而

相見

sáy ūh s'ang k'én, they dug a subterranean passage, and there met each other, also a common road, a way. 出 入 門 隧

ch'hūh jūh mún sáy, to go in and out at the public gate-way and on the high road. Also a by-way. 隧 王

sáy ch'ng, an inspector of household servants. 出 隧 ch'hūh sáy, a kind of mushroom. 神 隧 chin

sáy, a cave near Corea. Also the name of a place and a district. Also to turn, to revolve. 若 磨 石

之 隧 jō mō shñ che sáy, like the turning of a mill stone. Read

chúy, to fall down. 山 隧 shan chúy, the falling down of a mountain. Read sáy, deep and distant.

Retired from view.

隨

Sáy, To follow, to comply with. 隨 山 刊 木

sáy shan k'han mǎh, he followed



the course of the hills, and cleared away the forest. 隨風 *sūy fung*, to follow the wind. 隨人之惡 *sūy in che gō*, to comply with men's evil inclinations. 隨即 *sūy tsēē*, immediately. The name of one of the diagrams. 隨趾 *tsūh sūy*, the toes of the feet. 距隨 *k'heu sūy*, to stand as soldiers, with the heels touching each other, and one foot pointing to the east and the other to the west. The name of a place, a country, a district, and a surname. Sometimes written 遺 and 遄

遄 *Tsao*, An embankment.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

隄 *Hsu*, A path under the walls of a city.

隄 *Mung*, the name of a mound.

隄 *Ne*, The name of a place.

隄 *Selh*, Low, damp ground; a low, level country, a meadow. 隄有冬 *selh yēw ling*, mushrooms are found in damp meadows.

隄田 *selh tēn*, rice-fields not yet brought under cultivation.

汾隄 *Fun selh*, the banks of the river Fun. The name of a place, a district, and a surname.

隄 *She*, A mound.

隄 *Tse*, To ascend. 由賓階隄 *yēw pin keae tse*, to ascend the steps allotted to the guests. Also a vapour ascending.

朝隄於西 *chaeu tse yā se*,

in the morning a vapour ascended from the west. A rainbow. 顯隄 *tēn tse*, to fall down.

隄 *Yē*, A narrow pass or defile.

隱 *Yin*, Small, minute; to retire into secrecy. 隱藏 *yin tsāng*, to conceal. 隱居 *yin keu*, to dwell in privacy. 隱微 *yin wei*, abstruse. 隱去 *yin t'heú*, to retire. 隱蔽 *yin pé*, to obscure, to cover over. 隱匿 *yin nelh*, to hide. 隱言 *yin yēn*, a secret inuendo. 隱諱 *yin hwuy*, to avoid the mention of. 隱私 *yin sze*, to make private. 吾無隱乎爾 *woó woó yin hoo-úr*,

I have not kept you back from public notice. 哭稱而隱 *san ch'hing úrh yin*, to insinuate and keep the main thing out of view.

隱疾 *yin tseih*, a secret disease, communicated by apparel. 隱室 *yin kung*, the secret chamber, where persons undergoing the punishment of castration are kept until they are recovered. 隱辟 *yin pé*, to hang down the head, as one embarrassed. 隱占 *yin chen*, secret prognostics. Also thought, intention, design; settled, at rest: also painful. 隱憂 *yin yew*, sorrowful in the extreme. 隱其無罪而就死地 *yin ké woó tsúy*, úrh tséw szé té, he felt for it as an innocent animal going to die. 惻隱之心 *tsāh yin che sin*, a feeling, compassionate mind. 隱民 *yin mín*, the distressed people.

face. 隱身 yin shin, to bring trouble to one's self. 隱隱 yin yin, troubled, distressed. Also full, abundant. 辟隱 ping yin, overwhelming. 爾隱 yu yin, a short rail, broadhigh. A surname. 勞隱 pang yin tsang, a kind of onion. 隱几而卧 yin kè ūh gò, he leaned on the table and slept. Also to build mud walls. Read yin, to hold with the hand.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

隳 Hwuy, To fall to ruin. Same as 隳. Kwō, The suburbs of a city. See 郭. T'hüh, A channel to let off water.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

隱 Hēen, The name of a place. 隴 Lung, A large embankment. 隴西 Lung se, the name of a district in Shen-se. A surname. 丘隴 k'hew lung, a hill. 隴畝 lung mòw, acres or cultivated ground.

隳 Neaou, Fallen, prostrate, low.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

隳 He, Dangerous, about to fall. 隳 Tsan, The name of a place; to sink.

## EIGHTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

隳 Hwan, A large mound, a hill. 隳 Hwan, A city in the ancient Loò country.

隳 Nèih, As 阨 隳 yih nèih, narrow, confined.

隳 Tsēn, Name of a district.

隳 Ling, A crack, a crevice.

## THE 171st RADICAL.

隳 T'haé.

隳 T'haé, To reach to, to come up from behind; to lay hold of the tail; until; the root or origin. Read shé, an overplus. Some say, to give.

隳 Szé, To spread out, to arrange perfectly. Some say, then, therefore. A surname.

隳 See, A kind of rat; the grunt of a pig.

隳 T'haé, To reach to, to attain. 隳 天之未隳 雨 t'haé t'hēen che wé yih yeh, before the heaven threatens rain.

隳 Lié, To be attached, or joined to. 隳 隳 p'há lé, persons attached to a chief. 隳 隳 lé shūh, a suite. 隳 隳 名而已 keas lé ming ūh à, they were all mere attendants. 隳 隳 lé yue, to inspect, and examine people as they go in and out. 隳 隳 pūh lé, servants. 隳 隳 之事 tsau lé che szé, menial occupations; the business of inferior officers, or police-runners. 隳 隳 子弟 yèw lé tszé té, he employed his disciples in menial occupations. 隳 隳 lé jín, a criminal, a vagabond. 隳 隳 lé pūh, a groom of the bed-chamber. 隳 隳 Lé shòw, a ser-

vant of an ancient emperor, clever at arithmetic. 隹書 lé shoo, a mode of writing; a free hand.

隹 Weí, An animal resembling a rat.

隹 Taé, To reach to, to arrive at.

THE 172<sup>ND</sup> RADICAL.

隹 Chuy.

隹 Chuy, A general name for birds with short tails; a kind of pigeon. Used for 雀 tsuy, high and large. Read tsáy, hilly; woods waving in the wind.

隹 Kew, A dove. Same as 鳩 kew.

## TWO STROKES.

隹 Chih, A single bird; a single individual of any species. 一隻鷄 yih chih ke, one fowl. 隻身獨立 chin chin tih

loh, a single individual standing alone. 載玉萬隻 tsué yüh wán chih, he carried ten thousand fowls.

隹 Mieh, High in the extreme. 隹然 hieh jén, flying high; high-minded, aspiring.

隹 Sun, A falcon, a hawk. 隹 飛天 sun fei lé t'hén, the falcon flies up to heaven. Some say, a quail. 隹發

必中 sun fá peih ching, the falcon darting is sure to pounce on its prey. 隹欄胎 sun lin t'hae, the falcon spares pregnant birds.

隹 Tsouen, Fat birds.

## THREE STROKES.

隹 Hung, As 堆堆 hung hung, birds fat and plump. Also to hire.

隹 Kan, A kind of jay, or magpie. 隹 Head yen, a bird that migrates southward.

隹 Kew, A surname.

隹 Tsé, A sparrow sometimes called the "family guest."

如鷹之逐雀 joé ying ohe chüh tsé, as the hawk drives away the sparrow. 雀身立 tsé p'wén, a sparrow cap. 雀立 tsé lü, to hop like a sparrow.

鷄負一 tan fú yit, the hawk carries off the sparrow. 桃雀 t'haen tsé, the tailor bird.

鸞雀 wá tsé, ditto. 孔雀 k'hung tsé, a peacock. 朱雀 chue tsé, the name of a southern constellation.

黃雀 hwang tsé, a gold-finch. 麻雀 ma tsé, a sparrow. 時辰雀 she shin tsé, the canary bird.

雀皇 t'ao hwang, the bird of paradise. 靈雀 ling tsé, a lark. 雀麥 tsé m'ia, a particular kind of wheat.

隹 Yih, To shoot birds with arrows made fast to a string.

## FOUR STROKES.

隹 Che, A bird. 雉觀 che jieh kwan, the name of a temple. 雉度 che too, to allot to his portion.

雌 Ch'eh, The female among birds, a hen.

雄

Fang, A bird.

雄

Hang, To fly up and down.

雄

Heung, The male among birds, a cock; anything masculine, or courageous.

雌雄

tze heung, male and female. 決雌雄

雄

keud tze heung, to see which will be master. 雄雉

雄

heung che, a cock-pheasant. 雄武

英雄

ying heung, a hero. The name of a district, and a surname.

雉

K'héen, A bird with a white beak. Read han, a man's name.

隹

K'hwei, As 眷隹 keuen k'hwei, to regard.

雇

Koó, To borrow, to hire. Used for 顧 koó, to regard. Read hbo, the name of a bird.

雉

Kwei, As 子雉 tszé kwei, the name of a bird. Read foo, the name of a bird. See 鷄

集

Tseih, A flock of birds resting on a tree; to flock together, to group, to assemble; to complete. 大統未集 tá t'hùng wé tseih, the great combination is not yet completed. Also to mix, as 集

義

tseih é, a mixture of opinions.

集

衆 tseih chùng, a multitude; a collection of many particulars. 安

集

百姓 gan tseih pih síng, to pacify and tranquillize the people.

集

聚 tseih tseú, to unite. 集

會

tseih hwáy, to assemble together. 雲集 yún tseih, to gather,

as clouds. 麟集 lin tseih, the sealy tribes assembling together, 邊集 pēen tseih, barriers on the frontier. 集略 tseih lēü, a general epitome. 文集 wán tseih, a collection of essays. The name of a district.

雅

Ya, As 烏雅 woo ya, a crow of the small kind, with a white mark under its belly. Read gnà, correct; to rectify. 爾雅

小雅

seáu gnà, the name of one of the books of odes. 子所

雅言

tszé sò gnà yén, the correct words of Confucius. 嫺雅

雅

hēen gnà, elegant, accomplished. Also plain, unadorned. 雅辭

雅

gnà szé, elegant expressions. A musical instrument, like a drum; a wine-cup; a surname, and a man's name.

雁

Yen, A wild goose: some say, a species of crane, said to know the times and seasons, hence brought as a present by a great officer when paying court to the sovereign. It is also used on nuptial occasions. See 鴈

## FIVE STROKES.

雉

Ché, pheasants or wildfowls, of which there are 40 species. 鷃雉 keaóu ché, a pheasant. 鷃雉 yaóu ché, a variegated pheasant. 士執雉 sze chíh ché, a scholar used to carry a pheasant as a present, when waiting on the prince. A sort of measure for door-ways, 30 feet high, and 10

feet broad 堆門 ché mún, the southern gate of a harem. 城雉 ching ché, the embrasures on a city wall. 新雉 sin ché, fragrant herbs. To arrange, to regulate; a surname. Read sze, a wild cow, or rhinoceros. Read e, the name of a district. Read k'hae, as 雉 雉 pae k'hae, a dwarf. Read ché, a wild fowl.

雉 Che, A kind of cow. See 雉

雉 Foo, Name of a bird. See 雉

雉 Jùng, a surname. Read jow, the name of a bird.

雉 Kow, The crowing of a cock-pheasant. 雉 kow ché, a crowing pheasant. The name of a district.

雉 Sun, Fat flesh; applied to rich and savoury discourse. The name of a district, in Hoo-kwang. A surname. Read tsun, fat. Rear tsúy, as 英雉 ying tsúy, a hero.

雉 Suy, Although. Read häng, an implement of husbandry.

雉 Ts'heu, As 雉 雉 ts'heu k'hew, a species of dove, held by a king when paying court to the emperor. 次雉 tszé ts'heu, to go through difficulties.

雉 Tsze, The female of birds, a hen. 雉 雉 雉 shwú che wóu che tsze heung, who knows the males and females among cranes.

雁 Yíng, a bird, a hawk. See 雁

雍 Yung, Harmonious, agreeable. 雍 民 時 雍 16

mún shé yung, the common people are constantly harmonious. The name of a district; a su. name.

Used for 雍 yung. Read yùng, as 雍 氏 yùng shé, an officer whose business it was to guard against the overflowing of water.

雍 祐 yùng yéw, to protect. Also to collect. Read yùng, the name of a district, and of an ancient state. A surname.

## SIX STROKES.

鵲 Chuy, A small bird.

鵲 Moo, A bird.

鵲 Jín, A bird capable of bearing a burden.

鵲 Joo, As 鵲 鵲 joo mow, a quail.

鵲 K'héen, A kind of sparrow, called also a stone bird. A man's name. Read gíh, a buzzard.

鵲 Kwei, The name of a valley in the west.

鵲 Lǒ, As 鵲 雉 ya lǒ, a ravine. 鵲 雉 lǒ lǒ jén, afraid. 鵲 馬 lǒ mǎ, a black horse with a white mane. The name of a river, and a district.

鵲 陽 lǒ yáng, a district in Honan. A surname.

雉 Theau, To bend down the head and listen.

雉 Yǒ, The central piece of a Chinese chess board.

## SEVEN STROKES.

雉 Go, A goose. See 鵞  
 雄 Mang, As 雄 鵠 mang  
 te, a certain bird.  
 雉 Tsuy, A small neck.  
 雉 Tsuy, Same as above.  
 雉 Yu, A chicken.

## EIGHT STROKES.

雉 Chang, As 鷓 鴒 chung  
 chang, the name of a bird,  
 like a fowl.  
 雉 Ch'how, A brace of birds.  
 To wrangle.  
 雉 E, Flying about.  
 鷓 K'ang, As 鷓 鴒 tsang  
 k'ang, the name of a bird.  
 雉 Le, As 翟 黃 le hwang,  
 a kind of sparrow, of a dark  
 yellow colour.  
 雉 Pe, As 雉 離 pe keu, a  
 pie.  
 雉 Shwuy, An owl; Some say,  
 a crow. See 鵞  
 雉 Shun, A quail.  
 雉 Teaou, A sparrow, a hawk.  
 卓 雉 tsaou teaou, a  
 black kite, that flies about over the  
 water to prey on fishes. 雉 雉  
 teaou teaou, clear and distinct. 雉  
 琢 teaou t'ho, to cut gems. 雉  
 刻 teaou k'hih, to engrave. 雉  
 人 teaou jin, an officer. 雉 題  
 teaou te, the name of a people who  
 tattoo their bodies. A man's name,  
 and a surname. 雉 下 teaou h'ea,  
 to fall as the leaf.

雉 Ts'heö, A jay. See 鵞  
 ts'heö. The name of a hill.  
 Read seih, a kind of wild fowl.

雉 Teze, A pheasant from the  
 east. See 鵞  
 雉 Tung, The name of a bird.  
 See 鵞

## NINE STROKES.

雉 Chung, A kind of sparrow;  
 a small bird.  
 雉 Juen, As 雉 雛 juen  
 keaou, a lark. Read jun, an  
 owl that comes late in the season.  
 雉 Suy, A kind of lizard. Al-  
 though. 雉 請退可  
 也, suy ts'ing t'huý k'hò yá, al-  
 though they should invite, you may  
 still retire. Also to push on. 雉  
 推之不能 woô suy che  
 puh n'ang, I cannot push him on.  
 An animal like a hog, with a turn-  
 up nose, and a long tail; when it  
 rains this animal suspends itself,  
 from a tree and stops its nose with its  
 tail. The proboscis monkey.  
 雉 Ts'hew, As 翟 子 ts'hew  
 tsze, a pullet, a chicken.  
 雉 Woo, A young sparrow; a  
 a chicken.

## TEN STROKES.

雉 Han, A finch. 白 雉 pih  
 han, a kind of pheasant.  
 雉 Hô, or Hwô, As 丹 雉  
 tan hô, a kind of vermilion,  
 rouge.  
 雉 Hwuy, As 雉 周 hvuy  
 choo, a cuckoo. 雉 規  
 hvuy kwei, the circumference of a  
 wheel; the revolution of a wheel.

Read sù, the name of an ancient province. Read tsouen, the name of a place.

**雞** Ke, A domestic fowl, that knows the hour of the night, and crows in the morning. **雞鳴** kē ming, the crowing of a cock. **花**

**雞無晨** pin ke woô shîn, a hen regards not the hour. **工**

**商執雞** kung shang chih ke, mechanics and traders brought a fowl as present in waiting on a prince. **天雞** t'hiên ke, a kind

of butterfly, with a black body and a red head. **雞人** ke jîn, the name of an office. **雞羹** ke e, a

kind of wine cup, for pouring out libations. **雞澤** ke tsîh, the name

of a place. A surname.

**霍** Kwán, A small cup; a water fowl. **霍芡** kwán fân,

the name of a plant, which grows like a creeper, and on being broken

exudes a white juice, which is edible.

**雙** Shwang, A pair, a brace. **有雙鳬飛來** yéw

shwang-tso fei laé, a pair of wild ducks came flying along. **一雙**

yî shwang, a couple. **雙生**

shwang sing, twins. **雙從** shwang

tsang, to accompany. **雙雙**

shwang shwang, the name of a wild animal, and of a bird with one body, and two heads. A surname.

**雕** Teao, A kind of hawk.

**雜** Tsá, Mixed, blended together. **雜五色** tsá wô

sh, a mixture of the five colours.

**同雜** tung tsá, mixed together.

**雜物** tsá wûh, various things

mingled together. **雜碎** tsá tsuy,

broken up and mixed together; a

privy; extremely; to pervade every

where; to bore. **雜縣** tsá hiên,

the name of a sea-fowl.

**鐫** Tséen, To carve; a word found in Buddhist books.

**雉** Ts'hang, As **雞** 鷄

ts'hang ke, a black crane.

**雉** ts'hang kwô, a kind of

heron. See **鷄**

**雛** Tsou, A chicken, which

can look for food as soon as

it is born. **力不勝一雛**

lêih pûh shing yîh tsou, strength

not equal to that of a chicken. **不**

**食雛** pûh shîh tsou pèih,

he would eat neither chickens nor

tortoises. **鸞雛** yuen tsou, a

phoenix. Read tsuy, a man's name.

**雛** Yung, As **雛渠** yung

keu, a kind of sparrow.

**雛雛** yung yung, the cry of a

wild goose. **雛諧** yung hee,

harmonious. **雛合** yung hô, a-

greeable. The name of a place, and

a surname. Read yung, as **雛蔽**

yung pé, to cover. **塵雛** chin

yung, to cover with dust.

# ELEVEN STROKES.

**雉** Gan, As **雉** 雉 gan shun, a quail.

**鷂** Gow, The cry of a bird.

**鷂** Lê, A yellow kind of falcon; the mango bird. The name

of one of the diagrams; to disperse, to scatter; to separate to a short distance. 離散 lē sán, to be scattered. 離別 lē pē, to part from one. 離開 lē k'hae, to leave. 遭離 tsaôu lē, to meet with. 離歷 lē lēih, to arrange. 離坐 lē tsó, to sit in pairs. 離經 lē king, to divide in two, to cut off. 離過 lē kó, to pass over. 陳離 chin lē, to set in order. 離孫 lē sun, a sister's grandchildren. 離離然 lē lē jên, separated, and not affording personal service. 弗離 fūh lē, plants growing in confusion. 陸離 lūh lē, rugged, many protuberances; elegant. Scattered about. 流離 léu lē, no certain habitation. Also various kinds of grass, brought from the west. 林離 lin lē, elegant, tapering; to twist off. 長離 Ch'ang lē, the name of a god; a divine bird. 離琴 lē k'hín, a large harp. 織離 seen lē, the name of a horse. 流離鳥 léu lē neàou, a kind of bird. 藥離 peih lē, a kind of wild pear. 可離 k'hò lē, small penny, an herb presented at parting. 離離 lō lē, the name of a tree. Name of a river, a district, a state, and a surname. Read lē, as 離跛 lē k'hè, to drag along by the arm. 離靡 lē mè, connection. Read lē, to depart, to go away. 鸚鵡能言不離飛鳥 ying woo náng yén, p'ah lē fēi yēu, a parrot can talk, but still it is no-thing but a bird. 離支 lē che,

the Dimocarpus Litchi.

雞 Lew, A large chicken; a pheasant.

摩 Ma, A kind of domestic fowl.

難 Nàn, A kind of bird; also difficult. 惟帝其難

之 wei té kē nán che, only the emperor will find it difficult. 難

難 kēen nán, trouble, difficulty.

難爲之 nán wei che, to oppress one. 難道 nán taóu, hard to say. 災難 tsae nán, calamity.

木難 mūh nán, a kind of pearl, said to be produced from the froth of the golden pheasant. A surname.

Read nò, as 難卻 nò k'hě, to exclude evil or drive away calamity.

難然 nò jên, full. 其葉有

難 kē yě yèw nò, the leaves were very full. Read nò, luxuriant foliage.

Same as 瘵 nò. Read nán, as 患難 hwán nán, calamity.

避難 pé nán, to avoid trouble.

臨難 lin nán, when trouble comes. 十難 shíh nán, ten difficulties, or reasons against a thing.

難辭 nán tsé, difficult phrases.

於禽獸何難 yú k'hín shóu hó nán, with respect to birds and beasts, how is it possible to administer reproofs. A man's name.

餽 Tsung, and 雀 Tsung, A domestic fowl.

# TWELVE STROKES.

截 Sán, As 綴截 chō sán, a string tied to an arrow to



bring it back again, or a net for taking birds. 飛散 *fei sán*, to fly scattered about.

**雉** Tsin, A domestic fowl.

THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES

**隆** Chuy, To fly.

**鷦** Pin, A small sparrow.

**鷦** Lō, The name of a bird.

**鷦** Le, A sparrow of a dark yellow colour.

**雉** Tsō, A flock of birds. **集** Tsō tsch, to flock together.

**集** Tsch, A flock of birds on a tree; to assemble.

**鷦** Vuen, A flock of birds.

THE 173<sup>RD</sup> RADICAL.

雨 Yü.

**雨** Yü, Rain, water from the clouds: hence the character represents heaven's gate opened, & the drops of water descending from thence. 雲雨 *yün yü*, clouds and rain. 陰陽和爲雨 *yin yáng hó wéi yü*, the harmony of the male and female principle of nature produces rain. 風雨 *fung yü*, wind and rain. Also to assist, because the rain assists in the production of things. 雲行雨施 *yün hing yü shé*, when the clouds move about, the rain is diffused. 暴雨 *pǎo yü*, a violent shower. 小雨 *xiǎo yü*, a slight shower. 久雨 *jiǔ yü*, a long-continued shower.

疾雨 *tsieh yü*, a sudden shower.

徐雨 *tsen yü*, a slow shower.

霖雨 *lín yü*, one of the Chinese terms.

雨虎 *yü hoó*, a kind of caterpillar, like a silkworm, seven or eight inches long; it abides among the rocks, but appears in a shower of rain: it can be fried and eaten. Read yü, to rain, to come down like rain. 天雨金

三日 *t'heü yá kin san jīh*, the heaven rained gold for three days.

雨我公田 *yü gnò kung téén*, may it rain on our public field.

**雨** Cháng, To rain

THREE STROKES.

**雯** Ling, A woman's name.

**雪** San, A slight shower.

**雪** Seue, Frozen rain, snow.

雨雪 *yü seue*, rain and snow. Also to wipe away. 雪洗

*seue seén*, to wash clean. 雪耻

*seue ch'è*, to wipe out disgrace.

以雪吾恨 *ì seue wó hén*, to gratify my revenge.

雪桃 *seue t'hoó*, he wiped the peach.

雪山 *seue shan*, the name of a hill.

白雪 *ph seue*, the name of a ballad, as white as snow. A

surname 小雪 *seue seue*, one

of the Chinese terms, answering to

the 23rd of November.

**雩** Yu, The manner sacr. for

the purpose of

producing rain. 雩祭 *yü tsé*,

sacrifice for rain. Also di-tant. 雩

B b b b

婁 *yw lán*, the name of a place.  
Read woo, a rainbow.

FOUR STROKES.

𩇛 Fow. As 霧 𩇛 *woo fow*,  
a fog.

𩇛 Fun, a mist, a fog. 𩇛 𩇛  
fun fun, snowy. 雨 雪

𩇛 𩇛 *yá seúé fun fun*, rain and  
snow drizzling down.

𩇛 Hwñh, Thunder

𩇛 Mñh, a bird's feathers, sleek  
and glossy

𩇛 P'hang, Very much snow.  
雨 雪 其 𩇛 *yá seúé*  
kè p'hang, rain and snow in abund-  
dance. Read fang, as 𩇛 𩇛 *fun*  
fang, snowy.

𩇛 P'how, A mist. Read fòé,  
an incessant rain.

𩇛 Pò, Frozen rain, hail.

𩇛 Shze, A sudden shower

𩇛 Sñh, As 愛 愛 *sth sth*,  
the sound of rain; the sound  
of a slight shower.

𩇛 T'hun, A heavy rain

𩇛 Tsien, A slight shower.

𩇛 Ts'hín, rain travelling along

𩇛 Wñh, The veins or streaks  
in the clouds. 月 雲 素

𩇛 *yue yñh, soó wñh*, when the  
moon is obscured by the clouds  
white streaks appear

雲 *Yñh*, Clouds. 陰 陽 兼  
為 雲 *yñh yáng-t'ái wñh*

-án, the male and female principle

of nature combining clouds were  
formed. 雲 漢 *yñh tán*, the mil-  
ky-way. 雲 孫 *yñh sun*, a dis-  
tant descendant. 雲 師 *yñh sze*,  
an officer who regarded the clouds.  
雲 土 *yñh t'hoó*, the name of a  
marsh. 雲 來 *yñh láé*, the name  
of a hill. The name of a district,  
and a surname.

霽 *Yng*, A deep pool.

FIVE STROKES.

𩇛 Ch'ñh, As 雲 霽 *ch'ñh*  
señh, a heavy shower of rain.  
E. Heavy dew. Read yac,  
a fog.

𩇛 Fñh, Rainy.

𩇛 Fñt, Cloudy.

𩇛 Gñh, Hoar frost

𩇛 Ling, The residue of a snow.  
er, gentle rain 零 落

𩇛 *ling ló*, to descend like drops of  
rain. 𩇛 𩇛 *ke ling* anything

odd. supernumerary. 𩇛 𩇛 *ling*  
miscellaneous. 𩇛 𩇛 *ling*  
*yñh*, superabundant. 𩇛 𩇛 *ling*

𩇛 *ling*, to be much addicted to the  
service of the gods; superstitious.

Also the god of the morning. The  
name of a river 零 關 *lingkwan*,

the name of a pass, and a district.  
Used for 零 *ling* in numbers. 零

𩇛 *ling* refused as our cypher, thus  
五百零四 *woo wñh ling sé,*

504.

雷 *Loy*, Thunder. 仲 春  
雷 發 *chung ts'huu loy*

fē, in the middle of spring thunder occurs. 雷同 lāy ch'ung, to re-iterate or echo what another says.

黔雷 k'hin lûy, the name of a  
god in heaven, who creates and

雲 Mung, As 雲昧 mung  
· mei, a fog or mist; clouds  
flying low.

雷 P'hô, Cloudy.

霰 Po, Hail, frozen rain. 霰

聖人在上無雹雖有不爲災 shíng jìn tase shàng  
wò pǒ, suy yèw pūh wei tase.  
when a sage is on the throne there  
will be no hail, and should it occur,  
it will not do any harm.

雲 T'hang, A house in a cave.

雷電 Th'heen, lightning. 雷電  
láy t'héen, thunder and

My fa shing c'd t'been, when the  
thunder rolls the lightning begins

電震電

**Telk. Raum.**

**Tung, Rainy.**

Yang. 雲 雲 yang.  
yang, white, fleecy clouds.  
SIX STROKES.

Heä, Saturated with rain,  
damp

Hwā, A vessel for going  
out to sea.

**Lǎ, The sound of falling  
rain : a gentle shower.**

## Ping, The sound of thunder

**See, Snow, sleep**

**青需** Seu, To be stopped by rain;  
the name of one of the dia-

grams : necessary ; compelled to  
halt by danger in front 需用

need yìng, necessary things. To  
 doubt, to stand hesitating; to search.

to seek for : a surname. Read joô.  
wash leather. 需 弱 joô jö

weak and pliant. Read juèn, weak.  
柔靈 jew juèn, flexible: not

dilled out, as a streamer. Read nwán  
weak, deucate.

霽 Syl, Sleet.

雲 Te, The rain clearing up  
fair weather.

**霏** Thean, As 晴霏 seao  
Thean, dark, gloomy wea

ther. Read tsft, high, lofty. 霄  
雲 seaou tsft, the higher regions

霖 Tsun, A constant rain. Rea  
vac. the sound of rain.

霽  
雷  
霽  
霽

Tsz, A heavy rain.

Yin, Vapour; fogs floating along.

Yu, The sound of water

Ya, As 霽注 yu choo, rainy. 霽露 lǎo yu, a violent storm.

SEVEN STROKES.

雪

Ch'ha, As 雪 雪 ch'ha ch'ha, the lightning flashing.

A multitude of voices. Read sē, rain 霽 霽 k'hē sē, to run hastily, as if alarmed. The name of a district, a river, and a surname. Read hē as 霽 霽 yū hē, bright, shining. Read yū, as 霽 霽 yū tsēh, the sound of rain. Read sū, as 雨 霽 霽 yū sū, rain pattering down. Read sē, to scatter; to open out. Read tsē, the name of a place.

霽

Ch'ha, A 霽 霽 ch'ha tsē, a slight shower

霽

Ch'ha, A long-continued darkness.

震

Chia, To move, as the thunder shakes all things. 震

雷

chu lū, a clap of thunder.

震

夷伯之廟 chin é pih she meáu, the thunder struck the temple of E pih 震 震 chin chāo,

to strike as thunder 震 卦 chin kua, the name of one of the diagrams 震 動 chin tung, to move,

to agitate 震 驚 chin lung, to strike with terror. 地 震 ts chin,

an earthquake. 震 懼 chin kei, to be alarmed. 震 怒 chin nuó,

to be angry.

to stir up wrath. 震 威 chin wei, to strike with awe. 震 起 chin k'hē, to arouse. Used for 娠 shin, to be pregnant; the motion consequent on pregnancy. 震 澤 chin tsā, the name of a lake. Read shin, pregnant; a female servant. Read chin, angry. 震 旦 chin tan, China.

雪

Sow, As 雪 雪 sow sow, snow and sleet.

雷

King, Cloudy

霽

Lung, The sound of rain.

霽

Mei, As 霽 霽 mei yu, summer showers. 霽 霽

霽

mei yuen, showers that wet the clothes. Also spoiled by mould and damp.

霽

Mō, To rain; rain coming down.

霽

Mūh, As 霽 霽 mūh mūh, a gentle shower

霽

P'hei, A heavy shower. 霽 霽

霽

pang p'hei, very rainy.

霽

Pouring down of rain; flowing like water; very sloppy; marshy.

霽

P'hing As 霽 霽 p'hing p'hing, rainy.

霽

Seau, Sleet. 霽 霽 seau seau, sleet and snow; snow

halfmelted as it comes down, or damp snow. Also a mist, vapours that fly high, a hawk near the sun.

騰

清 霄 t'hing tsing seau,

to ride on the pure vapours. 陵 霄 ling seau, the name of a town

or a kind of betony growing in marshy places. 奔 霄 p'hai

maou, the name of a horse: name of a place, a country and a surname.

Also a man's name.

**霓** Sien, As 雨霓 yü sien, rain and sleet.

**霪** Sib, Small drizzling rain.

**霪** Soy, A small drizzling rain.

**霆** Ting, As 雷霆 lay ting, the rumbling of thunder.

**霆** ting e, a sudden clap of thunder.

**霆** tien tien, lightning.

**霆** tien tien, firm.

**若** shing jô lay ting, a voice like thunder.

**霆** Yen, As 霆霆 yen yen, cloudy.

**霆** Yih, As 霆霆 yih chih, a heavy shower of rain.

**霆** Yin, A long-continued rain.

**霆** Yin, Rain.

EIGHT STROKES.

**霈** Chen, A dripping shower; rain coming pattering down.

A soaking rain. 霈潤 chen jün, soaked, saturated.

雨霈服 yü chen fuh, rain wetting the clothes.

霈醉 chen tsü, soaking drunk.

霈濕 chen shih, wet through and through.

仁霈洽 jin chen het, saturated with benevolence.

**霈** Choo, As 霈霖 choo lin, a seasonable shower that causes vegetation to spring forth.

**霈** Chou, Cloudy and stormy.

**霈** Chwang, A sudden shower.

**霏** Fei, Rain and snow. 雨雪其霏 yü seué kó fe, the rain and snow came pelting down.

**霏** Gan, clouds and vapours full of clouds.

**霏** Henen, dewy.

**霍** Hô, As 揮霍 hwy hô, to rouse suddenly, hasty.

precipitate, speed, alacrity. 霍然 hô jên, scattered about, dispersed as the clouds.

留霍 hwûh hô, separating and uniting together again, also hasty, rapid.

霍亂 hô lwân, confused. Also a range of large hills surrounding a smaller one.

霍山 hô shan, a range of hills, in Hoo-nan province, also called the pillars of heaven.

Also the name of a state, a city and a surname. Used for 藿 hô, pulse; the food of the poor.

Also birds flying rapidly. Read hô, the name of a plant.

**霏** Hung, The name of a river. Also dark and deep.

**霏** Hawün, Rain descending. Rainy.

**霏** Kwan, The name of a prince.

**霏** Lâ, The sound of rain.

**霏** Lin, Summer showers; an incessant rain, three day's shower.

霖以救旱 lin ê kéw hân, heavy showers are the best remedy for drought.

霖雨 lin yü, incessant showers.

**霓** Ne, and 虹. A crooked halo or vapour, of a green or red colour; some say of a white colour. Clouds in the form of a dragon: the supposed male are called 虹 hung, and the female 霓 ne. A rainbow. It is said that rainbows constantly appear double, the fuller one of which is called the male and the dimmer the female; others call the red and white coloured 虹 hung, and the green and white 霓 ne, rainbows. 若大旱之望雲霓 j3 ts hān che wáng yān ne, as a great drought looks for clouds and rainbows. 霆 ting ne, rapid thunder; a sudden clap of thunder 端 霓 tae e, lofty.

**霖** Pang, A heavy shower.

**霈** Shā, A slight shower. 霈 霈 ché shā, the sound of rain. 霈 時間 shí shí keen, in the time of a passing shower. A moment.

**霽** Sīh, Rain, sleet 霽 霽 sīh sīh, a slight shower.

**靄** Thae, The form of clouds.

**靄** T'hun, Great, heavy clouds.

**霽** To, Clouds not gathering.

**霽** Tsā, Rain coming down plentifully.

**霽** Tsan, A slight shower; rainy. Read tsen, to moisten. Read san, small rain.

**霽** Tse, Rain clearing up, fine weather. Clouds floating along.

**霽** Tsé, Rain and snow.

**霽** Tsing, A goddess.

**霽** Twan, A heavy dew.

# NINE STROKES.

**霽** Chā, A heavy shower. The sound of rain.

**霽** Fe, Cloudy. See 霽

**霽** Fun, A mist; also snowy.

**霽** Gae, Cloudy. See 霽

**霽** Hēa, A red cloud; a redness in the east; a red vapour ascending to the clouds. A red halo near the sun. 霽 霽 hēa loó,

a double surname. Sometimes written 霽 hēa, as 霽 霽 tǎng hēa, to mount the cloudy vapours.

**霽** 霽 yūn hēa, clouds and vapours.

**霽**

**霽** Hōw, Rain.

**霽** Hung, A word found in a ballad on the Yellow river, no meaning given.

**霽** Jèn, Moistened, saturated; to wet.

**霽** Ling, Superfluous drops of rain. Same as 霽. Also used for 霽

**霽**

**霽** Pā, Cloudy.

**霽** P'hē, Rain moistening leather. Rain.

**霽** Shwang, Frozen dew; hoar frost. 霽 霽 shwang seut,

frost and snow. 屈霜 k'heuh  
shwang, the name of a country. A  
surname. Read sang, to kill, as  
with frost. 霜面 sang meén,  
a frosty face.

𩇛  
雲  
雷  
霜

T'hae, Cloudy.

T'han, As 雲 雲 t'han  
tuy, cloudy.

T'heih, As 雷 雷 t'heih  
t'heih, rain. Read tūh, rainy

T'hung, A word found in a  
ballad on the Yellow river,

no meaning given.

霍  
雷

Wa, The footsteps of cattle,  
with water in them.

Wei, The sound of thunder.

霧  
露

Woo, A mist, a fog

Yin, Clouds obscuring the  
sun. 日 蔽 霧 jih pé  
yin, the sun obscured by clouds. A  
surname.

霽

Ying, Rain and snow com-  
ing down together; sleet.  
Read yang, as 霽 霽 yang yang,  
white clouds.

霽

Yü, Rainy. Read hoó, a  
word used in the north for  
rain. Read yü, loose; easy; to spread  
out.

麝

Yü, As 麝 麝 yü yü, an  
animal resembling a deer,  
but larger.

SEN STEEN

霽  
雷

Ch'ia, Clouds.

Chuy, and E, secret. Than-  
der

雷  
霽  
霽  
霖  
霖  
雷

Han, A long-continued rain.  
Much rain.

Hwó, As 霽 霽 yth hwó,  
a great rain.

Kow, A great rain.

Léen, A long continued  
rain.

Leih, As 霖 霖 leih leih,  
incessant rain.

Lew, The drippings from a  
house 頤 如 屋 雷

e joó ūh lew, his chin drivelled  
like the drippings of a roof. 玉

堂 對 雷 yūh táng túy lew.  
pearly halls with the eaves opposite

each other. 其 祀 中 雷 ke  
sze chung lew, he sacrificed to the

middle of the house where the wa-  
ter dripped down. 家 主 中

雷 keá choó chung lew, in a house  
the spot for the presiding spirit is

the middle water spout. Used for  
溜 lew, the eaver of a house,

where rain drops

霽

Mih, As 霽 霖 mih mūh,  
a small rain, a shower that

merely moistens the branches of a  
tree without touching the roots, as

when one bathing pours water on  
his head only 流 汗 霽 霖

lew hán mih mūh, he perspired in  
showers.

霽

Mung, The noise of thunder

霽

Pung, The sound of rain

霽

Sew, A heavy shower.

霽

Téen, The sound of rain.  
Abundance of rain





**露** Loó, To moisten; dew that moistens all things. **雨露** yù loó, rain and dew. **露者陰之液** loó chày yin che yih, dews are the secretions of the female principle of nature. **露者霜之始** loó chày sang che ché, dew is the foundation of hoar frost. **白露降** pih loó kéang, (in the beginning of summer) the white dews descend. **朝飲露** chao yin tuy loó, in the morning he drank the falling dew. **覆露萬民** fūh loó wán mín, he overshadowed and bedewed the myriads of people. **甘露** kan loó, sweet dews. Also **露見** loó hēn, to display. **露出** loó ch'ūh, to disclose. **露體** loó t'è, to expose the naked body. **露骨** loó k'p'ūh, to show one's bones, through meagerness. **露布** loó p'ó, a proclamation affixed to a banner, in the army; regimental orders pasted on a board and exhibited before all. **露臺** loó tái, the name of a terrace. **草露** p'oh loó, a cart for hauling firewood. **露幕** k'hoó loó, a utensil; a frame for writing. **著露** fau loó, something to fix a book upon. **繁露** fan loó, the tassels or strings attached to a Chinese crown. **承露** shing loó, the name of a plant with a large stalk and small leaves of a reddish yellow colour. **露犬** loó k'houén, a dog that can fly and eat tigers. **露** hān loó, one of the 24 terms into which the Chinese year is divided.

**中露** chung loó, the name of a city. A surname.

**露** Lung, As **露** fang lung, a mau who pretends to predict and controul thunder. The god of thunder.

**濡** Nan, Mud, occasioned by rain.

**澤** Phó, Rain; a marsh.

**霰** Sēn, Sleet, rain and snow mixed together. Snow coming down, and meeting with warmer atmosphere in its progress, in half melted: called also rice snow, and damp snow. Also stars. **霰尼** sēn nē, a Buddhist nun who lives outside the nunnery.

**霜** Shwang, To kill things, as by frost.

**隸** Tac, Cloudy. See under the **隸** radical.

**霖** Tāng, A heavy shower.

**霭** T'han, As **霭** t'han t'huy, heavy clouds. Falling dews; cloudy.

**霈** T'ho, Rain coming down, to rain.

**霽** Tain, The sound of rain; rain. **霽** han tain, constant rain. Read shin, rainy.

**雲** Tuy, Cloudy.

**雲** Wan, The name of a prince. Selected because of its singularity.

**霽** Yūh, As **霽** yūh yun, felicitous clouds, clouds of three colours.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

霽 Hwae, Rain. Read wae,  
small clouds.

霽 Nung, Heavy dew.

霹 P'heih, As 霹 霍 p'heih  
leih, a sudden clap of thun-  
der rending the air. 霹 霍 響  
pelh leih héang, the thunder roars:  
some say, the god of thunder.

霽 P'hó, A heavy rain, a great  
shower.

霸 P'h, The new moon just  
appearing, when the body

of the moon is faintly seen. 死 霸  
szé p'h, the new moon. 生 霸

éing p'h, the full moon. Read pá,  
霸王 pá wáng, a tyrant, one

who rules by terror and power. 以  
力 加 人 者 霸 é leih ká-ján

cháy pá, he who subdues the people  
by mere force is a tyrant. 五 霸

wú pá, the five tyrants, or supe-  
rior princes, who successively en-  
compassed the authority of the empire,

during the time of Confucius. 霸  
pá means to hold, because the said

princes held the emperor in check.

項羽自立為霸王  
héang yá tszé leih wei pá wáng,

Héang-yá set himself up as an abso-  
lute monarch. The name of a dic-  
tator, a despot, and a tyrant.

霽 P'h, The rain coming down.

霽 T'een, A gentle rain, a  
small shower. Read t'een,

to throw anything into the water.

霽 Teeth, the rain coming down.  
Read tséh, a violent storm;  
vehement.

霽 Tszé, The sound of rain.  
霽 yin tszé, a long-  
continued rain.

霽 Wei, A slight shower, small  
rain.

霽 Yung, The vapour of clouds

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

霽 He, As 霽 藹 gae he,  
cloudy, indistinct, obscure.

霽 Hé, To find the rain cease.  
Read hé, the rain stopping.

霽 Lái, Small rain, a slight  
shower.

霽 Ling, As 天 雷 t'heen  
ling, the bone on the top of  
the head.

霽 Ling, The name of a god.

霽 Ling, Empty.

霽 Mac, Wind, rain, and dust.

霽 晦 mae mei, obscure,  
as if covered with dust. The wind  
raising the dust and then letting it

fall to the ground.

霽 Mung, Mist, vapours de-  
scending. Read mow, as

霽 ków mow, mean, nig-  
gardly. Adverse winds.

霽 Mung, As 霽 雲 mung  
mung, rain, small rain.

霽 Hwan, Heavy rain and dew.  
Read hwan, cloudy.

霽 Hwé, To hunt; a young  
rabbit. Read wán, a sun.

霽

Phau, Snowy.

霽

Hwan, A small shower.

霽

Thuy, As 點雲 k'han t'huy, black clouds; cloudy. Tse, The rain clearing up; fair weather.

霽

FIFTEEN STROKES.

霽

Foi, Cloudy.

霽

Lây, Thunder; the noise of a multitude of muschketoes in the ear. 雷鼓 lây kôd, to roll the drum. The name of a place: a kind of tortoise.

霽

San, Rainy.

霽

Than, A long-continued rain.

霽

SIXTEEN STROKES.

霽

Fa, Cloudy. 霽 霽 gae fa, obscured with clouds.

霽

Read pei, full of clouds:

霽

Gae, Cloudy; clouds collected together.

霽

Hô, The noise of flying.

霽

Read suy, dew. 霽 靡 suy mei, grass weak and tender, waving in the wind. 霽 霽 suy suy, small, delicate.

Lê, A character found on a certain ancient tablet, supposed to mean a storm of rain and dust.

Leih, As 霹靂 p'leih leih, a clap of thunder.

Ling, As 神靈 shin ling, a spirit, a soul, spiritual, ethereal. 惟人萬物之靈

wei jin wan wûh che ling, men are the most spiritual of all visible things.

靈明 ling ming, clear, intelligent. 靈善 ling shên, good; happy. 靈巫 ling woo, to prognosticate. 靈氛 ling fun, a famous prognosticator of antiquity.

靈鼓 ling kôd, a hexagon drum. 易靈 tsow ling, a bundle of straw made to resemble a man. 靈輿 ling, baggage waggons.

靈耀 ling yaou ling, the sun. 三靈 san ling, the sun, moon, and stars. 四靈 szê ling, unicorns, phoenixes, tortoises, and dragons.

靈龜 ling kwei, a tortoise with a long snout, with which it is able to make a noise. Also the grate penis. The word 靈 ling refers severally to anything that is in confusion without falling to ruins; to any one who becomes famous without diligent exertion; to any one who is able to secure his object after his death; and to any one who displays divine power after his death; in which senses it appears to mean extraordinary, supernatural, &c. It applies also to any one who is fond of sacrificing to the gods, and who is thoroughly acquainted with invisible beings. Also the name of a district, and a surname.

靈龍 ling, The sound of thunder.

靈黠 ling, dark, obscure. 靈黠 gae t'hae, cloudy; the clouds obscuring the sun.

靈霖 ling, A gentle rain.

靈霖 ling, A gentle rain.

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靈霖 ling, A gentle rain.

靈霖 ling, A gentle rain.

霽

Tseib, Main coming down; the sound of rain.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

灑

Ch hō, A great rain, a heavy shower.

霽

Que, Ar 霽 霽 gae t'haé, cloudy Spectacles, used by

old persons to enable them to read. It is said that spectacles were bro't from the west, from a country called 滿刺加 Mwan-la-kéa, Malacca 寬 霽 kwan gae, the name of a country. Read yae, as 霽 yae be, dñll, obscure.

霽

Jang, Heavy dew.

霽

Sze, Abdight shower, small rain. Read s'een, sleek.

霽

Tean, Very fine-rain; rainy.

Dead teén, to soak. Read s'een, small rain.

霽

Yin, Cloudy.

MONTANA AND MORE STROKES.

霽

Shwang, Rainy.

霽

Fung, As 霽 霽 fung lung, the god of thunder

霽

Nung, Dew.

霽

Mae, A storm of rain and dust.

霽

Shñh, A man's name 霽 昱 shñh yñh, very rapid,

quick as lightning

霽

Leñh, As 霽 霽 lin leñh, incessant rain.

霽

Ts'heñ, Rain coming down.

霽

T'hay, Cloudy.

霽

Ping, The sound of thunder.

霽

Ping, Same as the above.

THE 174TH RADICAL.

青 Ts'ing.

青

Ts'ing, The colour of the east quarter; azure, green; the colour of things beginning to grow: also, pale, wan. 青出

於藍而勝於藍 ts'ing ch'ñh yñ lán, ts'ñ shing yñ lán, green proceeds from blue, yet it surpasses blue. 青帝 ts'ing té, the azure emperor; the name of a god. 青州 Ts'ing show, the name of a department, in Shantung, Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 2. 15. 青雀 ts'ing ts'heñ, a small, green water bird. 空青 k'hung ts'ing, a kind of fr. of which

there are male and female species; also used as a medicine. 青子 ts'ing ts'è, an olive. 白青 pñh ts'ing, a medicine for the eyes: this substance if mixed with iron, is said to be converted into copper. 綠青 hñh ts'ing, copperas. 靑靑 p'heñ ts'ing, also in flakes. 靑靑 ts'ing ts'è, blue copperas. 靑靑 ts'ing hñh, lapis lazuli. 竹青 chñh ts'ing, the external, hard skin of bamboo. 殺青 sh' ts'ing k'heñ, a bamboo slip, prepared in a certain way, for writing on. 青詞 ts'ing se, religious documents among the Tao sect, written on paper made of green

rattans, with red letters. A surname. Used for 菁 *tsing*, luxuriant. 其葉青青 *ké yé ts'ing ts'ing*, the leaves were abundant. 江南大青 *k'ang nan tá ts'ing*, glastum or woad. 大青 *tá ts'ing*, smalts.

靚 *Tsing*, Pure ornament. 靚 *tsing t'han*, hair-cloth. 晴 *Ying*, As 晴 *ling*, a whisper. Read *ts'ing*, feeling. Same as 情

靖 *Chiu*, True, correct. When a man can do that which is right, and avoid improprieties, he lays the foundation of angelic happiness.

靖 *Tsing*. To stand up clean and pure; fine, minute. 靖 *tsing m'ow*, to plan. 靖四方 *jih tsing tsé fang*, daily plan for all the four quarters. 靖思 *tsing tsé* to consider, to meditate. 靖理 *tsing lè*, to regulate. 俾予靖之 *pei yü tsing che*, let me manage it. 靖亂 *tsing luan*, to settle disturbance. 靖和 *tsing hó*, harmonious. 安靖 *gan t'ing*, at ease, peaceful, quiet. In the language of epitaphs. 靖 *tsing* denotes, to tranquillize the multitude by softening virtues; also to be careful of one's self, and sparing of words. A surname. Used for 清 *ts'ing*, pure, clean. Read *tsing*, sufficient.

靚 *Ch'han*, To spy, to peep; to translate. Read *ch'han*,

to look straight at one; to stare; deep intention.

靚 *Ching*, To look strait forward, to stare. Read *ch'hing*, to spy.

靚 *Tsing*, As 靚 *ming* *tsing*, a dark green colour.

靚 *Tsing*, To call, to summon. 靚莊 *tsing chwang*, to adorn, to paint the face white and the eye-brows black; a woman's face nicely adorned. Also still. 若深淵之靚 *ts'ing yuen che t'ing*, like the stillness of a deep gulf. 靚深 *tsing shin*, deep and still.

靚 *Ts'ing*, Cold.

靚 *Téon*, To dye blue. 靚花 *téon hwa*, a flower yielding indigo, that floats on the surface of the water.

靜 *Tsing*. To judge, to discriminate; also rest, the opposite of motion; silence. 至靜 *ché tsing*, extreme stillness.

言 *tsing-fén*, words of counsel, quiet advice. 靜好 *tsing hao*, still and good. 靜女 *tsing nyé*, a chaste female. 靜息 *tsing ts'ih*, to rest, to stop; also pure, agreeable. Used for 清, 靚 & 淨 *tsing*. 靜嘉 *tsing k'ea*, pure and good.

靚 *T'hen*, A word used for heaven, by the Taoist sect.

靚 *Tsin*, Cold.

靚 *T'hen*, A word used for heaven by the Taoist sect.

𩇛 𩇛, To adorn.

𩇛 𩇛, A reddish green colour

𩇛 𩇛, Green, in general; a  
dark blue. 青 𩇛 tsing  
hoó, copperas.

## THE 175TH RADICAL.

非 Fei.

非 Fei, To oppose, to turn the  
back on; not, not right,  
wrong. 是非 shé fei, right and  
wrong. 非是 fei shé, not real;

also low, to conceal; to blame. 非

聖人 fei shíng jín, to find fault  
with the sages 責 非 zé fei,  
to blame; the name of a hill, and a  
surname. Read fei, to blame, to

scold. 非謗 fei páng, to back-  
bite 目不視 非禮之  
色 mù bù shí fēi lǐ zhī sè, the  
eye not looking on improper beauty.

必非無因 pì fēi wú yīn, it is certainly not without a  
cause. 無非 wú fēi, really.

非 Fei, Great.

非 Fei, To distinguish, to dif-  
fer; different; the name of a  
bird, a kind of owl.

非 Fei, Secret, concealed.

非 Fei, The noise of sleeping,  
to snore. Read pae, to blow.  
Read p'haé, the sound of blowing,  
to whistle. Read p'heí, to sleep, one  
says, the sound of vomiting.

非 Fei, Secret, mean, low, vul-  
gar.

非 Fei, Light.

非 Fei, Dust.

非 Fei, To cover with the hand.

非 Fei, Fine hair, down; re-  
velled, in confusion.

非 Fei, As 𩇛 𩇛 tō fei, the  
name of a bird like an owl  
with one foot. Read p'hé, to differ.

非 Fei, Evil, bad; a surname.

非 Fei, To oppose. 倚  
靠 k'haóu, to rely on, to  
trust to. Read haou, connected to-  
gether.

非 Fei, As 壯 𩇛 tsung pe,  
stout, robust.

非 Fei, Spread out, overturn-  
ed. 望其旗 靡 wáng  
k'ke mé, he looked and saw that  
his banners were unfurled. 侈 靡  
ch'he mé, extravagant.

非 Fei, Forbidden, extravag-  
ant things; also private, small,  
insignificant. 靡 無 mè wú, not.

命 靡 常 míng mé sháng, the  
decree of heaven is not invariable  
in one family. 靡 日 不 息

mè jít pūh sèh, not a day without  
stepping. 靡 累 mè lèi, to en-  
volve in crime. 無 封 靡 于

爾 邦 wó feng mè yú ǎh pang,  
do not greatly implicate your coun-  
try in blame. 靡 靡 mè mè, name

of an ancient tune, signifying com-  
plying & obedient. 靡 然 鄉 風  
mè jé: hēng fung, the manners of  
a village are compliant. 胥 靡

seu mè, following one another; also the name of a place. 行邁 靡 靡 hng mǎi mé mè, going slowly along. 靡徙 mè sǐ, to err from the right way. 施 靡 she mè, connected and slow. 江 靡 kēang mè, the banks of a river. 靡草 mè ts'haou, paronychia, or whitlow grass. Read mè, to divide, to scatter. 吾與爾 靡之 woóyǔ ǔh mé chā, I will divide it with you. 靡爛其民 mé lan ké min, he ruined and exterminated his people. 靡王躬身 mé wáng kung shín, to injure the king's person. 無靡費之用 wóo mé fei che yúng, no extravagant expenditure. Read mò, to disperse. 靡笄 mó yen, the name of a hill. 漸 靡 tsien mò, to rub down gradually. Read má, as 收 靡 shou má, the name of a district. Read mò, to throw prostrate, to scatter.

裴 Fei. Dishevelled hair; fine hair; down.

## THE 176TH RADICAL.

面 Měen.

面 Měen. The face, the countenance; surface, appearance. front. 面從 mién tsung, to comply before one's face. 面慈 mién shi, the countenance. 人面 in mién, the human face. 面前 mién tsien, before one's face. 當面 tang mián, in one's presence; also to face, used to show one's face. 面 面 面 面

必面 ch'hūh pēh kuen shai pēh mēen, on going out you must inform your parents, and on returning show your face; or examine their countenances to see whether they are at ease or not. 不學牆面 pūh hē tsāng mēen, he who does not study is like a man with his face towards the wall, i. e. he cannot get along. 北面 pih mēen, to face the north; i. e. to wait on the emperor. 面朝後市 mién chāu hóu shé, to face the court and turn the back on the market. 方面 fang mēen, the face or side of a square; position, site. 審察方面行勢 shín tsǎ fang mēen hng shé, examine its site and condition. 一面 yih mēen, one while, on the one hand. 背面 pei mēen, back to back. 便面 pēen mēen, a kind of fan, or screen.

面 Hān, A dark countenance. The ancient 旱 hán, drought

## FOUR STROKES.

面 Hān, A 面 面 hoo hán, thrusting out the head, a small head.

面 Nūh, Ashamed.

面 Phung, A swelled face.

面 Pha, A yellow face.

面 She, As 面 面 she e, to scrubbing the face.

面 Ten. Weak and stricken.

## FIVE STROKES.

陂

Chen, Broad.

𩑦

Chen, As 𩑦 𩑦 chen hán,  
a little head; to thrust out  
the head. Read teen, as 𩑦 𩑦  
teen tuy, a mean-looking face.

𩑦

Ch'haou, As 𩑦 𩑦 yaou  
ch'haou, a wry face.

𩑦

Mei, Like the face.

𩑦

P'haou, A breaking out on  
the face.

𩑦

Tsan, As 𩑦 𩑦 tsan nan,  
old, wrinkled; ashamed.

𩑦

Yau, As 𩑦 𩑦 yaou  
ch'haou, a wry face. Read  
yéw, as 𩑦 𩑦 yéw héw, an ugly  
face.

## SIX STROKES.

𩑦

Hwó, A small face.

𩑦

Piag, The face-turned yel-  
low, a yellow visage.

𩑦

Tuy, As 𩑦 𩑦 chen tuy,  
an ugly face.

𩑦

Yúh, A bloody face.

𩑦

## SEVEN STROKES.

𩑦

Foo, The cheek, the side  
of the face.

𩑦

Han, A red face, a blushing  
countenance.

𩑦

Hing, As 𩑦 𩑦 tan hing,  
weak, and stupid.

𩑦

Hwuy, A face full in flesh.

𩑦

Hwan, A painted face.

𩑦

Neth, A blushing counte-  
nance.

𩑦

𩑦

Sà, An ugly face.

𩑦

Ts'bh, Even.

𩑦

T'hén, To shew one's face;  
also ugly. 余 雖 覩 然  
而 人 面 哉 yú suy t'hén  
jen ūh ján mēén tsáé, although ug-  
ly, I have still a human face. Also  
ashamed.

𩑦

𩑦

𩑦

## EIGHT STROKES.

𩑦

E, As 𩑦 𩑦 she e, re-  
sembling the face.

𩑦

Gan, Black spots on the face

𩑦

Nan, As 𩑦 𩑦 tsan nan,  
a broken face; wrinkled.

𩑦

Teau, To be accustomed  
to. 面 𩑦 mēén teau, re-  
practised countenance.

𩑦

𩑦

Wán, A wry face, a dis-  
torted countenance.

𩑦

Wan, Handsome about the  
eyes and eye-brows; a phiant  
countenance: opening wide one's  
eyes.

𩑦

## NINE STROKES.

𩑦

Gan, As 𩑦 𩑦 gan tsan,  
a sorrowful countenance.

𩑦

Laa, As 𩑦 𩑦 lan tsan,  
a long face.

𩑦

Mēén, A silly countenance.

𩑦

Nan, As 𩑦 𩑦 tsan nan,  
wrinkled.

𩑦

Swan, A round face

𩑦

## TEN STROKES.

𩑦

K'héw, An ugly face.



頤 *ih6a*, As 頤 頤 *m6a*  
bees, smeared with blood.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

嬰 *Chih*, A short face.

顰 *Mo*, A pale face; bashful, ashamed.

顰 *Toan*, As 顰 顰 *lan taan*, a long face.

顰 *Ts'han*, As 顰 顰 *gan ts'han*, a sorrowful countenance.

## TWELVE STROKES.

顰 *Hwuy*, To wash the face.

顰 *Leau*, A white face.

顰 *Nēn*, As 顰 顰 *t'hēn nēn*, little colour; pale.

顰 *Seven*, A round face.

顰 *T'hēn*, A yellow visage.

顰 *Tseou*, A face dried up and small. 顰 顰 *tseou tsau*, a withered countenance, not bright nor smooth.

## FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

醫 *Yē*, Handsome, beautiful. 醫 面上 醫 子 *mēn shang yē tsu*, spots on the face.

醫 輔 *yē fuo*, the cheeks, the jaw

顰 *Ts'en*, A weak colour.

顰 *Mih*, A small face.

顰 *Ts'en*, To wrap up the face.

顰 *Lo*, As 顰 顰 *no lo*, to blush, to be ashamed.

## THE 177TH RADICAL.

草 *Kih*.

草 *Kih*, The skins of beasts (tread from the hair and dyed

Raw hides are called 皮 *p'he*, freed from the hair they are called 草 *kih*, and when tanned, 草 *wel*.

羊之草 *knou yang che kih*, a lamb skin. 膚 草 充 益 *foo*

*kih ch'hang ying*, the flesh and skin filled out and plump. 草 車 *kih*

*keu*, a war-chariot. Also to change, as 天地 草 而 四 時 成

*t'hēn té kih erh s'at-shé ch'ing*, the heavens and earth go through various changes, and the four seasons are completed. 鳥 獸 希

草 *neau shéw he kih*, birds and beasts, (at that season) have fewer

feathers, and change their coats. 丁 氏 歸 草 築 室 *Ting*

*shé kwei kih ch'ih ch'ih*, when Mrs. Ting returned, he built another

house. 條 草 *tsau kih*, the end of a bridle. 如 鳥 斯 草 *jaé*

*neau sze kih*, as birds moult their feathers. 兵 草 *ping kih*, armour.

草 音 *kih yin*, instruments of music made of leather, such as

drums, &c. 草 老 *kih laou*, a local term for intercourse. A surname.

Read *gih*, urgent, extreme. 病 草 *ping gih*, an acute disease.

訂 *Ting*, To repair the soles of shoes. Read *ting*, to mend, or sole shoes.

## THREE STROKES.

韋 Ch'ha, As 韋韋 how  
ch'ha, a quiver.

韋 Hw'ha, To tie anything  
tight.

韋 Jin, Tough, strong but  
flexible.

韋 K'ien, Leather 韋韋 to  
k'ien, the name of a village.

Read k'han, a cover for a bow. Read  
k'ien, as 韋韋 le k'ien, the name  
of a country in the west. Read han,  
to horse cloth.

韋 Kwei, Leather.

韋 T'ia, A horse's bridle. 韋  
韋 韋 t'ia he t'ia, to  
hold the reins. Also a yoke or collar.

韋 Thoo, A quiver or a belt in  
a carriage.

韋 Yu, A bag in a collar; a  
broad girdle used as a purse.

## FOUR STROKES.

韋 H'ung, as 韋韋 fung jung,  
the ornament of a saddle.

韋 Gang, As 韋韋 gang k'ao,  
leather shoes: some say,  
pamper shoes.

韋 H'and, Boots, leather shoes,  
children's shoes

韋 H'ou, As 韋韋 hou  
hou, the hood of a carriage

韋 K'au, A horse cloth, a sad-  
dle cloth.

韋 K'au, A saddle.

韋 K'he, Two carpenter's or the  
saw of a saw.

韋 K'he, Same as the above.

韋 K'ha, A shoe. 韋韋  
k'ha let, a superintendent  
over the music of the barbarians.  
Read kin, a broad girdle, used as  
a purse. 韋韋, a basket.

韋 Kin, A piece of leather fit-  
ting onto the breast; any-  
thing firm and strong. 韋韋

其行 kin che k'è h'ing, he con-  
blished his feelings. 如韋之

韋 joo wan che kin, like the  
strongest horse of a team. Some-  
say, the breast leather or collar of a  
horse. Perimonicus; to withhold  
and put another to shame; wire to  
wire; a surperna.

韋 Pa, The leather thing of a  
bridle, the reins; the head  
of a bridle; the front leather or  
upright-board of a carriage.

韋 S'z, Children's shoes, le-  
ther shoes, with a deep  
high vamp covering the instep.

韋 Sha, As 韋韋 k'è sha,  
boots. 韋韋 sha peou, an  
instrument of music.

韋 Th'è, The border of the heel  
of a shoe.

韋 Y'ha, A breast leather, by  
means of which an ox draws  
a carriage. 我兩韋將絕  
g'ue k'ing yin ts'ang ts'au, both  
my cellars are nearly broken

韋 Y'ha, A breast leather, by  
means of which an ox draws  
a carriage. 我兩韋將絕  
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my cellars are nearly broken

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韋 Y'ha, A breast leather, by  
means of which an ox draws  
a carriage. 我兩韋將絕  
g'ue k'ing yin ts'ang ts'au, both  
my cellars are nearly broken

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my cellars are nearly broken

a horse cloth, or a saddle cloth.  
Read sēh, the strap of a bridle.

**鞞** Fūh, The hind leather of a carriage.

**鞞** Fūh, As **鞞** hōt é, flowers disposed round the edge of a saddle cloth in regular series.

**鞞** Hōzen, The sheath of a sword.

**鞞** Kēā, As **鞞** hō kēā, straw spread from its outer coat, and made into a mat, to be used when sacrificing to heaven. Some say, an ear of corn, without the grain.

**鞞** Keu, A military weapon  
**鞞** kōu é, a saddle of a particular kind.

**鞞** K'hang, The front strap of a carriage, on which a person leans. **鞞** k'hō k'hang, a leather strap. Read hang, the place for the hand, in the middle of such a strap.

**鞞** Ling, A lamb.

**鞞** Mā, Leathers shoes.

**鞞** Mō, As **鞞** hō k'ā, a tribe of foreigners from the north. Vulgarly used for stockings.

**鞞** Nā, A bridle hanging loose; soft, lianna.

**鞞** Paou, A currier, a leather-dresser.

**鞞** Paou, A swelling. **鞞** hō k'ā, to swell up.

**鞞** Pe, The appendages of a conveyance, the collar or

traces which attach a horse to a carriage, and by which it pulls.

**鞞** Peib, The Lashing of a carriage. Read pé, the leather of a carriage.

**鞞** P'ūh, Quiet, still.

**鞞** P'ūh, A currier, a leather-dresser.

**鞞** P'wan, Ropes for entangling horses' feet; tackle for harnessing oxen to a cart, which keeps them from doing as they wish.

**鞞** Shin, A large girdle

**鞞** Tā, Soft leather.

**鞞** Té, As **鞞** té k'ā, shoes.

**鞞** T'haeu, Distant also a small hand-drum or rattle, to which two beads are attached by strings, which on being suddenly turned strike each side of the drum head. Also a lead because this little drum gave the signal for leading off the music.

**鞞** T'haē, As **鞞** t'haē é, the ornament of a saddle; a saddle cloth.

**鞞** T'ha, horse's crupper.  
**鞞** gan t'ho, the crupper of a saddle.

**鞞** Tsao, A kind of bridle; the top of a bridle, that goes over the horse's head.

**鞞** Yang, A halter; a rope wherewith to fasten an ox.

**鞞** twān yang, he broke the halter. **鞞** yang yang, to seize

or ornaments under the necks of animals. 韋掌 *vang chang*, to lose one's self-possession, flattered, hurried, overburdened with business and cares, like a horse under a pack-saddle. A man's name; violent, spiteful. Read *yáng*, the leather round a horse's neck. Read *yàng*, a 韋罔 *yàng wáng*, entangled as in a net.

韋 *Yaou*, 靴 *hwa yaou*, boots, the top part of a boot bent over.

韋 *Yaou*, shoes with a double sole.

韋 韋 韋 韋 韋 韋 韋 韋 韋 韋

韋 *Ché*, A bundle of silk.

韋 *E*, To present horses and chariot to a furniture.

韋 *E*, Leather. Read *te*, a horse cloth.

韋 *Fúh*, A strap on which to lean, in front of a carriage.

韋 *Gán*, A saddle 馬韋 *má gán*, a horse's saddle.

韋 *gán tseén*, a saddle cloth. The name of a place.

韋 *Hán*, The front leather of a carriage; an ornamental front-leather in front of a carriage.

韋 *Huá*, A shoe that may be opened and taken off. Read *he*, a string to tie with. Read *kwa*, the string on a carriage 著韋 *chú he* to wear shoes. 韋底 *he* *he* *he*, the forepart, or sole of a shoe.

韋 *Jou*, Ornamented with a string, or hair.

韋 *Ké*, To guard against; a base for warding off anything; also strong. 韋如金 *ké* *joo* *kie* *shih*, as strong as metal or stone. 韋韋 *hét* *kib*, a sort of breastplate, made of triple leather, to ward off the weapons of the enemy. Read *shí*, further above.

Used for 韋 *shí*, the second of adjectives.

韋 *Keson*, A leathern bag.

韋 *Hesh*, A better.

韋 *K'hu*, An appendage to a girdle. Read *k'ho*, leggings.

韋 *Háng*, To bind round with leathern thongs. 韋用 *kung* *yang* *hwáng* *new* *che* *kib*, for thongs use cow's leather.

韋 *káng* *ko*, strong, firm. 韋不克 *wó* *páh* *k'hi* *káng*, impossible; leaving nothing that cannot be subdued.

韋 *káng* *kan*, to dry by the fire.

韋 *Kewé* *kang*, the name of a state. A tribe of Tartars. The name of a district and a surname.

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**鞅** T'bo, The binding round the heel of a shoe.

**鞴** T'hiung, The ornaments of a carriage hood.

**鞣** Yang, To curry leather.

**鞣** Yang, Strong, violent; to bear; the rope round a horse's snout.

**鞣** Yin, Wooden clogs with feet; a double-soled shoe; paired shoes with teeth.

**鞣** Yin, A double mat for a carriage; a carriage cushion.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**鞣** Ch'ien, The sheath of a sword.

**鞣** Ch'ien, pe ch'ie, a scabbard.

**鞣** Gung, Hard, skin, tough.

**鞣** H'et, To tie a cow's legs; thirsty, urgent.

**鞣** H'euó, To tie light.

**鞣** Aienon, The rope with which a stake is tied is a large carriage **鞣** h'et'houen, a scab-

bard **鞣** h'euó'houen, reverse, being same. Read h'euén, a crupper, a bridle.

**鞣** K'ui, As 鞣 is k'ui, a kind of boot or shoe.

**鞣** M'wén, The hollow part of a shoe; to cover **鞣** m'wén h'et, boots and shoes, the

back of a bridle. Read m'wén, to be troubled **鞣** wéi ch'ang is m'wén, the stomach full and uneasy.

**鞣** Nien, As 鞣 k'au nien, something belonging to a carriage.

**鞣** Pe, As 鞣 pe h'et, a kind of shoe.

**鞣** Foo, A boot.

**鞣** Shaou, A scabbard **鞣** p'ien shaou, a whip. Read the sheath of a sword.

**鞣** Sh'p, Hard and strong.

**鞣** So, As 鞣 so p'ó, an instrument of music; also a horse's snout. Read also, a kind of shoe.

**鞣** T'han, A horse's girth. Read, children, shoes.

**鞣** 'houen, A bridle, reins made of leather.

**鞣** T'hing, A leathern girth.

**鞣** T'hou, A 鞣 p'ibó too, the inside of a shoe.

**鞣** T'hou, Tarepan ornaments.

**鞣** T'ou, The harness or other appendage to a carriage.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**鞣** Ch'ang, A kind of leather.

**鞣** Ch'ang, A case for a bow.

**鞣** Ch'et, The appointments of a carriage.

**鞣** P'ung, A military weapon. Read p'ung, the ornaments on the sheath of a sword.

**鞣** Gó, The appointments of a carriage **鞣** gó h'et, children's shoes.

**鞠** Keūh, As 鞠鞠 tū keūh, a foot ball. Also to nourish, to taste. **母鞠** mō keūh, my mother cherished me. **鞠子** keūh tsz, a boy, a lad. **推鞠** ch'ui keūh, to push to the extreme. **鞠** keūh ying, full. **鞠告** keūh kaou, to announce. **鞠躬** keūh kung, to bend one's body; a sur-  
name.

**鞞** K'hēn, Firm, strong.

**鞞** K'hung, A horse's bridle.

**鞞** Kwān, The harness of a cart-  
tinge.

**鞞** Léang, Two, a pair. Same  
as 兩.

**鞞** Néu, Soft leather.

**鞞** Né, A thin saddle.

**鞞** Pae, A bellows for blowing  
the fire.

**鞞** Pē, The ornament of a  
sword.

**鞞** Ping, or Pe, a scabbard.  
**鞞** ping ping, the  
sheath of a sword; the name of a  
village to help.

**鞞** Fung, A girth.

**鞞** Seau, To cover with the  
wings.

**鞞** Shē, Shoes.

**鞞** Shē, Dancing shoes, made  
of straw.

**鞞** Thē, To beat.

**鞞** Thē, Leather shoes.

**鞞** Ts'hou, To bind.

**鞞** Yau, A drum. Read ts'hou  
the wooden part of a drum.

**鞞** Yā, The seam of a lamb's-  
skin dress.

**鞞** Yā, White shoes.

**鞞** Yau, An implement for  
measuring things.

## NINE STROKES.

**鞞** Ch'he, The sole of a shoe.

**鞞** Chow, A horse's bridle.

**鞞** Fūh, and 鞞 Fūh, a ter-  
thern girde; also a quiver.

**鞞** Fūng, skins used by 1  
army.

**鞞** Gū, As 鞞 pe gū, a  
piece of horn wound round  
with leather, attached to a bridle.

**鞞** Hēa, The heel of a shoe.

**鞞** Hēac, Shoes. Read k'hēac.  
a kind of drum.

**鞞** Hēuen, Leather shoes.

**鞞** Hō, As 鞞 mō hō, a  
tribe of foreigners living to

the north west. Also the name of  
a country producing precious stones

at larua an chesnūh, which are  
called mō hō, 鞞 mō le, shoes.

Read shē, to dress leather. Read  
mē, as 鞞 mē kin, a head-  
kerchief.

**鞞** Hō, As 鞞 hō hō, a  
quiver.

**鞞** Jow, Soft, dry leather;  
dressed skin; wash leather.

**韃** Kēn, A case for a bow and arrows, used on horse-back.

**囊韃** tō kēn, a pair of cases, the former for arrows and the latter for bows. **奧韃** gauu kēn, the name of a city in Tibet.

**韃** Hēih, hasty, urgent. Read h'hēih, strong tough leather.

**鞫** Keūh, To interrogate an offender. **問鞫** wān keūh, to examine, to enquire into.

**鞫** sin keūh, to investigate. **鞫** kōūh keung, to carry to the utmost.

**限鞫** wei keūh, a point of land. The name of a country.

**韃** Mēu, A bridle, the thong of a bridle.

**鞏** Mūh, The binding round the nave of a wheel; the thing that binds the cross bar to the end of a pole. Read amow, as **鞏鞏** te mow, a helmet.

**鞏** Mwan, Shoes.

**鞏** Ne, As **鞏鞏** t'he nē, soft, pliant.

**鞏** Pang, The leather thong of a shoe. Used for **鞏** pang, to help.

**鞏** Facti, To take hold of.

**鞏** Fēu, A whip, a switch or stick. **鞏作官刑** tsau ts'au hwan hīng, the whip was used as an instrument of correction. **鞏執業之士** ts'au ts'au che ts'au, a whipper-in. **以鞏鞏之** ts'au ts'au pēn che, he took a whip and they rode him.

**鞏** Season, A scabbard. **鞏** pēn seāu, a case for a whip.

**鞏** Sē, As **鞏鞏** t'he sē, a saddle cloth.

**鞏** Shih, A scabbard, the sheath of a sword.

**鞏** Sew, Soft leather; to dress leather.

**鞏** Lē, Leatheren shoes; single shoes, plain shoes without figured toes.

**鞏** ts'au ts'au, the western regions; the province of Shan-og, was thus called. **鞏** tung tē, the name of a district, a man's name, and surname.

**鞏** The, Constantly.

**鞏** Teo, A tow rope made of leather; an ox dragging a boat.

**鞏** Teēh, A carriage rope or trace.

**鞏** Ts'heu, The trace of a carriage. **鞏鞏** ts'heu ts'heun, a swing. **打鞏** ts'au ts'heu, to swing.

**鞏** Ts'heu, Same as above.

**鞏** Tsung, As **鞏鞏** k'hang tsung, to harness horses suddenly.

**鞏** Yang, The part of a bridle on the head of a horse.

**鞏** Yeh, Leather utensils.

**鞏** Yu, An overplus, a superfluous; excess, having forth it and being the rider of a horse.

the sheath of a sword. Some say, harmonious.

**韠** Ying, A leather dresser, drum-maker **韠人**  
爲韠陶 *yan jin wel kaou*  
*yaou*, the drum-maker forms the body of the drum.

## TEN STROKES.

**韡** Ch'ing, gear for horses; utensils for riding or driving, a bobbin for reeling the silk.

**韡** Füh, or Pe, a strap for leaning on in front of a carriage. Read *poé*, as **韡** *poé ch'hae*, a quiver.

**韡** Gih, The vamp of a shoe; to mend shoes.

**韡** Heae, Leather shoes; hempen shoes with leather soles.

**韡** Hô, To bind fast. **鐵籠**  
**韡** *t'hêe lang hô*, a mode of fastening a prisoner by the head to a post.

**韡** Hwey, A certain description of stuff, called devil's cloth. Read *kuai*, a bridle.

**韡** Jung, A saddle adorned with hair or feathers. Full of hair, hairy.

**韡** Kûi, Crane-shoes. Read *h'ô*, leather shoes.

**韡** Kow, As **射韡** *shây kow*, a defense for the arm in shooting with a bow.

**韡** Kung, Raw hides.

**韡** Pe, To amarricon I *h'ajay*.

**鞆** Pe, A rope under a carriage. Read *füh*, a bag on the top of a carriage. Read *pow*, breeches.

**鞆** Pwan, A large girdle **鞆**  
**鞆** *pwan taé*, a sash.

**鞆** k'ih pwan, a leadern girdle; they were generally hollow and used as purses. **鞆** *she pwan*, to give one a purse. **鞆** *pwan k'een*, a mirror attached to the belt.

**鞆** Sô, A lock or fastening made of leather.

**鞆** Sô, Shoes, **鞆** *sô t'ô*, a laced shoe or short boot, worn by Tartars.

**鞆** Sow, Soft leather.

**鞆** Tâ, A military weapon. **鞆**  
**鞆** *lang tâ*, the sound of bells and drums.

**鞆** T'hâ, A military weapon.

**鞆** T'haou, A bow case, same as **鞆**.

**鞆** To how, To bind. Read *tsow*, the wrinkles in leather.

**鞆** Uag, A kind of boot.

**鞆** Yuen, A utensil for mowing. A bucket for drawing water out of a well, formerly made of leather.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**鞆** Chang, A **鞆** *ch'ang*  
**鞆** *ni*, the ornament of a saddle; a saddle cloth.

**鞆** Chay, As **石鞆** *sich chay*, a medicinal herb.



**鞆** Chung, Dry leather; to drag a boat over the shallows.

**鞆** Fung, The sound of a drum; to be sewed together.

**鞆** sā fung, the name of a plant

**鞆** Gow, A case for a spear; also a case for a bow.

**鞆** Kēen, A utensil used by potters. A character found in the books of Taou.

**鞆** K'ho, Skin freed from the hair. **鞆** hoò k'ho, a tiger's skin. A prince's travelling carriage is made of red leather, and adorned with feathers.

**鞆** Low, As **鞆** 鞆氏 te low she, an officer who superintended the music of the barbarians. Read leu, as **鞆** k'bin leu, ditto.

**鞆** Mō, As **鞆** 鞆 kēē mō, shoes.

**鞆** Se, Leathern shoes.

**鞆** Shan, The streamers attached to a banner; a horsewhip hanging down. Read sán, as **鞆** gan sán, dangling down.

**鞆** Sūh, A shoe.

**鞆** Suy, The leather of a saddle.

**鞆** Tsh, Small, minute.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**鞆** Fun, A drum.

**鞆** Heuē, A large kind of shoe or boot, for riding on horse-back with.

**鞆** Ke. The bit in a horse's mouth; the head of a halter. to bridle, to restrain.

**鞆** Keau, A sort of sledge for travelling over marshy places; bog shoes.

**鞆** Kfh, A bridle, the part of the reins held in the hand.

**鞆** Kwan, A covering for a carriage.

**鞆** Kweī, Embroidered leather.

**鞆** Kweī tun, a shield of variegated leather. **鞆** 折 kwei chē, to break, as leather when hard and dry.

**鞆** Mae, As **鞆** 鞆 mae hae, leather shoes.

**鞆** Now, A Tartar sheep.

**鞆** Pūh, A halter for an ox; to tie up the hair.

**鞆** Seih, Leather shoes.

**鞆** T'hung, The ornaments of a quiver; the ornaments of harness.

**鞆** Tun, As **鞆** 鞆 kēē tun, a wine vessel.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**鞆** Ch hen, A piece of leather worn by equestrians, to prevent being splashed by the mud.

**鞆** Heae, A carriage rope or trace.

**鞆** Hō, As **鞆** 鞆 mō hō, a robe of barbarians.

**鞆** Kēang, A bridle, a halter.

**鞆** Keūh, A foot-ball; to play rich. Same as **鞆** 鞆.

**韋** Pang, The lining of a shoe.

**韋** Pá, A strap for leaning on.  
In front of a carriage. Read  
poo, as **韋** 韋 poo ch'hae, a qui-  
ver. Read fsh, a leather bag

**韋** Shüh, A bow-case.

**韋** Shh, A carriage mat made  
of leather; a trace for a car-  
riage.

**韋** Suy, A string for attaching  
ornaments to a girdle.

**韋** T'hé, As **韋** 韋 t'hé ze,  
soft, pliable.

**韋** T'hó, As **韋** 韋 sá t'hó,  
a laced shoe or boot.

**韋** Teen, A horse cloth, or  
saddle cloth.

**韋** Yih, Thread of various co-  
lours bound round a shoe;  
the wrap of a shoe.

**韋** Yung, Top boots.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**韋** Hien, That part of the girth  
for a horse which comes  
over the back.

**韋** Tos, Shoes.

**韋** K'hien, A leathern girdle.

**韋** Lsh, Hard, strong leather.

**韋** Ne, A bridle hanging loose.

**韋** Psh, A halter for a cow's  
head.

**韋** Tsow, A horse cloth.

**韋** Ysh, A sword belt, the sash  
by which a sword is carried.

Read yó, to bind. The leather  
thongs attached to the handle of a  
sword.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**韋** Che, A leather covering for  
a horse.

**韋** Lée, A halter, or bridle for  
a horse.

**韋** T'fsh, A case for a bow  
and arrows, a quiver.

**韋** Tsén, As **韋** 韋 to hew  
tsén, a swing.

**韋** Tsuan, A triple binding  
across a carriage.

**韋** Wá, Stockings **韋** 文王  
韋 韋 解 因 自 結

wán wáng wá hé, keae yin tszé l'et,  
Wán-wáng's garter became loose,

when he fastened it himself. **韋**  
韋 len wá, shoes and stockings.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**韋** Henen, A currier, a lea-  
ther-dresser.

**韋** Lung, As **韋** 韋 lang  
t'hóu, a horse cloth.

**韋** Wei, A silken cord.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**韋** Chan, A saddle cloth.

**韋** Lan, A case for bows and  
arrows, to be carried on the  
back.

**韋** Pó, A double mat in a car-  
riage; a carriage cushion.

Read pów, the leather bound round  
a yoke.

**韋** Tsén, A horse cloth, or  
saddle cloth.

SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**韋** Shwuy, The flaps of a saddle hanging down; a whip hanging down; the bandage on the side of a saddle.

**韠** Shüh, Leather shoes.

**韡** Sè, Shoes worn by posture-makers.

**韢** Lan, A case for a bow and arrows.

**韣** Hëen, A girth for a horse, coming over the back.

**韣** Kih, The reins of a bridle.

**韣** Swan, A triple binding across a carriage.

THE 178th RADICAL.

**韋** Wei.

**韋**

Wei, Back to back; rebellious, refractory. The skins of animals may be used to bind refractory persons, hence the character is used to mean tanned leather; soft leather.

**韋弁** wei pwan, a leather cap. **讀易韋編三絕** t'hih yih wei p'heen san tsenë, while Confucius was studying the book of diagrams, the leathern thong which bound it together was thrice broken.

**依韋** e wei, harmonious, not disobedient. **豕韋** che wei, the name of a country.

**稀韋** he wei, the designation of an ancient monarch. **不韋** pòb wei, the name of a district. A surname. Used for **韋** wei

**韋** Jin, Pleasant and yet strong.

**韋**

touch

FOUR STROKES

**韋** Heau, A 囊 韋 nang heau, a leather bag.

**韋** Nā, Soft, flexible.

**韋** Pé, The front part of a carriage, on which to lean.

**韋** Sè, A shoe, a child's shoe.

**韋** Wei, Perverse, rebellious.

FIVE STROKES.

**韋** Ch'hih, The leather about the handle of a sword.

**韋** Choo, Leathern breeches; coverings for the knees.

**韋** Füh, A covering for the knees, used at sacrifices.

also the string attached to a signet.

**韋** Füh, A rope for drawing a coffin.

**韋** Mei, A 蘇 韋 tsei k'ë, the name of a plant, used in

dyeing, producing a colour between red and yellow; and used in dyeing

coverings for the knees. A kind of music, played by eastern foreigners.

Read mō, stockings.

**韋** Paou, Empty words. Read p'haou, a carrier.

**韋** Pe, A frame on which to stretch or adjust a bow.

**韋** Pei, An artificial mound; strong.

**韋** Tè, A 韋 韋 t'ë, an appendage to a girdle.

**韋** Tho, Shoes with an additional leather sole.

**韋** T'ë, A covering for the

## SIX STROKES.

**韋** E, Unintelligent, perverse obstinate.

**韋** Pūh, The front bar of a carriage, on which to lean.

**韋** Heuen, A drum-maker.

**韋** Kē, As **韋** mei kē, a leather covering for the knees; an apron **韋** kē tāé, a large girdle.

**韋** Keaou, A bag.

**韋** Keuen, A crack, or even division in the middle of a piece of leather: also to bend, or roll up. Read k'heuen, the leather used on the top of a carriage.

**韋** K'han, To bind, to tie.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**韋** Foo, The matting at the bottom of a carriage; the covering for the breech.

**韋** Seaou, A scabbard.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**韋** Ch'hang, A bow-case. **交** **韋** 二弓 keaou ch'hang ár kung, two bows in a case. Read ch'hang, to put a bow in its case.

**韋** Hên, A wall round a well; the name of an ancient state in Hô-nán: a surname.

**韋** Kēh, To bind round; to bundle up.

**韋** K'heuen, Bent, rolled up; the seam of a boot.

**韋** Pa, A leather bag, used as a shoe.

**韋** Paou, Soft, pliable.

**韋** Tā, A covering for the fingers, gloves.

**韋** Tho, Shoes with an additional leather sole.

**韋** Yuen, As **韋** yuen té, a kind of shoe.

## NINE STROKES.

**韋** Foo, Leathern clothes; the yoke of a carriage.

**韋** Hēa, Leathern shoes; the heel of a shoe.

**韋** Jow, Tough.

**韋** Juen, Soft leather.

**韋** Shē, An archer's thimble. **能射帶韋** nāng shāy

ae shē, those who could shoot carried an archer's thimble. Read sē, as **韋** sē kow, an implement used in archery.

**韋** Twan, The heel of a shoe.

**韋** Wei, Right, correct. **犯** **韋** 五不韋 fān wó pūh

wei, he committed five improprieties. **照韋** 見戒 chaou wei pēn keé, to throw light on what is right, and make clear what is forbidden.

**韋** Wei, Incorrect, improper; distorted.

**韋** Yun, As **韋** yun jin, a drum-maker. Also a boot. Read heun, a currier, a leather-dresser.

## TEN STROKES.

**韋** Hē, The iron at the end of an axle-tree.

**韞** Kow, A. 臂韞 pe kow, a defence for the arms, worn by archers. A bandage for strengthening the arms.

**韞** Pae, A leather bag, used in blowing up the fire. Read Cih, a case for bows and arrows.

**韞** Fhō, A thong for fastening a yoke; breeches.

**韞** Tū, Leathern clothes, coats of skins.

**韞** Tū, Gloves, leather coverings for the fingers.

**韞** Thau, A case for a bow; a sheath for a sword 囊

**韞** tō thau, a case for covering anything. Also righteous, liberal

**六韞** lūh t'haou, the name of an ancient book, containing certain rules.

**韞** Wān, A colour between red and yellow; the inside or lining of anything; a case for a bow.

**韞** wān t'hūh, a secret drawer. To store up. 石韞玉而

**山輝** shūh wān yūh ūh shau h'uy, when the rocks contain gems, the hill is resplendent.

**韞** Wei, To bind; to wrap round, as flowers and fruits are bound up in the tree.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**韞** Peih, A covering for the knees made of leather; a

sort of apron covering the front and hanging down, two feet broad below, and one above, with a bandage

five inches wide. 緹韞 wān peih, a warm apron. 韞 韞 fūh peih,

coverings for the knees; those of the prince were red, and those of the great officers white.

**韞** Suy, A saddle.

**韞** Suy, The string of a kind of bag.

**韞** Teraon, A bandage, to bind, to tie.

TWELVE STROKES.

**韞** Fan, A flock, a company; a leathern bandage.

**韞** Hwuy, Soft leather, smooth, and even.

**韞** Hwuy, The spring of a sack. A sack for putting the heads

of men in, in time of war; or the heads of tigers.

**韞** Kaou, A large sack. Same as 囊 kaou.

**韞** Kwei, To spin, to join, to embroider a leather bag

**韞** Wuy, Full, abundant, flourishing; bright, splendid.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**韞** Chen, A screen. Read yen, a cloth covering; a top coat.

Read ch'hen, as 韞 韞 ch'hen gan, a small saddle-cloth.

**韞** Hēen, A sleeping dress, that covers the whole body.

Read hēen, to cover.

**韞** T'hūh, A case for a bow. 弓韞 kung t'hūh, a bow

case. 弧韞 hoo t'hūh, the case for a banner, in the form of a bow.

**韞** Yih, or Chih. As 韞 韞 chūh hūo, the ornament of

a sword, the leather about the handle of a sword.

## FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKE

**韞** Hwō, 韞 韞 chih hwō, a leather about the hilt of a sword.

**韞** Wā, Stocking. 古者見君解韞 koé chay keen keun keaf wā, the ancients when waiting on a prince took off their stockings.

**韞** Thūh, A quiver, a bow case.

**韞** Yeh, A fragrant plant. Same as 鬱.

**韞** Poo, A mat in a carriage. Read p'hō, as 韞 韞 p'hō choo, a shoe.

**韞** Ts'heu, to gather and bind, as sheaves in harvest; fine, minute.

**韞** Keuen, Soft leather

**韞** Kēō, As 韞 韞 chih kēō, the leather about the hilt of a sword.

## THE 179TH RADICAL.

韭 Kēw.

**韭** Kēw, Scallions, leeks; a plant that lasts long, and comes up continually from one spot:

hence the character is intended to represent herbs in one spot. 豚

春用韭 tun ch'hun yung kēw, pork in spring must be eaten with scallions. 山韭 shan kēw,

wild scallions. 韭菜 kēw ts'haé, garden scallions. 水韭 shwāy kēw,

water scallions; these are

not so strong as the former.

**韭** Tsā, Evil, bad; a surname.

**韭** Kēw, A surname.

**韭** Heaf, As 韭 倮 heaf kō, daring. Also narrow; hasty, urgent.

**韭** Sā, As 韭 莖 sā kwei, to raise up.

**韭** Sēen, wild leeks; fine, minute

**韭** Mese, A funeral dirge.

**韭** Tse, Pickled vegetables. To mix, to compound various ingredients.

**韭** Tse, Same as above. To compare the opinions of different men, in order to form an opinion of our own. 韭 惠 tse hwān, to allure people by fine speeches, in order to bring them into trouble.

**韭** Thuy, Pickled vegetables.

**韭** Fan, A small kind of garlic. Also called 百合蒜 pih hō fan, garlic with 100 heads.

**韭** Heaf, A vegetable resembling scallions; chives. Erroneously written 韭. Also called 鴻薤 hung hway.

## THE 180TH RADICAL.

音 Yin.

**音** Yin, A sound, a noise, a note in music. The Chinese speak of five notes, as 宮商

角徵羽 kung shang kē chung yu, which assorted by half-

notes form the octave. They speak also of 八音 pā yin, but by this they mean, the various instruments of music made respectively of silk, bamboo, metal, stone, caltanh, earthenware, leather, and wood.

八音克諧 pā yin k'hih hee, the eight instruments of music can be brought into harmony. 音聞 yin wān, report. 嘉音 kēa yin, good news. 歌音 ko yin, ballads, verse. 聲音 shing yin, a sound, a tone, an accent.

十五音 shih wò yin, the 15 initial sounds; the title of a dictionary of the Fokien dialect. 翰音 hān yin, a fowl; a surname. Used for 蔭 yin, shade.

音 Hung, A loud voice.

龍 Che, As 咸龍 hān che, the music of 皇帝 Hwáng té.

部 Tsō, The sound of any thing breaking; to cut off a sound.

韻 Yuen, A kind of music.

韻 Fūh, The sound of music suddenly stopping.

韻 Pung, The echo of a house.

韶 Shao, The music of Shūn. Also to connect, to continue; and used for Shūn's music, because Shūn was able to continue the virtuous government of Yao.

Also the music of T'hang. One says, excellent. 韶華 shao hwa, etc.

gant, splendid. The name of a department and a surname.

訕 Lesh, A disturbing noise.

# SIX STROKES.

訕 Hung, A loud noise.

訕 Pō, A noise made by cracking the fingers.

訕 Tsūb, Musical instruments suspended & breaking down. Yin, As 錯喏 yin ne, uneven.

# SEVEN STROKES.

訕 Gan, A small voice.

訕 Hāng, The stalk of a plant.

六 訕 lūh hāng, the music of an ancient emperor.

訕 P'hang, The sound of a drum.

訕 P'hō, The noise of setting anything down.

訕 Pung, Harmonious; the sound of drum.

# EIGHT AND NINE STROKES

訕 Nēē, A sound cut off, or stopping.

訕 Hung, The sound of music.

訕 Read hwang, the sound of a bell. Read ying, the sound of copper kettles.

訕 Yē, A musical instrument.

訕 Ying, The music of an ancient emperor.

# TEN STROKES.

訕 Chē, A multitude of words.

訕 T'hung, the sound of a bell.

**韻** Tsow, The noise of multitude. Read ts'how, the delicious sound of music.

**馨** Yīng, A sound, a noise; to groan; a whisper.

**韻** Yùn, Harmony, sounds according with each other, similar notes corresponding together. To rhyme. **詩韻** shī yùn, the rhymings of poetry. **正韻** ch'ing yùn, a dictionary arranged according to the final sounds.

## ELEVEN AND MORE STROKES

**錯** Gan, A low voice.

**馨** Yin, Sounds harmonizing.

**韻** Chō, As **龍韻** lung chō, leaf.

**韻** Nē, Music.

**韻** E, The sound of pain.

**響** Hēang, An echo. **響之附聲如影之附形** hēang che fōo shing, joō ying che fōo bing. the echo depends on sound, as the shadow is attached to substance. **方響** fang hēang, an instrument of music.

**韻** Kúng, To give, to bestow.

**韻** Hoó, As **大護** ta hoó, the music of an ancient emperor.

**韻** Heang, To strike.

**韻** Ling, A sound.

## THE 181ST RADICAL.

**頁** Hēē.

**頁** Hēē, The head; a numeral of papers; a leaf.

**頂** Ting, The top, the vertex, the peak of anything. **頂**

**顙** t'ing ning, upon the top of the head. **山頂** shan ting, on the top of a hill. **天頂** t'hiēn ting, in heaven above. **帽頂** maou ting,

the button or knob worn on the top of the cap, to distinguish the different grades of officers. **冒頂**

maou ting, to put one's-self in the place of another.

**顙** Yew, The head shaking, as with palsy.

**顙** Gaou, As **顙顙** keaou gaou, to lift up the head in a haughty manner.

**頃** K'hing, A hundred roods (or about 25 acres) of land.

**頃** gó k'hing, suddenly, in a moment. **頃丘** k'hing k'hew, the name of a place. Read k'hing, the head army. **頃筐** k'hing k'hwang,

a basket. According to the language of epitaphs, **頃** k'hing denotes to horrify and alarm: also diligent, in order to induce respect. **西頃** ss

k'ling, the name of a hill. Read k'hwuy, a step, a stride.

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.

**頃** Ch'ha, as **領頃** fan ch'ha, the sides of the cheeks

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.

**頃** K'hew, The cheek-bones: also thick.



頤

E, To nourish; the chin.

頤

Han, As 顙頤 he han, the head shaking.

顙

Han, As 顙顙 man han, a large face. Read gan, as

顙

顙顙 gan gih, bald-headed.

顙

Hèng, The back of the head. 項确 hèng hē, the hard part at the back of the head which rests on the pillow.

Also the back part of a cap or kerchief, which secures the hair. The name of a country. 夏滅項

Héa mē Hèng, the Héa dynasty exterminated; the state Hèng. A surname: also great, as 項領

hèng ling, a large neck. Also commonly used for kind, sort, &amp;c. as

此項貨物 tsè hèng hó wū, this kind of goods.

頤

Hwān, A pill; the top of the head, the calvaria.

頤

Kā, The lower part of the cheeks or jaws.

頤

K'heung, Upon the face.

頤

K'hwān, bald: read k'hwān, white and bald; the cheek-bones.

頤

Seu, The hair on the face, beard. 貢其頤 fūn kē

seu, he had a large beard. 魚頤 yū seu, the beard of a fish. Also to

wait. 歸妹以頤 kwei mei è seu, he sent back his sister to wait

for him. Also serviceable, good for use, necessary. 頤眉 seu yung,

needed for use; necessary articles.

斯須 sze seu, immediately, for a moment. 禮樂不可斯須

去身 lè yǒ pūh k'hò sze seu k'heú shin, let not ceremony &amp; music

for a moment be absent from your person. Also slow gentle, as 少

須 shaou seu, rather slowly. 須

女 seu nè, a constellation: also a servant maid. The name of a state,

and a city. 葍須 fung seu, the name of a vegetable. Also form:

part of the name of a plant, and a bird. 須盾 seu tun, a military

weapon. 須捷 seu tseé, decayed and poor. A surname, and a man's

name. Read pan, a series, an arrangement.

順

Shún, Reasonable, agreeable; to follow, to obey.

順從 shún tséng, to comply.

順德 shún tih, to accord with virtue. Also to let fall, as the sleeves

of one's coat: the name of a hill, and a river. 和順 hô shún, har-

monious, agreeable; not opposing.

In the language of epitaphs 順

shún means kind and subjecting all

to one's influence. 順退 shún

t'hué, retiring. 順水 shún shwú,

with the stream. 順風相送

shún fung sèng sung, may favour-

ing gales accompany you.

頤

T'hué, As 頤顙 t'hih loo, the skull. Read chí, the brain-pan.

Read chí, the cal-

varia.

頤

Wūh, Bald, without hair.

頤

Yaou, A small head.

F f f f

## FOUR STROKES.

**頤** Ching, A pillow for the back of the neck : some say, hanging down the head. **頤頤** tan ching, ugly. Read tan, as **頤頤** tan lèen, foolish, silly.

**頤** Fun, Fishes with large heads : also numerous. **有頤** yêw fun kê show, how large are their heads. Read pan, to spread out, to confer, to distribute. **頤度量** pan toi léang, to give the people standard weights and measures. **頤賜** par tszé, to distribute to all. **鬚頤** pin pan, whiskers. **頤白者** pan pih chây, grey-headed people.

**頤布** pan póo, to divide and distribute. Used for **盼** fun, to pay tribute. **戴頤** taé fun, name of a bird. **鋪頤** poo fun, to rouse up.

**頤** Gang, To lift up the head. **頤** Gaou, As **顛頤** kaou gaou, a large head. **頤** Gò, Still, quiet.

**頤** Hang, A bird flying ; to fly down. **頤頤** kâ hang, to fly up and down. **鳥頤** neou hang, birds flying about. A man's neck. Read hang, a noise ; the throat of a bird, from which the noise proceeds.

**頤** Heuh, To carry the head in a grave and serious manner. **頤頤** heuh heuh, to lose one's self-possession. **顛頤** Ch'huen heuh, the name of an ancient emperor, and a constellation.

**頤** Kan, Ugly.

**頤** K'hin, Long. **頤長** k'hin châng, tall. **頤頤** k'hin k'hin, elegant. A man's name. Read kân, to reach to ; extreme ; compassionate. **頤曲** k'hin k'heuh, hard and tough. Also small, few.

**頤** K'hüh, Bald : read kwuy, high cheek-bones : read kân, behind the cheeks.

**頤** Kwân, The head bald, without hair.

**頤** Kwei, To raise the head. Read k'heuen, a small, conical head ; a cap coming to a point behind.

**頤** Fae, A crooked chin : read yae, a large face.

**頤** Pung, The root of the ear.

**頤** Tsih, Square, correct.

**頤** Tún, As **頤首** tún shòw, to bow down the head. **頤首拜** tún shòw paé, to bow down to the ground.

**頤** k'ang, to fall down prostrate. **頤** k'ang, to fall down prostrate.

**頤** tûn min, to grieve, to commiserate. Also to store up ; the place where travellers put up to bait and lodge : also a time ; a meal.

**乞一頤食** k'ik yih tûn shih, to beg a meal's meat. **頤頤食** tûn tûn shih hwang yü, at every meal he ate yellow fish.

**陡頤** tow tûn, to stop suddenly.

**頤壞** tûn hwaé, to be injured, or destroyed. **甲兵不頤壞** k'ê ping pih tûn hwaé, not a sel-

dier was lost. 委頰 wei tún, to be ruined. 頰舍 tún sháy, to stop and lodge. 頰捨 tún sháy, to reject. The name of a place, a state, and a surname. Read t'hún, blunt. 芒刀不頰 mang taou p'áh t'hún, a sharp-pointed knife is not blunt. 冒頰 maou t'hún, to offend by one's bluntness.

**頰** Wáh, or Wüh, To put the head under water.

**頰** Wan, To push with the head; blunt; dull, stupid, foolish. 父頰 fóo wan, his father was stupid. A man's name.

**頰** Yéw, To shake the head, as one who has the palsy also sickness.

**頰** Yin, The eyes and face distorted and awry. 頰顛 yin keun, a wry face.

**頰** Yu, Before, previous; prepared. Same as 豫 yu.

**頰** Yu, The head of Confucius.

**頰** Yung, The countenance; same as 容 yung, the face.

**頰** tsung yung, free and easy.

**頰** k'hwan yung, to treat liberally, to spare. Also public. Read

sung, to make public, to speak of.

**頰** ch'ing sung, to praise.

**頰** sung tsán, to laud. The name of a musical stone, and of a guitar; the oracle accompanying a prognostication: a surname.

## FIVE STROKES.

**頰** Ch'ih, Correct, regular; a man's name.

**頰** Chin, As 貶 賤 chin lin, a countenance indicative of careflessness. Some say, bashful, a shamed. Little hair upon the head.

**頰** Chin, Bald.

**頰** Chué, The bones of the face elegantly formed; the cheek-bones.

**頰** 隆頰 lung chué, high cheek-bones. 頰出 t'hôw k'ee chué, the head lifted high. Read kwüh, the bones of the face.

**頰** Hae, Under the chin.

**頰** Haou, A grey-headed man

**頰** Hseuen, The part behind the cheeks.

**頰** Ho, To bend down the head and look.

**頰** Hoo, The dewlap of an ox

**頰** How, Diligent. 頰顙 how jow, an epithet for an old man. Read kow, as 頰 頰

kow kow, diligent and energetic

**頰** Jen, The whiskers. 黑色 頰 而 頰 h'ih s'ih ūh jen, of a black complexion and whiskered

**頰** K'han, Pain in the cheeks, face-ache.

**頰** K'h'ien, As 頰 頰 k'h'ien l'ien, uneven, rugged, wrinkled.

**頰** K'h'ô, The jaw-bone.

**頰** Ling, The neck. 衣領 e ling, the collar of a coat.

**頰** ying ling, an embroidered collar. Also to regulate; to receive orders from superiors, and to

direct inferiors. 領天下國  
家 ling t'héen héa kwò kēa, to  
manage the affairs of the empire  
and nation. 領父子君臣

之節 ling fòó tszè keun chin  
che tsèè, to attend to the duties of  
domestic and political life. 領惡

ling gō, to put to rights the wicked  
統領 t'hùng ling, to take entire

charge of. 總領 tsùng ling, to  
take the general superintendence of

領錄 ling lūh, a record. 右

領 yéw ling, superintendent of  
the right division of officers. 領

受 ling shów, to receive. 領命  
ling ming, to receive commands.

領教 ling keáu, to receive  
instructions. The name of a place,  
and of a hill.

頤 Min, strong, violent, strong-  
headed.

頤 Mō, As 頤顯 mō kō,  
hale, strong, robust. One  
says, a smooth face.

頤 Pei, A large face. Read  
pae, a crooked chin.

頤 Pekh, Grey hairs.

頤 P'héen, A kind of cap; a  
cap on one side; a large hat.

Read fán, bald.

頤 P'hó, The head on one side.

頤 P'ho, Uneven, lateral, in-  
clined to one side. 偏

無頤 wóo pēn wóo p'ho, nei-  
ther partial nor inclined. Read p'hò,

a little, rather. 頤頤識之  
p'hò p'hò shih che, I know a little

about it. 頤多 p'hò to, rather

nuch. 頗久 p'hò kēw, rather  
long. 頗有 phò yèw, pretty well  
supplied. One says, perhaps. Read  
p'hé, a man's name.

頤 P'hō, A large face.

頤 P'hwán, As 頤官 p'hwán  
kung, a title given to the  
princes of the empire, as sharers in  
the government. A semicircular  
pond, having water to the south,  
and not to the north.

頤 Tan, The muscles of the  
cheeks relaxing. Read téen.  
to hang down the head

頤 Tè, To hang down the head.

頤 T'han, A flat, smooth face.

頤 T'heih, Good; a mau's name

頤 Tseu, The chin.

頤 Tsih, As 頤丞 ts'ih ch'uh,  
meaning not known.

頤 We, Before one's face.

頤 Yaóu, Stiff-necked.

頤 Yéw, The palsy.

# SIX STROKES.

頤 Ché, A large face; a black  
face.

頤 Chung, To fill.

頤 E, The chin. 頤雷垂  
拱 e lew shuy kung, to

bend down the chin as the eaves of  
a house, and let fall the hands in

making a bow. 頤指 e ché, to  
point with the chin. The name of

one of the diagrams, signifying to nourish. 頤 頤 t'ho e, to chew, to eat. 頤 頤 ke e, old, a hundred years of age; signifying one who waits to be fed. 頤 深 e shin, deep. Used as an expletive; as 夥 頤 ho e, numerous. The name of a place.

**頤** Foo, To hang down the head. Commonly but erroneously written 僂 頤 首 foo shòu, to appear like a wanderer or a fugitive. Read t'heaóu, as 頤 聘 t'heaóu p'hing, the great officers coming to court in large or small numbers. 殷 頤 yin t'heaóu, the princes of all kinds sending their nobles to pay court to the emperor. 頤 見 t'heaóu kéén, to have an audience. 頤 視 t'heaóu shè, to examine, to look into. Read t'haou, to wash.

**頤** Gíh, The forehead, the front; the place between the hair & the eyebrows. 頤 頤 gíh gíh, incessant, the noise of pushing along a chariot. 頤 鄂 gíh gó, a bank, a boundary. The name of a place.

**頤** Gó, As 破 頤 p'hó gó, meaning not known.

**頤** Hae, Under the chin. 手 承 頤 shòu shin hae, to receive the chin on the hand. Read hae, ugly.

**頤** Hèè, An upright neck; to fly up. 頤 頤 hèè hang, to fly up and down. 倉 頤 tsang hèè, the name of the inventor of the

character. A surname. 頤 滑 hēè kwāh, difficult to manage; wound round and bent up; incorrect expressions. Read kēè, the rut of a wheel; to turn round. 羹 頤 káng kēè, the name of an earldom, and a hill. Also to exclude, to diminish, to take away.

**頤** Hung, 頤 頤 mung hung, the head dizzy.

**頤** Hwáy, A large head.

**頤** Jíng, Probably means to bend down the head.

**頤** Kān, Behind the cheeks. Read kwān, high cheek-bones. Also written 頤

**頤** Kēā, The mouth; the side of the chin; the bone under the ear. A surname. Read k'ho, the jaw-bone. Read hian, the chin, a yellow face.

**頤** K'heaou, As 頤 薄 k'heaou p'hó, not flattering, not handsome. 頤 頤 k'heaou yaou, not to wheedle with the head.

**頤** K'hwang, the margin or border of the eye.

**頤** Kwó, A short face; a small head

**頤** Luy, A wry head leaning on one side.

**頤** Luy, Sick, ill; difficult of comprehension, void of intelligence; white and new.

**頤** Nēè, An ugly face. Read p'hó, a large face. Read gó, stern and respectful.

**頤** Now, As 頤 頤 gow now, a broken face.

**頤** 頤, The stem of the nose.  
**頤** 頤 tsüh 6, to contract the skin of the nose; to knit the brows in a rage, to frown; also the cheek-bones. Also a saddle.

**幽頤** yew 6, an animal like a monkey, which feigns to be silly but is really cunning, running against anything it laughs, and on seeing men approach pretends to be asleep. Perhaps the opossum. Read gan, a man's name.

**頤** Pe, The head. The first born of a dog.

**頤** Pëen, A handsome head.  
**頤** Read yù, The head of Confucius. Read pëen, as 頤 頤 yen, artful, cunning.

**頤** P'hing, The countenance.  
**頤** 頤怒 p'hing noó, angry, the face pale with anger; also full, satisfied; an azure colour.

**頤** Shin, To lift up the eyes and look on one.

**頤** Sin, The brain pan, the calvaria.

**頤** T'hing, To look serious. Same as 頤

**頤** T'hung, A straight upright neck.

**頤** To, Ugly.

**頤** Tuy, As 毋 頤 moo tuy, the name of a cap. Read thuy, the head awry.

**頤** Wei, The head well-trained; to put a up and down on

veniently, or with ease. Well-trained features, an easy address. **頤** 靜 wei tsing, still. A man's name; the head

**頤** Yén, As 頤 頤 pëen yén, artful, cunning.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**頤** Chay, The jaw bone.

**頤** Ch'há, Violent. **頤** 頤 ch'há, kwá, to force anything in order to make it do; a small head, a short face.

**頤** Ch'hing, Red. **頤** 魴魚 頤 魴 尾 fang yü ch'hing wei, a certain kind of fish with a reddish tail

**頤** Chín, A motion or shaking of the head.

**頤** Foo, The bones on the side of the face.

**頤** Gó, Even, level. Read gò, the hat on one side; a moment.

**頤** Han, A sallow, or yellow face. **頤** 頤 han han, not satisfied, not having sufficient food.

**頤** 頤 sae han, to contain, to hold in the mouth. The jaws which hold things in the mouth. **頤** 頤 he han, the chin. **頤** 燕 頤 yén han, a swallow's neck. Read gán, to hold down the head; to shake the head.

**頤** He, As 頤 頤 he han, the head shaking.

**頤** Heun, As 頤 頤 t'how heun, a large head. A man's name. Read keun, like the head

**頤** Hüh, A high nose.

**顛** Hung, As **顛** **顛** hung hung, the head troubled.

**顛** Hung, A straight head.

**顛** Hwō, A short face.

**顛** Hwúy, To wash the face.

**顛** Jén, The whiskers. **美鬚**

**顛** mei seu jen, handsome beard and whiskers.

**頰** Kēē, The sides of the face ; the jaw. **輔國之頰**

fó kwō che kēē, an assistant in the government of a country. **緩頰** kwan kēē, slow of jaw, or of utterance. The name of a place. **赤頰** tsā kēē, a stork.

**頰** K'hew, The ornaments of a cap. **頰頰** k'hew k'hew, obedient and respectful. To wear on the head.

**頤** K'hwae, large and plain. **其頤** ke sang k'hwae, his forehead was broad ; high and elegant. A small head ; broad in the middle, and rising high at both ends. Read k'hwuy, as **面頤** mēen k'hwuy, a thick face. Read kwúy, power, authority, the jaw bones ; thick ; the name of a place. Read kow, the jaw bones.

**頤** Kwān, Bald ; the orifice of the ear.

**頤** Kīng, A hundred roods of land. Same as **頃**

**頸** King, The stern of the head the front part of the neck, or throat. **頸頸必中** t'hōw king peh chung, the head and neck

must be in the centre. Also the neck of anything. **鞶頸** peh king, the neck or middle part of an apron, or covering for the knees. A certain constellation. **刎頸** wān king, to cut the throat.

**頤** Leuē, As **頤頤** leuē hwō, an ugly face.

**頤** Mei, Before the darkness ; twilight.

**頤** Mung, The head.

**頤** Pei, A crooked chin.

**頤** P'how, A short white beard

**頤** Pin, Hasty, urgent ; constant ; continually. A surname. The margin of a pool. **水**

**頤** shwūy piu, a brink, a shore. To knit the brows. **仵頤** jin pin, breca-nut.

**頤** San, As **頤頤** gan san, to hang down the head ; to shake the head.

**頤** Shing, As **頤頤** ung shing, the neck.

**頤** Swan, An ugly face.

**頤** Te, As **頤頤** tsing te, a wry or crooked head.

**頤** Tsing, A narrow head ; straight, upright ; a straight road. A man's name.

**頭** T'how, The head ; a straight head and face. The head

standing alone, above the body **人**

**頭** jin t'how, a man's head. **頭**

**人** t'how jin, a chief, a head-man.

**一頭** yā t'how, one head, or

one person. 兩頭 léang t'how.  
the two ends. 剃頭 t'he t'how,  
to shave the head. 左頭 tso  
t'how, a wild fowl. A man's name.  
百頭 pih t'how, wall fern or  
millwort. 謹頭 kwan t'how,  
the name of an ancient state.

頽 T'huy, Under the jaws. A  
bald head; a violent wind,  
a hurricane, a tornado, a wind that  
comes down from above. 厄頽  
hwuy t'huy, jaded; sick; worn-  
out, as an old horse. 頽順  
t'huy shún, obedient, submissive.  
頽然 t'huy jèn, complying. Also  
to fall down. 泰山其頽  
乎 t'hae shan kê t'huy hoo, would  
the great mountain fall down. 頽  
思 t'huy sze, to meditate, to  
think in stillness. 水頽 shwù  
t'huy, water flowing down.

頽 T'shin, A vulgar, mean  
person.

頽 Ts.n, Ugly. Read shín, as  
頽類 lin shín, to hang  
down the head.

頽 Tsin, As 頽頽 tsin bin,  
ugly. Read k'hin, as 頽

頽 k'hin lin, a wrinkle face.

頽 Woo, A large head.

頽 Yin, As 頽頽 kin yin,  
the head shaking.

穎 Ying, Same as 穎 ying,  
the spike or beard of grain,  
an ear of corn. Also an awl, the  
fine end of a pencil. 毛穎 maou  
ying, a hair pencil. Also fine litera-  
ry talent.

## EIGHT STROKES.

顙 Chué, A short head.

顙 Chuy, A jutting-out fore-  
head. 項顙 hang chuy,  
to push forth the neck.

頤 E, Good, good-looking.

頤 E, The eye brows.

頤 E, The chin or neck 貫  
顙 kwan e, pierced him  
through the neck.

顙 Gan, The forehead.

顙 Gan, To hang down the  
head; to shake the head.  
Read k'hin, as 顙顙 k'hin he, a  
crooked chin.

顙 Han The chin. 蹙顙  
tsūh han, to screw up the  
chin.

顙 Hèen, As 顙綴 hèn  
chuy, to sew, to join. Read  
k'hin, a kind of hemp that may be  
woven into cloth. A single garment  
without lining

顙 Heuen, A crooked horn

顙 Kaou, The head.

顙 K'han, To peck, as bird.

顙 K'he, Ugly. 顙頭 k'he  
t'how, a scarecrow for fright-  
ening away epidemics. A square face

顙 K'bèen, Little hair on the  
head and face. 顙脰  
k'bèen tow, a long neck.

顙 K'ho, A small head; one  
of anything round. 一顙  
珠 y'ib k'ho choo, a bead. Also a



kwan, as 蕓凍 kwan tung, the name of a plant. A man's name.

穎 Kwei, As 穎穎 kwei kwei, a small head; to mark.

穎 Lac, As 穎蒙 lac mung, ignorant, inexperienced, obscured. 穎體 lac k'hae, a long head.

穎 Lin, As 穎穎 lin tsin, to hang down the head.

穎 Läh, As 穎項 lüh häng, the neck.

穎 Mun, As 穎顛 wän mun, a dizziness in the head.

穎 P'eh, As 穎類 p'eh k'eh, short.

穎 P'he, To hold the head on one side; awry.

穎 T'han, and Yen, A long face.

穎 Ting, As 題題 te ting, fixed, settled; the forehead;

the front of anything. 題字 ting tse, to raise the characters higher in the line, in order to distinguish names of dignity.

穎 Tow, As 顛頭 gow tow, a broken face. Read woe, a headkerchief.

穎 Tse, Ugly, ill-favoured.

穎 Tsing, Good-looking; dancing-girls and posture-makers. Read tsing, as 穎穎 ming tsing, handsome.

穎 Tsing, As 穎顛 te tsing, the head awry.

穎 Tsuy, As 顛顛 tseou tsuy, sick, sad. Read tsäh,

as 顛顛 yüé tsäh, a short face.

穎 Tse, The mustaches on the upper lip.

穎 Tuy, The head swollen.

穎 Wei, A woman following a man. Read t'huy, to fall down.

穎 Yö, As 顛顛 yö yö, the front part of the face.

穎 Yué, As 顛顛 yüé tsäh, a short face.

NINE STROKES

顛 O'win, As 顛顛 ch hin kin, weak, feeble. Read shín, as 顛顛 shín shín, some appearance of the head.

顛 Chuen, As 顛顛 chuen chuen, to carry the head in careful and respectful manner. Also obscure.

顛顛 Chuen heü, the name of an ancient emperor also of a constellation.

顛顛 Chuen yu, the name of a state. A surname. Also alone, entirely devoted to.

額 Gih, As 額額 gih ang, the forehead; also the front of anything. See 額 gih. Used for a fixed number, as 到額 ou gih, it amounts to the number required.

顚 Gö, A high face; to carry the head high, stern, austere.

顚 Hang, To fly up and down a high neck.

顚 Hé, A spy: some say to fear. Read k'hae, as 顚

顚 p'eh k'hae, short

**頤** Hēa, As **頤頤** how hēa, to speak without controul.

**顚** Hō, Hale, strong, robust.

**頤顚** how hō, to spread abroad reports. **頤顚** mō hō, a flat nose and face: also hale and strong. Read k'hō, a bald forehead.

**頤** How, As **頤頤** how hēa, to speak disorderly: big words. **顚顚** how hō, to spread abroad reports. Hale, strong.

**頤** Hwuy, A fat face: also to wash the face.

**顚** Kēē, A small head.

**顚** K'han, To be short of food, and to have a sallow appearance in consequence; thin, meager.

**顚顚** k'han han, half-fed, emaciated, hungry. Read yen, a long face.

**顚** K'hs, A large mouth.

**顚** Kwa, A short head.

**顚** Kāu, Large and wide. A wrong character.

**顚** Mun, A dimness in the the head. Read min, violent, strong. Read hwān, dim-sighted; **顚**: to die without having established a reputation.

**顚** P'he, To hold the head on one side.

**顚** P'he, Short whiskers.

**顚** P'hō, A large face.

**顚** Sae, The sides of the face; the lower part of the cheeks.

**題** Te, The forehead, the front, the head. **題題** ting té, the front of anything. **題額** te gū, a front tablet. **書題** shoote, a theme, a text. **題目** te mūh, a motto, or title. **瑛題** seven te, the carved ends of beams. **題** p'han te, to bring into notice; to discuss one's merits. **白題** Pih te, the name of a country: also of a district. **平題** ping te, the point of a weapon. Read té, to look. **題** te yuen, to subscribe money.

**顚** Tēē, As **顚顚** tēē kēē, a small head.

**顚** T'hun, As **顚顚** t'hun wān, bald.

**顚** Tswan, To select and prepare.

**顚** Wae, as **頭蔽顚** t'hōw pé wae, the head covered up.

**顚** Wān, As **顚顚** t'hun wān, bald: also to play upon words. Read hwān, as **顚顚** k'hwān hwān, without hair.

**顚** Yaou, An indentation in the head; a large head, and deep eyes.

**顚** Yen, The space between the eyes and eyebrows. **顚色** yen sīh, the countenance. **赤顚** ts'eh yen, a red countenance.

**顚** ts'hīh yen, a napkin for tying up the hair. **那顚** nà yen, a foreign expression, signifying Your Excellency! **商顚** shang yen, the name of a hill. **屏顚** tsan yen, hilly, mountainous. **顚** ts'au.

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**頰** Yuen, A wry face.

**顙** Yung, A large head; to look upwards. **顙顙** yung yung, rigid, correct; warm, respectful; dignified yet benevolent. Great; a large and strong animal.

TEN STROKES.

**顙** Chen, As **顙顙** chen gñh, the forehead.

**顙** E, Still, quiet; joyful, happy: also respectful, rigid; a man's name.

**顙** E, To nourish: also the jaw-bone.

**顙** Gan, A long head & cheeks. Read yen, as **顙顙** lēen

yen, ugly Read k'hēen, a long face. Read kēen, as **顙胡** kēen hoo, to make incisions in the face.

**顙** Han, The chin. **顙淡** han tan, water in motion.

**顙** He, The head awry

**顙** Heaou, A large head: read k'heaou, a large forehead.

**顙** Hwán, The muscles of the face suddenly contracted:

also a round head and face.

**顙** Kēang, Clear, harmonious, correct.

**顙** K'hō, The jaw-bone; the bones of the head.

**顙** K'hin, As **顙顙** k'hin yin, the head shaking.

**顙** K'hin, Ugly.

**顙** K'hüh, Large, a great head; to butt against anything; ugly; solitary and alone. Read

k'hwei, large bones in the head: read k'hwà, the hip-bones.

**類** Lúy, Good, excellent; diligent without selfishness.

**種類** chùng lúy, a sort. **各從其類** kǒ tsung kē lúy, each one according to its kind. **以類聚** è lúy tseú, collecting together according to their species.

**類書** lúy shoo, collectanea. **比類** pè lúy, to compare, to classify.

**類能而使** lúy nāng ūh szé, to employ people according to their capacities. **類見** lúy kēen, to pay court to the emperor according to the rank of one's father. **類祭** lúy tsé, to sacrifice. **肆類于上帝** szé lúy yú sháng tá, to sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler. **類獸** lúy shów, the name of an animal like a fox, with long hair: they are supposed to have both sexes united in one individual, hence the Chinese think that the eating of them will cure jealousy. The name of a country, and a surname. Read lúy, flat. **顙類** p'ho lúy, partial, inclined to one side. Read lēüh, similar.

**顙** Me, As **顙顙** me te, to hang down the head.

**顙** Mē, As **顙顙** mē kē, an upright neck.

**顙** Ming, The place between the eyes and eyebrows.

**顙** Pei, Short beard and hair.

**顙** Sang, The forehead. In selecting horses choose one

with a 的顙 tēh sang, white forehead: but in selecting men, a 廣顙 kwàng sang, broad forehead is to be preferred 稽顙 k'he sang, to bow down with the forehead to the ground.

**顙** Sze, As 顙 顙 sze tsing, a wry head; good-looking.

**顙** Tēn, The top. 顙 頂 tēn ting, the apex of anything; the crown of the head. 有 馬白顙 yəw mà p'ih tēn,

there was a horse with a white forehead. 山顙 san tēn, the summit of a hill. 顙 末 tēn mǎ, the origin and end, the head and tail.

Also to die, to fall, to perish. 顙 倒 tēn taò, to turn upside down. 顙 殞 tēn wǎn, to fall down from a height. 顙 滅 tēn mǎ, to perish. Used for 顙 tēn, mad.

The name of a place, and of a district. Read tēn, as 顙 顙 tēn tēn, to be entirely devoted to one thing; a sorrowful mind. 色 容 顙 顙 sh yung tēn tēn, a sad countenance. Used for 顙 tēn, to stop up, to stuff, to fill.

**顙** Tow, As 顙 顙 gow tow, a broken face.

**顙** Ung, The hair of the neck; the mane; the neck of a goose. Read ung, as 顙 九 ung yǐ, to bend, to subdue the violent.

**顙** Wei, The head awry; large.

**顙** Yuén, A large head: also to think, to desire, to wish; to hope for; to long after. 甘 願

kan yuén, to be willing. 顙 望

yuén wang, to look forward to with desire. Also every one. 顙 言

顙 子 yuén yén sze tszè, every time a word is spoken I think of these persons. Read yuen, a short face.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**顙** E, As 顙 顙 ohe e, void of intelligence, dull. Read t'hwae, a bad countenance: read twae, the noise of beating the head.

**顙** t'hih twae, undecided, irresolute.

**顙** Gaou, As 顙 顙 gaou heaou, high, lofty, great.

**顙** Gow, As 顙 顙 gow tow, a broken face.

**顙** Heü, As 顙 顙 heü loo, a skull.

**顙** Heü, Emolument, salary.

**顙** Lan, As 顙 顙 lan tsan, to hang down the head.

**顙** Leaou, As 顙 顙 leaou heaou, a long head. Read leaou, a high nose and deep-sunken eyes.

**顙** Ma, As 顙 顙 ma hēa, difficult of utterance.

**顙** Mwan, As 顙 顙 mwan han, a large face.

**顙** Pe, As 顙 顙 seu pe, a grey beard.

**顙** Peaou, Grey hair. Read p'heaou, the hair dishevelled.

**顙** San, As 顙 顙 kan san, to shake the head.

**顙** Shwang, Ugly.

顙  
顙

Ts'ih, As 顙 顙 ts'ih po, the head awry.

顙  
顙

Ts'uh, As 顙 顙 ts'uh yá, the nose and chin contrac-

ted; to knit the brows; to frown.

TWELVE STROKES.

顙  
顙

Chen, To look haughtily at people; a proud look.

顙  
顙

Chin, To hang down the head; a high, conical head.

Read ts'hin, weak and feeble.

顙  
顙

Fau, Very ugly.

顙  
顙

Hau, White, the bright or whitish appearance near the horizon. 顙 顙 hau hau, bright. 顙 顙 s'eu hau, a pure and noble spirit.

顙  
顙

Heau, As 顙 顙 yaou heau, the human face: also high. Read yaou, a long, high head. Read k'heau, to lift up the head.

顙  
顙

Hung, Fat.

顙  
顙

Hwuy, As 顙 顙 hwuy hwuy, heady: read hwáy, bald

顙  
顙

Kau, Large and wide: read hau, as 顙 顙 tau hau, a large face.

顙  
顙

Koó, To look at, to regard,

顙  
顙

to turn the head and look at any one with consideration. 顙

顙  
顙

我 koó guò, regard me. 顙 諶

顙  
顙

天之明命 koó she t'heen che ming ming, regard and consider the enlightened decree of heaven. 顙

顙  
顙

koó keuen, to regard with affection. 不自顙念

顙  
顙

p'uh tszé koó néen, he did not consider himself. 不顙其後

p'uh koó ké hów, he did not regard his posterity. Used for 但 tán, but, only. 顙上先下後耳

koó sháng s'ien h'á h'au 耳, but superiors must precede and then inferiors may follow. Some trans-

late it "therefore." Used as a particle. 顙 顙 fán koó, on the con-

trary. 首顙居下 show koó

keu h'á, the head on the other hand was down below. Used for 星 koó,

to hire; also to lead, to induce. 八

顙言 p'á koó yén, eight sentences for leading men on to virtue. The

name of a country, of a territory, and a hill.

顙  
顙

Leau, As 顙 顙 leau heau, a long head.

顙  
顙

Lin, As 顙 顙 chin liu, little hair on the head.

顙  
顙

Po, An old grey headed man. 顙 顙 po po, brandish-

顙  
顙

ing one's arms about in a ferocious manner. Read fán, a white beak, or snout.

顙  
顙

Seuen, A round face.

顙  
顙

Sin, As 顙 顙 ch'hin sin, weak and feeble.

顙  
顙

Tsan, As 顙 顙 lan tsan, to hang down the head.

顙  
顙

Tseaou, As 顙 顙 tseaou sin, sorrowful. Also meager,

顙  
顙

emaciated.

顙  
顙

Wac, A man's name

THIRTEEN STROKES.

顙  
顙

Chen, The head awry; the limbs shivering with cold

顙  
顙

Read chen, to smell.

**顙** Gaou, As **顙** 顙 heaou gaou, high.

**顙** Gō, As **顙** 顙 sǎ gō, the head shaking.

**顙** Han, To come near the fire.

**顙** Hwuy, The lower part of the cheeks, the hair under the chin; the beard.

**顙** K'han, To shake the head; lean; emaciated. Read han, to eat without being satisfied. A sallow countenance much fallen in.

**顙** 顙 tan han, the head and face wrinkled, and furrowed.

**顙** K'hin, As **顙** 顙 ch'hin k'hin, weak and feeble; angry. Read yin, as **顙** 顙 yin yǎ, to gnash the teeth in anger.

**顙** Sih, The cheeks.

**顙** T'han, As **顙** 顙 t'han gan, a high head.

**顙** T'hüh, As **顙** 顙 t'hüh lüy, the bones of the head; the skull.

**顙** Yen, A narrow face with a pointed chin; irregular teeth. Read k'hèen, the face wrinkled. Read han, as **顙** 顙 wan han, silly, foolish. Read chen, as chen ke, ugly; a chin turned upwards.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**顙** E, To look askance, an ogle; a handsome countenance.

**顙** Hèen, Bright, visible, clear, manifest. 天有顙道 t'heen yèw hèen taou, the ways of Providence are clear and mani-

fest. Also to exhibit, to display.

**顙** 求顙 k'ew hèen, to seek display.

**顙** 達 hèen tǎ, prosperous. A man's name. **顙** 明 hèen ming, illustriously displayed.

**顙** Hung, Dark, stupid.

**顙** Joo, As **顙** 顙 nēē joo, a rumbling in the orifice of the ear.

**顙** K'bae, The skull.

**顙** Lin, Little hair on the head.

**顙** Mèen, A pair, a couple; twins. **顙** 健 k'een mèen, to bear twins. One says, beautiful.

**顙** Mung, As **顙** 顙 mung hung, the head dizzy.

**顙** Ning, As **顙** 顙 ting nìng, the crown of the head.

**顙** Pin, Angry. **顙** 毗 pe pin, troubled, distressed.

**顙** Ping, To utter many words; loquacious.

**顙** Taou, As **顙** 顙 taou haou, a large face.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**顙** Fan, Very ugly.

**顙** Gō, Stern, severe, rigid

**顙** Pin, As **顙** 顙 pin tsüh, to knit the brows through displeasure or sorrow; to frown.

**顙** Yǎ, As **顙** 顙 yǎ tsan, irregular teeth.

**顙** Yen, Uneven, wrinkled.

**顙** Yuen, The top of the head. To desire. Same as **顙**

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

顙

Gô, A high face.

頤

K'heou, A wrinkled face.

頤

Kin, As 頤 頤 tsin kin, ugly. Read yen, as 頤 頤 yen yen, a wrinkled face.

額

Lan, As 額 額 kan lan, a hungry, emaciated appearance. Read lin, as 額 然 lin jên, to change colour. Read lan, a low countenance.

顛

Loo, As 顛 顛 t'hôw loo, a skull. Also written 盧

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

顛

Hung, Dark, stupid.

顛

Ling, The face lean and emaciated.

顛

Ts'han, As 顛 顛 lan taan, beady. Read sên, a long head.

顛

Ying, A wen on the neck.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

顛

Jê, As 顛 顛 jê seu, the bones on the side of the face; the front part of the ear moving.

顛

Keuen, The cheekbones.

顛

P'hae, The eye-brows.

## THE 182ND RADICAL.

風 Fung.

風

Fung, The wind, that which (the Chinese say,) puts all things in motion, the eruptions of nature; the messenger of heaven and earth; the gusts of anger of

the male and female principles of nature. 大風 fá fung, a typhoon.

凱風 k'haé fung, the south wind

馨風 küh fung, the east wind.

涼風 léang fung, the north wind.

秦風 tsin fung, the west wind.

八風 pā fung, the winds

from all quarters. Also to scatter

as by the wind. 風以散之

fung è sán che, blew and scattered

them. 趨風 tséw fung, as swift

as the winds. Also to teach. 風

教 fung keaóu, instruction. 風

聲 fung shing, the voice of in-

struction. 時乃風 shé naè

fung, this is your lesson. 風情

fung tsing, spirit, temper. 風俗

fung sūh, manners, customs. 移

風易俗 é fung yih sūh, to

change the manners of the age. 風

疾 fung tseih, rheumatism. 風

淫 fung yín, a disease consisting

in a convulsive motion of the extre-

mities. 風佚 fung-yih, given up

to licentious pleasure, the inclina-

tion of animals towards each other

during which season they roam

without control. 馬牛其風

mà nêw ké fung, horses and cows

at heat. 防風 fang fung, the

name of a country. 右扶風

yéw foo fung, the name of a district,

and of an office. 晨風 shin fung,

a hawk. 相風 sēang fung, the

middle of the way. 懷風 hwae

fung, a kind of clover. A surname.

風顛 fūng tēen, mad. Read

fūng, to insinuate in poetry. 風

化 fūng hwa, to throw out

inuendos. 風刺 fung tszé, to ridicule, to point at, in writing; to speak by metaphor. 國風 kwō fung, the ballads of the country indicative of its temper and feeling.

望風而走 wáng fung árh tséw, to run away in which ever direction the wind blows. 風花菜 fung hwa ts'haé, eruca sylvestris. 風呂草 fung leu ts'haou, geranium. 風蘭 fung lán, air-plant. 風車花 fung keu kwa, passion flower. 防風 fang fung, caraways. 風尾松 fung wei sung, poplar; aspin. 風仙花 fung sēen hwa, balsamina impatiens. 錦屏風 kin pin fung, ipomea.

颶 Ch'haou, As 颶颶 ch'haou kaou, blowing. A hot wind.

## THREE STROKES.

颶 Hung, The sound of the wind; a great wind.

颶 Leau, The sound of the wind.

颶 Pew, As 颶子僧伽 pew leau sāng kēa, a phrase found in Buddhist books, meaning not known.

颶 Fung, Windy.

## FOUR STROKES.

颶 Chaou, The wind getting up

颶 Foo, As 颶颶 foo yaou, wind blowing down from above.

颶風 foo fung, a great wind, a tempest.

颶 Fung, To burn.

颶 Hēa, Windy; to open the mouth, and blow out the breath.

颶 Hēuē, The wind.

颶 Hung, A great wind, a tempest.

颶 Kan, The wind.

颶 P'heau, Light.

颶 Sia, A surname.

颶 T'han, The wind.

颶 Wang, A passing wind.

颶 Yih, As 颶颶 pei yih; a gale of wind. 謝颶 sháy yih, the name of a foreign country.

## FIVE STROKES.

颶 Chaou, A cool breeze.

颶 Chen, The wind blowing down upon the water; the wind blowing and the waves rising.

颶 颶 lwán chen, to disturb with the wind; anything put in motion by the wind.

颶 E, A small whirlwind; the revolving of the air.

颶 E, A gentle breeze.

颶 E, A heavy gale; the wind ceasing.

颶 Fūh, The wind; a gentle breeze; also a swift wind.

颶 Han, The wind settling; the sound of the . 4.



**颶** Haou, The sound of the wind.

**颶** Heuē, A little wind, a gentle zephyr.

**颶** Heuē, The wind.

**颶** Hūng, Windy.

**颶** Keūh, The wind.

**颶** Lew, As **颶** yaou lew, windy.

**颶** Ling, A cool breeze.

**颶** Pa, A swift wind. **阿颶** 經 a pā kīng, the name of a classic, among the Buddhists.

**颶** Peaou, A fierce wind. **風** 颶 fung peaou, a violent gale; the sound of wind. Read p'haou, windy: read p'hō, numerous, plentiful. Read paoūh, things falling down of themselves.

**颶** Peih, A gentle breeze; the wind; a cool air.

**颶** Sā, A floating breeze; the sound of the wind. **有風**

**颶** 然 yèu fung sā jèn, the wind whistling along. **衰颶** shwac sā,

decaying, getting old. **颶** 沓 sā tǎ, numerous, abundant. Read leih,

as **颶** 颶 leih seih, a great wind. A man's name.

**颶** Yew, As **颶** yew lew, the sound of the wind; a connected wind.

SIX STROKES.

**颶** Hōē, Genial zephyrs: read lēē, the wind.

**颶** Heh, Windy.

**颶** Heūh, A gentle breeze.

**颶** Hew, As **颶** hew seih, the whistling of the wind

**颶** Hung, The sound of the wind.

**颶** Kō, A bad or tempestuous wind.

**颶** Lé, A violent wind.

**颶** Lē, As **颶** lē fung, a tempestuous wind; a storm of wind and rain. Also written **烈** and **列**.

**颶** Peaou, A mad, raging wind.

SEVEN STROKES.

**颶** Chē, As **颶** chē heūh, the wind.

**颶** Hih, A hot wind.

**颶** K'hew, A gentle breeze.

**颶** Leih, As **颶** leih leih, a violent wind; a storm of wind and rain.

**颶** Nūy, The wind putting things in motion.

**颶** Pō, Windy.

**颶** Sā, A swift wind.

**颶** Sā, As **颶** sāu sā, the wind.

**颶** Seuēn, A whirlwind.

**颶** Shaou, or Seaou, The sound of the wind.

**颶** Tuy, A gentle breeze

**颶** Wei, As **颶** wei, the wind prostrating things

颼 Wei, No meaning given.  
 颼 Yew, As 颼颼 yew yang, the sound of the wind.  
 颼 Yuen, To-windnow grain over again: a gentle breeze.

## EIGHT STROKES.

颼 Che, A sort of fairy or elf. Same as 颼  
 颼 Chuy, The wind laying things prostrate.  
 颼 Hwüh, A swift wind.  
 颼 Juy, A slow wind, a moderate wind.

颼 Keu, A tempest at sea. 颼 風 ken fung, a hurricane, a typhoon, when the wind blows from all quarters at once. These occur in the south of China, about the 5th or 6th month (May or June.) They are called also 颼 母 ken mö, from their first appearance, which resembles a round lump of black cloud, but which afterwards enlarges and overpreads the heavens. They are very much dreaded, and commit great ravages. They are also called 颼 風 pei fung.

颼 Hwö, As 颼 颼 hwö tsh, the phenomenon of a red vapour, accompanied with a hot wind. Read hwö, windy.

颼 Läng, 颼 颼 läng cing, a purposeous wind.

颼 Le, 颼 颼 leou le, the sound of the wind.

颼 Läng, The north wind. Used for 凉風 läng fung, a cool wind.

颼 Low, The noise of wind blowing along.

颼 Pe, The wind.

颼 Peau, A fierce, raging wind

颼 Phew, As 颼 颼 p'hew p'hew, the wind blowing.

颼 Pow, A slight breeze.

颼 Pung, The wind rising.

颼 Së, Windy.

颼 Suy, Broken by the wind.

颼 Tsäng, The wind striving; a strong wind.

颼 Tsäng, The whistling of the wind.

颼 Wei, The wind blowing low

颼 Yeu, As 颼 颼 yea chüh, a sudden gust of wind.

## NINE STROKES.

颼 Gan, As 颼 颼 gan yü, a tempest, a typhoon.

颼 How, Windy

颼 Hung, The whistling of the wind.

颼 Hung, The sound of the wind; a strong wind.

颼 Keae, A swift wind, a brisk gale.

颼 Keäng, A furious wind.

颼 Lå, Windy.

**颺** Sow, As **颺颺** sow seih, the appearance of wind: cold and chilly.

**颺** Tseuen, The wind putting things in motion.

**颺** Tsew, as **颺颺** tsew seih, the sound of the wind.

**颺** Taze, a cool breeze. **曾颺** tsang taze, a high wind.

**颺** Wei, A strong wind.

**颺** Wei, a strong wind blowing.

**颺** Yang, Blown about by the wind. **颺言** yang yén, to spread abroad a report: also to talk

loud and quick; great swelling words. **颺颺** po yang, to win-

now grain. **颺貌** yang maóu, the countenance expanding. **舟輕颺** chow k'hing yang, a boat proceeding

slowly along. **鷹饑颺去** ying ke yang k'heú, when the falcon is hungry he will spread his wings and fly away.

**颺** Yé, The wind putting things in motion.

**颺** Yew, The sound of the wind

**颺** Yew, The wind.

**颺** Ying, A high wind.

**颺** Yu, As **颺颺** gan yu, a tempest, a typhoon.

**颺** Yuen, A gentle breeze.

## TEN STROKES.

**颺** Fan, The swift feet of a horse; the wind blowing a

vessel along. **颺颺走** fan fan tsow, to gallop along. **颺颺**

**行** chuen fan hing, a vessel sailing along. Sometimes written **颺**

**颺** Heaou, As **颺颺** taou heaou, blowing along; a hot wind.

**颺** K'hae, The south wind.

**颺** Leih, The wind; a storm of wind and rain.

**颺** Peaou, To blow; a brisk gale; a whirlwind.

**颺** Saou, The sound of the wind. **颺颺** saou seih, the wind

**颺** Sô, The whistling of the wind.

**颺** Sow, As **颺颺** sow sow, the sound of the wind.

**颺** Sow, The sound of the wind.

**颺** T'hang, Windy.

**颺** Yaou, As **颺颺** peaou yaou, floating or sailing on the breeze; the wind putting things in motion; waving in the wind. Read yaóu, a high wind.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**颺** Gaou, The sound of the wind.

**颺** Lew, A high wind; blowing hard. Read leaou, as

**颺** leaou lé, a boisterous wind. Read 'léw, the name of a country, and a surname.

**颺** Peaou, As **颺颺** peaou fung, a whirlwind; a brisk gale. **颺颺** peaou yaou, floating

or sailing upon the wind. 風飄

飄而吹衣 fang peau peau  
fih ch'ui e. the wind blew and

agitated his dress. Also to fall, as

飄瓦 peau wá, falling tiles.  
颼 Peih, The wind howling; a

cold air.  
颼 P'heau, Windy; a whirl-

wind.  
颼 Seih, As 颼颼 sá seih,  
a strong wind.

颼 Seih, The sound of the wind

颼 Sew, The wind.

颼 Süh, The howling of the  
wind.

颼 Twas, The wind.

颼 Yüh, The sound of the wind.

# TWELVE STROKES.

颼 Hung, A violent wind 颼  
颼 hung jh, a tempest.

颼 Leau, The wind.

颼 Lew, As 颼颼 sow lew,  
the sound of the wind. 颼

颼 lew lew, gentle waving in the  
breeze.

颼 Peau, agitated by the wind;  
a fierce wind blowing down  
from above; a storm of wind & rain.

颼 Sáh, The sound of the wind.

颼 Thuy, Windy; a fierce  
wind blowing down from  
above.

颼 Tsáng, As 颼颼 hwáng  
tsáng, a furious tempest.

颼 Tsáng, As 颼颼 tsáng  
tsáng, the sound of the wind.

颼 Yüh, A brisk gale.

# THIRTEEN & FOURTEEN STROKES.

颼 Seih, Autumnal breezes.

颼 Ch'ew, cool breeze. 颼  
taou, a strong wind.

# FIFTEEN STROKES.

颼 Lèe, The sound of the wind

颼 Lew, The noise of the wind  
whistling along.

颼 P'heau, as 颼颼 p'heau  
p'heau, the wind blowing  
along.

# SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

颼 Leih, As 颼颼 seih leih,  
the sound of the wind.

颼 Saou, The north wind; a  
cool breeze.

颼 Háng, A great wind, a  
heavy gale.

颼 Sèe, Windy.

颼 Shè, Windy.

颼 Hew, A fearful wind; run-  
ning away frightened.

颼 P'hew, The wind.

# THE 183<sup>RD</sup> RADICAL.

飛 Fei.

飛 Fei, To fly, to go swiftly.

飛 飛 fei seáng, to fly  
about. 飛 飛 fei lóng

tsé t'héan, the flying dragon is up  
in the skies. 飛 飛 fei yén, a

flying swallow. 飛 飛 fei sháy  
sháy, flying archers. 飛 飛

fei lau, an upper cabin in a ship; a

poop. 飛樓 *feilow*, a lofty chamber. 六飛 *lūh fei*, the name of a horse, celebrated for its fleetness.

桑飛 *sang fei*, a wren. 飛廉 *fei lien*, the name of a fabulous bird, said to be the god of the wind.

飛 *Fe*, An animal like an ox, with a white head, & one eye.

飛 *Fei*, The appearance of rain and snow; clouds floating about.

飛 *Choo*, Flying upwards.

飛 *Néw*, To fly.

飛 *Fan*, To fly: also water overflowing and forming into eddies.

飛 *Héen*, To fly.

飛 *Hwan*, To fly round and round.

飛 *Fei*, A word found in "the Golden Mirror;" no meaning given.

## THE 184th RADICAL.

食 *Shih*.

食 *Shih*, To incorporate rice with one's body; to eat, to swallow, to consume, to devour.

食飯 *shih fán*, to eat rice. 食

穀 *shih káh*, to live upon grain.

火食 *hó shih*, to eat what is dressed at the fire. 飲食 *yin shih*,

to eat and drink. 血食 *houé shih*, to sacrifice.

食酒 *shih tséw*, to drink wine. 食茶 *shih chá*,

to drink tea. 耳食 *urh shih*, to

listen to reports. 目食 *máh shih*, to devour with the eyes. 食

言 *shih yén*, to eat one's words, to fail of one's promise; to deceive people by promising without performing. 食 *koo shih*, to de-

ceive, to cajole, to allure. 食消 *shih seau*, to consume; to disperse.

日食 *jih shih*, an eclipse of the sun. 月食 *yué shih*, do. of the moon.

不食之地 *pūh shih che té*, ground that is not cultivated, selected as a cemetery. 對食 *túy shih*, husband and wife. 食聞

*shih yén*, to be influenced by others either to joy or anger. 寒食

*hán shih*, one of the Chinese terms, occurring at the time of the feast of the tombs; about 105 days after the winter solstice. 大食 *tá shih*, the name of a state in the western regions. A kind of game:

a surname. Read *sze*, food. 有酒食先生饌 *yéw tséw*

*sze süen sāng tawan*, having food and drink, let your elders first partake of it. 食居人之左

*sze keu jin che tsé*, food and lodging are important aids to men. 賜

賜消食 *chow sze seau sze*, to bestow in charity a little food. 飲之食之 *yín che sze che*,

to give people something to eat and drink. 使大夫之妻食

子 *shé tá fós che tsé sze tsé*, ordered the concubine of a great officer to nourish the young prince.

Band 6, a man's name.

## TWO STROKES.

飢 *Ke*, To be hungry; hunger, famine, dearth, a failure of

successive crops. 飢寒 ke hán, cold and hungry. 穀不熟爲飢 küh pūh shūh wei ke, when corn is not ripe there is famine. The name of a country, and a surname. Properly written 饑

飢 Sze, Food, provisions; to give people food. Used for 飴 szi.

飣 Ting, To stow away food; to place food on dishes. To spread out a feast.

飡 Ts'han, To swallow; to eat; a meal. Read sun, water poured over rice. Used for 餐 ts'han.

飮 Yu, To present wine and food to a guest.

## THREE STROKES.

飤 Che, Prepared rice, a kind of gruel.

飤鼻 E, Congee, or rice gruel.

飤 Kéen, Rice gruel. A man's name. Read kan, roasted rice.

飤 K'hé, To eat down one's anger. Read keih, satisfied.

飣 New, Mixed rice.

飧 Sun, To eat. Also used for 餐 ts'han, a meal. Also

water and rice; or water thrown into rice to dissolve its glutinousness, and separate the grains; hence to separate. 君未覆手不敢飧 keun wé fūh shòw pūh

kàn sun, before the prince has wiped his mouth, we (the ministers)

do not dare to eat. 致飧 she sun, to give any one something to eat. 設飧 shé sun, to set out a meal. Also prepared food; an evening meal. 饔飧 yung sun, breakfast and supper.

飴 T'hó, As 饴 chuen t'hó, a kind of cake. 餅 ping t'hó, a bun made of wheat-en flower.

飮 Yó, To eat with moderation

## FOUR STROKES.

飹 Chaou, a certain preparation of wheat.

飭 Ch'ih, To make anything hard and compact, to be reverent and careful. 飭歸 bh'ih kwei, to be careful in a retreat.

Also to regulate, to adjust. 飭則 koo ts'ih ch'ih, when any are deceived set them to rights. Also diligent. 飭力 ch'ih lefá, to use

diligent effort; also to arrange and prepare. 我車既飭 gnò

keu ké ch'ih, my carriage being got ready. 飭躬齋戒 ch'ih kung

tsae keac, to prepare one's-self by fasting. Used for 敕 ch'ih, to command. 飭命 ch'ih ming, a

command.

飯 Fán, A meal's meat. 亞飯 飯三 飯四 飯 yà fán san fán szé fán, (the great officer had) two meals a day; (the prince) 3 meals, and (the sovereign) four meals. The bottom of the

finger, or thumb. Read fán, rice, food. 炊穀爲飯 ch'huy küh

wei fán, they steamed grain in order to form dressed food. 無 搗飯 woó p'ǎo fán, do not grasp the rice in a greedy manner. 食飯 shíh fán, to eat rice. 無飯 woó fán shíh, no rice to eat. 飪 Jin, Very well done, thoroughly dressed. 失飪 shíh jin p'ǔh shíh, food overdone, he would not eat. 羹 káng jin, a tureen full of soup. An entertainment in general.

飪 Jung, To eat.

餉 Kéw, Satisfied, fed to the full. Used for 餉 keu, a sacrifice.

餉 Nǎ, Eating; as 餉 餉 t'hǎ nǎ, to eat.

餹 New, Mixed food.

飭 T'hěe, To be greedy of food.

餽 T'hun, As 餽 餽 hwan t'hun, little balls or dumplings made of finely pounded wheat or rice, in the middle of which some meat is inclosed, and then steamed and eaten. The people of Fokéen province make 京餽

king t'hun, to sacrifice to their ancestors, in the 10th month. Read t'ün, a rich taste.

餂 Tow, As 餂 餂 tow ting, to spread out a feast. Read shé, to spread a table.

飩 Wan, A cake or dumpling.

飲 Yin, To drink, to quaff, to suck in, to swallow down liquor. 四飲之物 s'í yin

che wǐh, the four drinkables; also to rinse. 飲漱 yin sǎ, to rinse the mouth. Also to conceal. 飲

章 yin chang, a document with a concealed name. 聲飲 shing yin, something to regulate the notes in music. 飲器 yin k'hé, a drinking vessel. 飲食 yin shih, eating and drinking. 飲箭 yin tséén, to receive an arrow. 漢武飲

羽 hán woó yin yù, the warriors of Han drank the winged arrow. Read yin, to give any one to drink. 酌而飲寡人 chǒ ūrh yin kwà jin, he poured out and gave me to drink. 飲人以和 yin jin è hô, to regale men with harmony.

飫 Yu, To eat much, to be satisfied; to feast, to eat at one's ease. 飲酒之飫 yin tséw che yu, to drink wine in an unceremonious manner. 飫饜 yu yen, to eat to the full. 立飫 lei' yú, to eat standing. 飲賜 yu tszé, to give, to present. 飫 kaou yu, to reward and bestow gifts.

飫 Yu, To eat much, to be satisfied; to feast, to eat at one's ease. 飲酒之飫 yin tséw che yu, to drink wine in an unceremonious manner. 飫饜 yu yen, to eat to the full. 立飫 lei' yú, to eat standing. 飲賜 yu tszé, to give, to present. 飫 kaou yu, to reward and bestow gifts.

## FIVE STROKES.

餠 Ching, As 餠 餠 ching ping, a sort of cake.

餠 Chao, A dumpling, or cake. Read t'how, a cake. Same

餠 E, As 餠 餠 keaon e, a glutinous substance made of rice. 餠 餠 e sing, rice dumplings.

餠 餠 e yen, rock salt. Used for 餠 e, rice balls. Read sze, to

feed. 以餒餓 ē sze guò, to feed the hungry.

餛 Fun, To boil rice.

餓 Oh, Hungry.

餅 Hēh, A sort of cake.

饅 Hēh, Rice dumplings with pulse; dressed food.

餅 Kan, A kind of dumpling, or cake; a bait.

餉 Keung, To eat to the full, to be satisfied.

餉 Kow, An ox satisfied.

餉 Lew, A dumpling; a bait.

餉 Ling, A kind of dumpling or rice ball.

餉 Mō, Horse's corn. 馬餉 mā yàng mō, horses look for their corn. To eat.

餉 Ne, As 餌餉 ē ne, a kind of dumpling or cake.

餉 Nēn, To invite people to eat wheat.

飽 Paou, To be satisfied. 飽滿 paou mwān, to eat to the full. 食飽 shīh paou, to eat till one has enough.

食不飽 shīh pūh paou, to eat without having enough. 耳飽從諛

之說 āh paou tsung jōo che yuē, the ear is satisfied with listening to the delights of flattery. 食不求飽 shīh pūh hōu paou, in eating do not seek satiety. A surname. 餓 pé, to be satisfied.

餓 Pēh, To eat anything savoury 餓香 pēh hēang, savoury food.

餓 Pow, As 餓餓 paw gow, to eat.

餓 Pun, Coarse food.

餓 Pwan, Cakes made of broken rice or wheaten flour.

五色餅 wō sīh pwan, cakes of five different colours.

餚 Shaou, Little food.

飾 Shīh, As 修飾 sew shīh, to adorn; also to wipe in order to make anything look neat and clean. To adjust; the soft modulations and regular tones of music.

羔裘豹飾 kau kew pá shīh, a lamb's skin dress, faced with a leopard's skin. 飾牲

shīh sāng, to skin and clean an animal used in sacrifice. 飾覆

shīh fūh, to cover over. 屬飾 le shīh, a dress worn by the emperor, to set off his dignity. 飾外貌

shīh wae maou, to adorn the exterior; to gloss over. 飾器 shīh k'hé, offensive and defensive weapons. 滿飾 mwān shīh, the name of a country. Also to brush, to cleanse.

飼 Sze, Same as 餵 sze, food, provisions; to feed.

餵 Te, As 餵餵 te hoo, rice water or gruel; to sponge on others for food.

餓 T'hēn, to be greedy of food.

餓



**餠** Tsäy, To eat without perceiving any taste. Read tseu, as 饒 餠 wǒ tseu, tasteless, void of relish.

**餽** Tsǎ, A local term for inviting people to eat wheat.

**饗** fei tsǎ, to eat; to invite one another to eat wheat gruel. Read tsǎh, to cook rice by steam.

**饗** Tsuy, To adorn.

**饗** Tseu, To manifest a dislike for food; to appear to have had enough. Read tszè, to loathe eating. 饗食則不肥 tazè shǐh tsǐh pǔh fei, those who feel an aversion for food will not become fat.

**饑** Yang, and Yen, Full, satisfied.

## SIX STROKES.

**餽** Chǐh, The name of a place. 餽人 chǐh jín, a reaper.

**餽** Gaé, To eat stinking things. 餽餞 gaé hwuy, stinking food.

**餉** Héang, To present food to a superior; to provide an entertainment for one. 葛伯仇餉 hǒ pǐh kew hǔáng, Hǒ pǐh treated as enemies those who entertained him. Also to confer, to bestow. Now read héang, and used commonly for the rations of an army: also the duties paid to government, taxes. 餉館 héang kwan, a toll-house.

**餛** Kae, Dumplings, or rice balls. Read yáo, to eructate.

**飴** Kǎ, A cake or dumpling.

**餠** Keáu, A cake or dumpling.

**餠** Keáu urb, little balls made of ground rice or wheat, whether dry, wet, small or great, with minced meat in them.

**養** Keuen, A local term for a sacrifice.

**餵** Man, To feed an infant.

**餵** Naou, Dressed food.

**餵** Shày, To be fully satisfied.

Read na, to have enough.

**餵** Shé, To adorn.

**餵** Sín, A kind of black rice, invented by the genius supposed to preside over the great extreme; and used by travellers to ensure a good journey. See 餵

**餵** Te, To sponge upon people for food.

**餵** Téen, Same as 餵 téen, sweet, excellent; read t'heen, to take with a hook. 以言餵之 è yén t'heen che, to catch people by words.

**餵** T huang To eat.

**餵** Tseu, Rice cakes. 餵 tseu kaou, dumplings

**餵** fuy, tseu, broken rice steeped in water and adhering together into little balls.

**餌** Urb, or Ne, To eat; cakes, dumplings, poundage rice made up into little balls and boiled or made into hard pellets like pearls. Also dumplings made of broken

rice or millet, enclosing a little beef, mutton or pork, and boiled. Used also for tendons : also a bait for fish ; to allure men by a bait, or the hope of gain.

**餅** Yang, As **餅餌** yang urh, a cake or dumpling.

**養** Yàng, To nourish, to foster, to feed, to maintain, to bring up, to cause to grow, to improve. **養不教父之過**

yàng pūh keáu fók che kwó, to bring up a child without instruction is the fault of the parent. **養生**

yàng sǎng, to support life. **善養** shén yàng, to nourish well ; to cherish in a high degree. **養取**

yàng tsèu, to take. **養養** yàng yàng, sorrowful ; undecided. **養**

**使** yàng shè, to employ in menial offices. **厮役扈養** sze yih hoé

yàng, grass-cutters, water-carriers, stable-boys, and cooks. **都養**

too yàng, one who dresses food for young people. A surname. Used for **癢**

yang, to itch. Read yáng, as **供養** kung yáng, to nourish, or support a superior. **至於**

**犬馬皆能有養** ché yī k'heuen mã, keae nǎng yèw yáng, even dogs and horses are entitled to support.

**餽** Yaou, A kind of dumpling or cake.

**餓** Yin, Hungry.

SEVEN STROKES.

**養** Ché, A rotten taste ; decayed meat.

**餽** Ch'hing, To present food to a superior ; provisions.

**餓** Gó, Hungry, not satisfied. **餓者** gó chày, the hungry.

**飢餓** ke gó, famished and starved : the latter is the stronger term of the two. **野有餓殍** yà yèw gó peáu, in the fields are people perishing of hunger.

**餽** Kéen, Rice gruel.

**餽** Lang, Soup. **無餽** woó lang, the name of a place.

**餽** Maou, Full of spite and vexation.

**餒** Nù, Hungry, famished. **餒色** nù sīh, a hungry countenance. Also rotten fish or flesh. Used for **餒**

**餒** Pō, As **麵餒** mēen pō, a preparation of flour. **餒**

**餒** pō sēh, to grow. **餓**

**餓** Poo, The afternoon meal, dinner : also to eat. **餓糟**

**餓醕** poo tsaou chuē lé, to eat grains and drink wort. Used for **哺**

**哺** poo, to feed infants. Read pò, as **餽**

**餽** tang pò, a kind of cake. Thick rice gruel ; the name of a bird. Read pò, to give a person something to eat ; to supply with food.

**饘** Sew, Rice half-cooked, in which state the grains do not adhere to each other.

**饘** Shwuy, A small sacrifice. Read lae, an offering made to the dog.

**飢** Sín, Black rice: one says, pure, clear rice. A kind of rice used in some superstitious ceremony: it was washed in the juice of certain medicinal herbs, and then dried in the sun, which process was repeated nine times, until the grains became small and hard like pearls, which if carried in a bag, was supposed to ensure travellers a good journey into distant regions. It was at first used by the sect of Taou, but now the Buddhists, on the 8th day of the 4th month, prepare it in order to worship Buddha.

**餽** Süh, The contents of a boiler; dressed food.

**餽** Te, As **餽** tang te, cakes or dumplings.

**餽** Tów, As **餽** ting tów, to spread out a feast.

**餽** Tsaó, To commence; to set forth food.

**餽** Tseun, Dressed food; the remains of food after people have eaten. When parents are alive, and take their usual morning and evening meal, their sons and daughters should **佐餽** tsó tseun, urge them to eat a little more. after which the young people **恆餽** háng tseun, take what remains, as usual. Also **餽鬼神之餘** tseun kwei shén che yù, to eat what the gods have left at a sacrifice.

**日中而餽** jīh chung úrh tseun, at noon eat what is left from the morning.

**餐** Tshan, To swallow; to eat and drink. **賜餐錢** tszé ts'han tséén, he paid the reckoning for what they had eaten. **傳餐** chuen ts'han, to eat. **餐飯** yīh ts'han fán, a meal. **採餐** ts'haè ts'han, to pluck, to gather. Read sun. and used for **餐** sun, a meal. Read ts'hán, a cake.

**餽** Tso, Mashed bones.

**餽** Urh, or Ne, To eat.

**餽** We, The remains after eating; a little, a morsel. Read mé, and mō, rice gruel.

**餽** Yīh, Damp, rotten; spoiled food. Read yě, as **餽** yě wei, decayed meat.

**餘** Yú, That which remains, a remnant, a surplus, a superfluity, the remainder, the rest.

**食有餘** shīh yéw yú, to have anything left over after eating.

**餘力** yú lēih, superabundant strength

**餘剩** yú shing, an overplus.

**餘夫** yú foo, supernumerary husbandmen.

**羨餘** seen yú, an overplus.

**餘子** yú tszé, supernumeraries, the children of nobles

and great officers: also the younger

brothers of concubines.

**餘丘** yú k'hew, the name of a country.

**餘皇** yú hwáng, a kind of boat.

**餘** chüh yú, a kind of leek with

a yellow flower, the eating of which

prevents the feeling of hunger.

A surname. Read ya, as **諸餘** cha

ya, remnant, leavings.

**餓** Yuen, To be satisfied; to eat to the full.

**饒** Yuen, To be greedy of food.

**饒** Yüh, The sound of hunger.

**餓** Yüh, To nourish.

**餓** Yung, To eat.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**饅** Chang. As 饅餚 chang hwang, cakes or dumplings enclosing sweet meats.

**饅** Chuy. A libation at a sacrifice; an offering to the gods; to sacrifice in succession; to serve a number of gods whose altars adjoin each other.

**饑** Chuy, Hungry

**饑** Fè. Dried food; a local term for inviting each other to partake of wheaten cakes.

**餒** Gih, To eructate; the sound of belching.

**餓** Heow, Food, victuals

**餓** Hsien. Rice or wheaten cakes or dumplings, enclosing some kind of mince-meat.

**餓** swan hien, a kind of sour dumpling, sold at the capital.

Written 饅

**饅** Hoo, A cake; pastry. Read hoo, rice gruel.

**饅** Hwän, As 饅餚 hwän t'huä, a sort of cake.

**饅** Jia, Satisfied: same as 饅 jin Read nien, a cake.

**饅** Jien t'how, a bun.

**饅** Keu, As 饅餚 hán keu, a kind of cake.

**饅** Keuen, Food, victuals.

**饅** Keüh, Rice gruel.

**饅** Kò, A cake.

**館** Kwän, As 客館 k'hüh kwän, a lodging-place for guests.

**館** kung kwän, a public hall, for the reception of government officers.

**館** how kwän, a receptacle for strangers, in a market-place.

**館** tsou kwän, a basket made of coarse grass, for holding sacrificial viands.

**館** Chung kwän, the name of a place.

**義** é kwän, a charity school.

**饅** Ling, A horse passing wind after eating corn.

**饅** Lüh, To eat.

**饅** Nang, Near, suddenly; to see of a sudden.

**饅** Nèè, Food, provisions, confectionary.

**饅** ling nèè, to feed.

**饅** Nèh, A fried cake: a local term for idle boys.

**饅** P'how, As 饅餚 p'how säng, a cake.

**饅** p'how t'how, flour rising when leavened.

**餅** Ping, A cake made of wheat-en flour.

**餅** shih ping, to eat cakes.

**餅** chung ts'how ping, a cake made in mid-autumn.

**餅** shwih yin ping, biscuits made of flour and water.

**餓** Pung, As 餓 饒 pung  
tsan, greedy of food.

**餛** Sing, or Tsing, Dressed  
food; cakes, confections.  
**餛餚** e sing, rice dumplings.

**餮** Sze, To be fond of eating;  
an epicure; one who makes  
a business of eating.

**饅** T'han, or Yen, To send in  
food; to advance slowly.  
Read t'hàn, to eat, to devour. Also  
flesh rolled up in thin cakes, cut  
off, and served up for food. To  
bait, or allure with a bait.

**饅** T'haou, As 饅 陰 t'haou  
yin, the name of a place; a  
kind of cake.

**饅** Tsèen, To present, to send  
up food and drink; any kind  
of present. **飲饅** yin tsèen, to  
drink wine. **貢饅** ying tsèen,  
respectfully to offer up. **饅禮**  
tsèen lè, to present to any one go-  
ing on a journey.

**錯** Tsou, To invite one another  
to eat.

**餛** Tsze, A kind of rice gruel.

**餛** Tung, As 餛 郡 tung  
keun, the name of a hotel.

**餛** Wei, As 餛 飼 wei sze,  
to feed. **餛飯** wei fan, to  
give rice to eat. **餛牛** wei nêw,  
to feed cows. Read nûy, hungry;  
stinking fish.

**餛** Yê, Unable to swallow;  
choked with rice.

NINE STROKES.

**餛** Chen, As 餛 鬻 chen  
chüh, rice gruel.

**餛** Füh, To eat.

**餛** Fun, Rice half-boiled; to  
boil rice once, and then  
throw water over it and boil it  
again.

**餛** Fun, As 餐 餛 ts'han fun,  
boiled rice.

**餛** Hoo, As 餛 饅 hoo chen,  
rice gruel. **餛口** hoo  
k'hòw, to sponge upon people for  
something to eat.

**餛** Hoo, Same as the above.

**餛** How, Dried rice. **餛糧**  
how léang, dried provisions.

**餛** Hwang, Dried cakes, or  
biscuits. **餛饅** chang  
hwang, a kind of cake, made of flour  
and honey.

**餛** Hwuy, Stinking rice, de-  
cayed provisions.

**餛** Jow, Rice cooked by steam.  
Read new, mixed rice.

**餛** Kéen, or Chen, Rice gruel.

**餛** K'han, To be hungry.

**餛** K'ho, As 餛 斗 k'ho tòw,  
a kind of cake.

**餛** Nwan, As 餛 饅 nwan  
hwán, food presented to  
superiors. **餛女** nwan nêw, to  
give a feast to a daughter three days  
after her marriage.

**餛** Pêh, Full, satisfied.

饒

Sow, Spoiled rice; rice spoiled by dampness.

饒

Suy, Cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

饒

T'hang, As 饒 饒 e t'hang, cakes or dumplings;

rice boiled with sugar.

饒

T'hě, To be greedy of food.

饒 饒 haou t'hě, a glutton. The Chinese ancient monuments represent a greedy avaricious person, by a figure with a head and no body; to intimate that in devouring persons, before even they can be swallowed destruction comes upon the glutton.

饒

T'hòw, As 饒 饒 p'how t'hòw, flour rising when leavened.

饒

Twan, A certain preparation of rice.

饒

Yaou, Dressed food, cakes. Rice dumplings.

饒

Yě, Stinking rice. 饒 饒 e-yě, food turned sour; a kind of cake.

饒

Yen, rice balls or dumplings

饒

Ying, A cake or dumpling; to be satisfied, full.

饒

Yun, Provision for a journey; to send food in a present. Read hwán, as 饒 饒 hwán, meat dumplings.

饒

Yung, To eat.

## TEN STROKES.

饒

Chá, A cake or dumpling.

饒

Ch'hen, A taste that remains long in the mouth.

饒

He, Provisions, food, eatables used as offerings. 饒 饒

饒

yung he, food presented with great ceremony, an entertainment given.

饒

A living animal. 告朔之饒

饒

羊 küh sūh ché he yáng, a lamb presented when announcing the new moon. 馬 饒 mǎ he, grain given to horses.

饒

Hě, Full, satisfied.

饒

Kaou, Dumplings or cakes.

饒

Kew, Broken victuals.

饒

K'haou, To reward for labour, to provision troops.

饒

Used for 饒 kaou, a cake.

饒

K'héen, To stick, to adhere, Dried biscuits.

饒

Kwa, To digest food.

饒

Kwei, A local term for sacrifice; also to present, to offer.

饒

王 饒 金 而 不 受 wáng kwei kin írh pūh shów, the king presented gold but he would not receive it. A surname.

饒

Lén, A little meal; a lunch, a dessert after dinner. Pure,

饒

disinterested; the meat in a dumpling. Read k'héen, to eat without having enough.

饒

Lew, Rice boiled by steam; thoroughly boiled.

饒

Lo, As 饒 饒 lo kow, an ox satisfied

饒

Paou, The name of an arrow

**餖** Pǒ, As 餖飩 pǒ tǒ, a kind of cake.

**餗** Sēih, The breath; to breathe, to snort; also to eat; to grow.

**餘** Soo, To eat meat with aromatic vegetables, the opposite of fasting.

**餙** Tǎ, As 餙餙 tǎ nǎ, to eat

**餚** Ts'hang, As 餚餚 ts'hang te, a kind of cake. Used for 糖 t'hang, sugar.

**餛** T'haou, A kind of cake. Read k'han, a very sweet taste.

**餜** Ts'hang, To eat.

**餡** Tuy, Boiled dumplings.

**餧** Wǎn, To invite one another, to eat wheaten cakes. Read yin, satisfied. Spoiled food.

**館** Yang, A kind of cake.

**餩** Yě, Food for a journey; food to be eaten when away from home; to supply with food. 餩獸 yě shów, to offer animals in sacrifice to the spirits of the four quarters, at the borders

**饒** Yuen, to covet, to be greedy.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**饒** Ch'hung, As 饒饒 tsan ch'hung, immoderate, voracious.

**饒** Ch'ih, As 饒饒 ch'ih sh'ih, an eclipse of the sun or moon.

**饒** Choo, A pig eating; coarse rice gruel.

**饒** Ch'üh, Eating. Cakes.

**饒** Fun, Rice and water; perhaps an erroneous form of 奔

**饒** Ke, To give food to living things.

**饒** K'hëang, Hard food.

**饒** K'h'in, A dearth of vegetables. 飢饒 ke k'h'in, famine and dearth. Three years without corn.

**饒** Mǒ, To eat; to feed an infant. Read me, gruel.

**饒** Mwan, As 饒頭 mwan t'hôw, a loaf of bread. 饒

**饒** mwan t'hôw ping, a bun; when 諸葛亮 Choo-kǒ-lëang, was proceeding southwards on a military expedition, he found the people in the habit of killing men and using their heads in sacrifice; that statesman then ordered a pig or a goat to be sacrificed instead, and took a lump of dough, shaped like a man's head, to offer in sacrifice; hence the name of 饒頭 mwan t'hôw, for loaf.

**饒** Peih, As 饒饒 peih lô, a kind of cake made of wheaten flour, inclosing mince-meat.

They were so called because some people of the name of Peih and Lô were fond of eating them.

**饒** Sǎn, As 羹饒 kǎng sǎn, rice balls in soup, a grain of anything. Read ts'hin, to meet with sand in the food. Read ts'han, to drum to a song

**饅** Sew, To present food; to give a taste to anything dressed food, to feed.

**飭** Sháng, To present food.

**饊** Suy, Boiled rice.

**饊** T'hang, Same as 饊 t'hang, a sort of cake.

**饊** Tsan, As 饊 饊 kantsan, tasteless. Read tsèen, to taste. 饊 饊 tsèen jin, a briny taste.

**饊** Tsaou, Cakes, with mince-meat in them.

**饊** Tsèang, As 饊 饊 tsan, tsèang, to feel an inclination to eat, to have an appetite.

**饊** Tsung, As 饊 饊 tsan, tsung, greedy of food.

**饊** Yu, Satisfied. 如 食 宜 饊 joó shíh è yu, when eating, men should have enough.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**饊** Ch'he, Wine and food. 饊 饊 ch'he sun, meat and drink. The form of the character indicates that when people obtain food they are delighted. To boil millet, or dressed millet.

**饊** Chwang, Eating; to eat immoderately.

**饊** E, As 饊 饊 e yě, food turned sour, rice injured by dampness. Read yě, to be choked with food; unable to swallow.

**饊** Hwang, Rice gruel.

**饊** Jaou, Numerous, abundant, satisfied, liberal, superabundant, increasing. 資 用 益 饊

tsze yung yíh jaou, her property was amply sufficient. Commonly used for spare, excuse; as 饊 命 jaou míng, spare his life. 寬 饊 kwan jaou, to be liberal and indulgent. The name of a country, a county, a district, and a surname.

**饊** Ke, Famine, a bad harvest, dearth, hunger. 饊 饊 ke go, to be hungry & famished. See 飢.

**饊** Kwei, Provisions, victuals; to present food to a superior.

**饊** 膳 夫 掌 王 之 饊 shén foo cháng wáng che kwei, the chief cook attended to the king's provisions.

**饊** 食 kwei shíh, food, victuals; to present food either to the gods or men. 饊 人 k'hwei jín, the officer who attended to the prince's food. Read t'huy, as 饊.

**饊** t'hang t'huy, a kind of cake, made of broken rice and honey.

**饊** Lih, As 饊 饊 líh chíh, to eat with the same chopsticks.

**饊** San, As 饊 飯 san fán, rice boiled till it separates.

**饊** Shàng, To eat by day, to eat when the sun is setting.

**饊** Táng, Food offered in sacrifice.

**饊** T'han, To eat without relish.

**饊** Tsang, As 饊 饊 tsang e, satisfied.

**饊** Ts'hang, To eat with pain.

**饊** Tsín, Dampness rising up from below. Also elegant, a sweetish taste.



**饌** Tswan, Rice to eat, prepared food. 以供主  
**之饌** è kung wáng che tswan, to provide the prince's food. 具官  
**饌** keú kwan tswan, to provide what is necessary for the officers, as wine, live animals, and salt provisions. 有酒食先生饌  
 yèw tsèw szé sèen säng tswan, having wine and food let your elders partake of it. Read seuen, a piece of money, of the value of six taels.

**饕** Tun, To be greedy of food.  
**餒** Ying, Full, and satisfied.  
**饌** 饌饌 ying ying, a cake.  
 THIRTEEN STROKES.

**饌** Chen, Rice gruel, of rather a thick consistence. 饌粥  
 chen chüh, congee, or rice water.  
**饌** E, Satisfied, full.

**饌** Fun, Rice half-boiled, so that the grains are still detached, and do not adhere together.  
**饌** fun lew, food thoroughly dressed. The first character refers to the rice when just boiled, and the second to the same substance when left to steam.

**饌** Gaou, To envy people their food.

**饌** Han, To eat without being satisfied.

**饌** Han, Food eaten cold when on a journey.

**饌** Hèang, to entertain a guest, to treat a person with wine and food. 一朝饌之 yih

chau hèang che, the whole court were entertained. 大饗 tá hèang, a great feast. 舅公饗婦 kew kung hèang fòó, the brother-in-law treating the wife. Also the name of a sacrifice. 饗祫 hèang hèá, a sacrifice to ancestors. Sometimes written 享. Used for 饗 hèang, to sound: and for 向 hèang, to wards.

**饑** Kèen, Not satisfied, not having sufficient: to pray.

**饑** Kwé, To eat.

**饑** Kwé, To eat.

**饑** Lèen, To eat without relish.

**饑** Ling, To eat to the full.

**饑** Néang, As 饑 néang, to force one to eat.

**饑** Tang, To give any one to eat.

**饑** T'haou, To be greedy of food. 饑饑 t'haou t'hèé, to be gluttonous: the former refers to rapaciousness, and the latter to gluttony.

**饑** T'hüh, Rice gruel.

**饑** Tsau, Soup mixed with rice.

**饑** Wei, Rice spoiled by heat; stinking rice.

**饑** Yé, A kind of cake.

**饑** Yih, To sacrifice on the second day; a sacrifice: spoiled rice.

**饑** Yuen, Satiated, fed to the full

**饗** Yung, Dressed food. **饗**  
**飧** yung sun, breakfast  
 and supper. Food chopped and  
 boiled or fried together. **饗** **飧**  
 yung he, dead and living animals  
 used in sacrifice. Sometimes writ-  
 ten **飧**

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**饌** Ch'hā, To add food, to eat  
 more.

**饌** Gān, As **饌** **饌** gān wān,  
 to invite one another to eat  
 wheaten cakes. To desire to eat to  
 the full.

**饌** K'hēn, To chew, to eat;  
 dry wheaten cakes, biscuits;  
 to take hold of; sticky, adhesive;  
 to knead.

**饌** Mung, To fill a vessel full.

**饌** Nāng, To stuff the inside  
 of anything. **饌** **饌** nāng  
 neang, to force one to eat: to stuff  
 with food

**饌** ō, Tasteless; a poor insipid  
 taste. **肥而不饌** fei  
 fih pūh ō, fat and yet insipid.

**饌** Pō, As **饌** **饌** pō yu, full,  
 satisfied.

**饌** Tseē, To eat.

**饌** Tswan, To present food.  
 Read keuen, to eat.

**饌** Yēn, Satisfied, to have suf-  
 ficient. **饌** 酒肉而後

**反** yēn tsēw jūh ūh hów fān, he  
 not filled with wine and flesh and

when returned **饌** 飲 yēn yu, to  
 be satiated. Sometimes written **厭**

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**饌** Hō, Meat soup.

**饌** Shō, To melt and burn.

**饌** Tsē, To eat.

**饌** Wei, To eat and vomit up  
 again.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**饌** Hō, Meat soup.

**饌** Hwae, To eat rice.

**饌** Lung, A sort of cake.

**饌** Mo, A sort of cake.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**饌** Me, To feed an infant; to  
 suckle a child.

**饌** Shang, As **饌** **饌** hō  
 shang, to present food, to  
 supply with food when abroad.

**饌** Tsan, To eat immoderately,  
 to be voracious. **雖食**

**八** **九** **無** **饌** **名** suy shih pā  
 kēw woō tsan ming, although (dur-  
 ing an eclipse of the moon) the  
 dog ate eight or nine parts of that  
 luminary, it could not be considered  
 voracious.

**饌** Ts'han, To be greedy of  
 food.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**饌** He, Shwuy, and Juy, To  
 take a little sip. Read hwuy,  
 to present food.

**饌** Hō, Soup

## NINETEEN STROKES

**饌** Lō, As **饌** **饌** pēh lō, a  
 sort of cake.

**餵**

Mo, To suckle a child, to feed an infant; to eat.

**饘**

Tsan, To mix rice with soup. 澆饘 yaou tsan, muddy, thick, as having many ingredients. To fry rice with fat.

# THE 185TH RADICAL.

## 首 Shòw.

**首**

Shòw, The head, the superior principle of nature. 稽

首 k'hè shòw, to bow the head.

元首 yuên shòw, the prince,

the sovereign. Also to commence; the birth of a man; a chief, a leader.

戎首 jung shòw, the chief of the invading army. Also to display, as if pushing out the head.

首其內見諸外 shòw

kê núy, hén choo waé, displayed what was within, and exhibited it without. Also the most important part of anything. 告汝言首

kaóu joó yén shòw, I will tell you the principal part of the matter.

反首 fán shòw, to hang down the head until the hair falls over the face.

疏行首 soo hing shòw, to open out a way through the entrenchments for the troops to march.

首先 shòw sēn, the first. 劍

首 k'én shòw, the hilt of a sword.

驪首 lé shòw, the name of a

tune: also the veins of wood, like the marks on a fox's head. 犀首

eze shòw, a military officer. The name of a hill, a city, and a country.

白首 pih shòw, a horse with four white hoofs. 首種

shòw ch'ung, millet, so called because it is first planted 豕首

che shòw, another name for a sort of lily. Also a surname Read shòw,

to put on the head. 白首前

罪 tszé shòw ts'én tsúy, to take on one's-self the responsibility of all former offences. To confess a

crime. 驕嫚不首 keaou man p'uh shòw, he was so proud that he would not confess. 降首 héng

shòw, to submit. Also the direction in which the head lies. 寢恆

東首 ts'hin h'ang tung shòw, in sleeping he always lay with his

head to the east. Also to go foremost. 以秦之疆首之 è

tsin che k'ang shòw che, he placed in the foreground the powerful

country.

脰 K'hwei, The side-bones of

the face: also a general thoroughfare. 九壺 k'èw k'hwei,

a road diverging in nine different directions, like the marks on the

back of a tortoise. 脰厨 k'hwei

shoo, a large kind of mushroom. 鍾脰 chung k'hwei, a man's

name. Also a mallet, or beater. Used for 鑿

骸 Kae, The head.

顴 K'è, The cheek-bones.

𦘒 Kw'uh, To cut off the ears:

to cut off the head, and present the left ear, a punishment

inflicted on those who are taken in battle and will not submit. Also to bring the ears of thieves who may

be taken. Read hēw, the face. 黃  
 鹹 hwang hēw, a yellow face.  
 顏 Shōw, A man's first-born  
 son; an easy labour.  
 髻 Fūh, The ornaments of a  
 lady's head-dress; an orna-  
 ment worn on the forehead.  
 髻 Fūh, Same as the prece-  
 ding.  
 髻 Chuèn, and Twan, To cut  
 off, to amputate, to cut in  
 twain.

## THE 186TH RADICAL.

香 Hēang.

香 Hēang, Fragrant, aromatic,  
 odoriferous, of a rich fla-  
 vour, incense. 至治馨香  
 感于神明 ché ché hing  
 hēang, kán yú shín míng, super-  
 excellent government is fragrant,  
 and pleasing to the gods. 其臭  
 香 kē hēw hēang, the odour was  
 fragrant. 丁香 ting hēang, cloves.  
 檀香 tán hēang, sandal-wood.  
 木香 mūh hēang, star-wort.  
 麝香 shay hēang, musk. 燒  
 香 shaou hēang, to burn incense.  
 風香 fung hēang, fragrant  
 breezes. 酒香 tsèw hēang, the  
 flavour of wine. 花香 hwa hēang,  
 the scent of flowers. 迷迭香  
 met'hēh hēang, rosemary. 碧香  
 pīh hēang, a kind of wine. 阿香  
 o hēang, the name of a girl, who  
 was supposed to be able to push  
 forward the thunder. 黃香 hwang  
 hēang, a man's name. A surname,  
 the name of a hill, a river, a palace,

and the name of a pavilion.

芬 Pē, Fragrant: read han,  
 as 芬 芬 han han, odorif-  
 erous. Read hán, a slight smell.  
 瘴 Hang, Disordered breath,  
 foul breath.

馥 Pō, Very fragrant, an aro-  
 matic flavour. Read pē, sweet-scented.

馥 Ne, As 荷 馥 ke ne, fra-  
 grant.

馥 Pē, Very fragrant.

馥 Too, Fragrant.

Han, As 馥 馥 han han,  
 odoriferous.

馥 Pō, Very fragrant. 馥 馥  
 peīh pō, exceedingly aro-  
 matic. Sometimes written 第 fūh.

馥 Pung, A full fragrance.

馥 Pē, A little fragrant. 馥  
 齊 pē tse, an aromatic  
 brought from abroad: it is obtain-  
 ed from a tree about ten feet high,  
 the bark of which is green and thin,  
 and the leaves like the ferula asa-  
 festida; it throws out branches, on  
 each of which are three leaves, these  
 when broken off exude a yellow  
 juice like honey, rather fragrant,  
 and may be employed in medicine.

馥 Fe, As 馥 馥 fe fe, fra-  
 grant. 芳 馥 fang fe, aro-  
 matic.

馥 Tsēn, The name of an o-  
 doriferous wood.

E, As 馥 馥 e ne, fra-  
 grant.

**菴** Gan, and Yen, As **菴** 菴  
gan gan, fragrant.

**馥** ō, and Gaé, Fragrant, as plants.

**馥** Füh, As **芬** 馥 fun füh, a fragrant smell. A man's name: the sound of an arrow hitting the mark.

**馨** Hëang, Very fragrant.

**馥** Pew, Fragrant.

**馥** Hew, A sweet smell.

**馥** Ung, Odoriferous.

**馥** Hëen, An aromatic smell.

**馥** Hō, A sweet smell. Read hāc, an odour.

**馥** Wān, As **蓋** 馥 fun wān, fragrant. Read wūh, as **馥** wūh pūh, very fragrant.

**馨** Pāng, As **齋** 馨 pāng pāng, exceedingly aromatic.

**馨** Hing, A fragrance perceived a far off. **明德** 馨

**馨** ming tih wei hing, illustrious virtue is fragrant. **爾** 馨

**馨** ūh jaou ké hing, your viands have an aromatic flavour. **有椒** 馨

**其馨** yèw tseon ké hing, pepper is aromatic. **馨香** ping hëang,

a good reputation. Read hing, used as an expletive.

**馥** Fun, As **馥** 馥 fun wān, an aromatic flavour.

**馥** T'han, As **菴** 馥 gan t'han, a sweet smell.

**馥** Yae, Fragrant.

**馥** Pin, A fragrant smell filling the room.

**馥** Peaou, As **馥** p'heou peaou, fragrant.

**馥** Wei, As **阿** 馥 • wei, asafoetida.

**馥** Hing, A fragrant smell.

## THE 187th RADICAL.

## 馬 Mǎ.

**馬** Mǎ, A horse; the prancing, warlike animal used in battles. The horse is said to be without a gall bladder, hence in the estimation of the Chinese its want of courage. It is emblematical of the superior principle of nature, on account of its robustness. The time of its gestation is 12 months, hence taken to indicate the earth with its 12 months to a year. **良馬** léang mǎ, a good horse. **疾馬** tsih mǎ, a jaded horse. **戎馬** jūng mǎ, a warhorse. **田馬** tién mǎ, a horse used in husbandry. **駑馬** nōo mǎ, a hack horse. **騎馬** ké mǎ, to ride on horse-back. **司馬** sze mǎ, the name of an office, the master of the horse. The president of the board of war. **駟馬** szé mǎ, a stud of four horses. **野馬** yè mǎ, the simoon of the desert; the light of the sun. **陽馬** yāng mǎ, small posts that project at the four corners of a house; sometimes square and sometimes round. **立馬** leh mǎ, a phrase used in the game of pitching arrows into a pot,

indicating the winnings. 打馬  
tà mà, a kind of chess. 馬陘

mà king, a city in the ancient Tse coun-  
try. 天馬 t'hiên mà, Pegasus.

龜馬 tsáu mà, a cricket. 馬

勃 mà p'uh, wolf's-bane. 馬

先蒿 mà sēen haou, germani-  
ca, or cotton weed; imperatoria, or

master wort. 馬芹 mà k'hin,

ammiun; pipereula; cummin. 馬

蘭 mà lan, iris, or fleur de lis. 馬

蹄 mà té, water chesnuts. 馬

鞭草 mà pēen ts'haou, colum-  
baris; verbena or vervain. 馬齒

莧 mà ch'hè hēn, purslain, or  
long-leaved spinach. 海馬

hàe mà, hippopotamus. A surname.

馬門 mà mún, the name of a  
gate in the palace; and of a pavilion.

馬 Heuen, and Hwan, A one-  
year-old colt. A horse tied

by one foot.

馬 Moo, A horse going along.

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馮氣 fung k'hé, a spirit of boast-  
ing. 馮氣多資 fung she to sze,

to rely on the abundance of wealth.

Also dissatisfied. 心猶馮而

未慮 sin yēw fung ūrh wei leú,

his mind was still dissatisfied, and

he could not expand himself. The

name of an ancient district and an

office. 馮夷 fung e, the name of a

god. Read p'hāng, as 馮閭

p'hāng hāng, great; wide and waste.

Read fung, a surname. Read p'hing,

to take hold of. 馮據 p'hing

keú, evidence. Read fūn, full.

馬

Hwan, A one-year-old colt.

The character however is

formed of horse and ten, so that

it would seem to mean a ten-year-

old horse.

馬

Pā, An eight-year-old horse.

馭 Yú, To drive a horse. Same

as 御 yu, to guide a carri-

age. 馭者 yǔ chày, a charioteer.

Also to rely on: to advance. 掌

馭王路 chāng yu yǔh loó,

to guide the sacrificial chariots. 馭

群臣 yú keun chin, to direct

the host of ministers. 馭萬

民 yú wán mìn, to rule the my-

riads of people.

### THREE STROKES.

馳 Che, To gallop along. 馳

騫 che woo, to run swiftly,

to drive hard. 馳道 che taou,

the road over which the emperor

travels. A surname. Read tó, to

run.

**駉** Chih, As 駉 駉 chih pih, the offspring of an ass and a cow. Also the offspring of a jack-ass and a mare; a mule. Read lö, as 駉 駉 lö tö, a camel.

**鼻** Choo, The near hind leg of a horse, of a white colour; also a white spot above the knee.

**駕我駉鼻** kéá gnò k'he choo, harness my chequered horse with a white foot.

**駉** Fán, A horse going along.

**駉** Han, A horse bolting, or rushing along. Read k'héen, a horse of a brindled colour. A surname. Read hân, the name of some eastern barbarians.

**駉** Paou, A horse of a light grey colour.

**駉** Seun, A well trained horse; also tame, yielding, gentle, docile, not vicious. Also to acquire any thing gradually. **駉至其道** seuen ché kè taòu, to attain gradually to the right way. **其文雅駉** ké wán yáy seuen, his style was easy and elegant.

**駉** Teih, As 駉 駉 teih sang, a horse with a white spot in his forehead; a fine horse.

**駉** T'ho, A horse carrying a burden. **駉駉** t'ho k'he, a loaded horse. **負駉** foó t'ho, a pack horse, or mule; also to carry on the back. The name of a district.

## FOUR STROKES.

**駉** Chih, To tie the legs of a horse, in order to keep him

from running away. **天脫駉** t'héen t'hó chih ké, heaven has rescued us from these fetters and bridles. Sometimes written **繫** chih, a fastening for the legs. Read shüh, as **連之以繫** lëen che è kè shüh, fasten him with foot-ropes and halter.

**駉** Fèi A horse running away.

**駉** Foo, A stallion.

**駉** Fun, A horse going briskly along.

**駉** Gang, As 駉 駉 gang gang, a horse enraged, a prancing horse; a fleet steed; a horse with a white belly. Read gàng, a horse tossing its head. A horse frightened.

**駉** Gàng, A horse with a high head.

**駉** Hin, A horse heavily-laden. Read kin, a horse in a carriage.

**駉** Jih, A posthorse, a courier, a fast horse for the conveyance of intelligence; when attached to a carriage such a horse is called **傳 chuen**, and in the saddle **駉 jh**. **楚子乘駉** ts'hoò tszé shing jh, the prince of Ts'hoò, mounted a fleet horse.

**駉** Heae, To tie a horse's tail.

**駉** Keuë, As 駉 駉 keüë te, a young colt, which seven days after its birth gambols about its dam; a mule. **駉馬** keüë mà, a horse fleet as the winds. Read

k'heuē, the muddy yet fleet appearance of the waters of the yellow river. 駛流 k'heuē léw, to flow rapidly by. 駛雨 k'heuē yù, a fierce rain.

駉 K'ho, A strong, powerful horse; read shé, a sick horse.

駉 Maou, A fan or screen attached to a carriage to keep off the dust; a horse with a long mane

駉 Pae, A robust horse.

駉 Paou, A horse of a dark grey colour; an iron grey. Some say a wall-eyed horse.

駉 Pō, A party-coloured horse. A piebald horse; also diverse, contradictory speech.

駉 Sā, Horses coming up with each other; a horse going along. 駉遺風 sā wei fung, to overtake the swift winds. 駉婆 sā pō, the name of a pavilion: also irregular and slow.

駉 So, As 駉 t'ho so, a horse walking along.

駉 Tan, A horse approaching in front; a horse sleeping. Read tən, the name of a horse.

駉 Wān, A horse of a mixed colour; a horse with a red mane, a white body, and eyes like yellow-gold; spoken of in former times as presented by the Tartars to 周文王 chow wān wāng.

駉 Yew, The name of a horse.

駉 Yun, A horse with the hair turned the wrong way, a rough coated horse.

## FIVE STROKES.

駉 Chaou, The name of a horse

駉 Ch'how, A horse contending in a race.

駉 Chin, As 駉 chinchén, a horse heavily laden and getting along with difficulty. Read lin, the colour of a horse.

駉 Choó, A horse standing still, like a post, without moving.

駉 chop yih, a halting place for the imperial cavalcade.

駉 Foó, A second horse, for assisting another. To approach; rapid. 駉馬都尉 foó mà too wei, the name of an office, the son-in-law of an emperor; the husband of a princess,

駉 Fun, To run a horse; a horse running away.

駉 Heuen, A one-year-old colt. A black horse.

駉 Hung, A one-year-old colt. The name of a district.

駉 Jèn, As 駉 jèn jow, a title given by Woo-wang to his younger brother.

駉 Kéá, A horse in harness; to harness a horse; to drive or guide a carriage. 若車將

駉 keun keu tabang kéá, the princes, chariot was about to be harnessed. 御駕 yú kéá, the imperial cavalcade. Also a chariot; when the emperor went abroad he had his 大駕 tá kéá, large carriage,

and his 小駕 séu kéá, small carriage. 起駕 k'he kéá, to set



out on a journey 別駕 pě kēá, the name of an office. Also to get a carriage in readiness. 為之駕 wéi ché kēá, got the carriage ready for him. 騰駕 t'hang kēá, to mount a chariot. 駕舟 kēá chōw, to ride in a boat. 駕說 kēá shwō, to utter a thing, to proclaim. 尊駕 tsun kēá, Sir! 凌駕 ling kēá, to insult. A man's name.

**駒** Keu, A two-year-old colt; a colt four feet high; when higher than this it is called a horse.

佗駒 heuen keu, a little horse.

驪駒 le keu, the name of a bal-lad. 元駒 yuen keu, the name

of a fish; a red carp. Also another name for an ant. 株駒 chco keu, the root of a rotten tree. A surname. Read keú, as 駒驪 keú le, the name of a country.

**駒** Keung, A fat, strong horse; a horse in a good condition.

駒駒壯馬 keung keung nòw mà, fine, strong stallions; robust, fat horses. A paddock for keeping horses in.

**駕** Keung, A wild animal like a horse.

**駝** K'heú, As 駝驢 k'heú heu, a wild animal resembling a mule. The product of a female mule and a stallion. 駝豕 k'heú k'hung, two animals, found

in the north, that live on friendly terms with another animal named 麋 keú: this latter when it meets with liquorice reserves it for its

friends, and the former when an enemy approaches bear off their acquaintance. The two former do not love the latter, but avail themselves of the liquorice it leaves; and the latter has no affection for the former, but merely borrows their legs to get away. The fact is adduced by the Chinese to show how people are moved by self-interest alone.

**駒** Kō, A horse with a sore foot.

**駒** Lew, A horse with a white belly.

**駒** Ling, As 駒蓋 ling kēá, the sound of horses and chariots. Read lin, the sound of a number of horses.

**駒** Mō, A horse running away.

**駢** Pé, The name of a horse Read p'ing, same as 駢

**駢** Pei, As 駢駢 pei pei, running along. 逐人

**駢** chūh jin pei pei, every one was running. Also a horse with white and yellow hairs mixed; a horse of the colour of peach-blossoms.

**駢** Peih, a strong, robust horse; a horse fed to the full.

**駢** Pò, As 駢驕 pò gò, a horse shaking its head; a horse with an ugly gait. Also high, lofty.

**駢** Pō, A horse going along.

**駢** Pō, As 駢驕 pō han, a large horse from abroad.

K k k k

**駟** Poo, The name of a horse.

**駢** Pwan, As **駢駢** pwan gan, a horse going along.

**駛** She, Swift, fleet; to hasten; a horse going swiftly.

**駟** Szé, Four horses attached to a chariot. **一言既**

**出駟馬難追** yǐh yēn ké ch' hūh, szé mà nán chuy, a word once out of the mouth, a chariot with four horses can hardly over-

take it. **一駟** yǐh szé, a stud of four. **天駟** t' hēen szé, the name

of a constellation. The name of a district, and a surname. Used for **四** szé, four.

**駘** T' hae, A laded horse without a bridle. **駘蕩** t' hae tang, vast and distant. The name

of a place, a god, and a man. Read t' hae, as **駘蕩** t' hae t' hang, the appearance of spring expanding a-

broad. Also lame, dull. **駘驥** t' hae lé, a horse unable to advance.

**表駘** yuen t' hae, ugly. Used for **駘** tae as **駘籍** tae tseih, to keep the step, as soldiers.

**駝** T' ho, As **駝駝** t' hò, a camel. The Chinese describe it as resembling a horse, with

a sheep's head, a long neck, flap ears, and a hump on its back. They say, that it stands the cold better

than the heat, and in summer casts its coat; it is very much disposed

to follow the wishes of men, for it will kneel to receive its burthen. When travelling in the desert it

will sometimes point out the place of water by the pawing of its foot on the ground. When the hot wind blows, and the simoon threatens, the camel is the first to indicate it, by stretching out its neck, uttering a loud cry, and burying its nose in the sand. Upon seeing which people cover their faces with blankets, to avoid the calamity. They further observe, that the smoke arising from camel's dung goes straight up like that proceeding from the ordure of wolves. **人背駝不能仰** jin pei t' hó pūh nāng yāng, a man with a hunch-back, unable to lift up himself. **駝負** t' hó fò, to carry a burthen.

**駝** T' o, As **駝駝** kwō t' o, the name of a wild animal.

**駟** Tsang, A stout horse. **馬** tsang, **蹲駟** mà tsuu tsang, a horse crouching down. **駟駟** tsang hae, a fine, strong horse. **駟**

**會** tsang kwae, to get people together in a bargain; a broker. Read tsò, as **駟圭** tsò kwei, a kind

of gem for adorning the brow. Read tsò, a stallion: read tseu, a man's name.

**駟** Yang, As **駟駟** yang lung, horse-like. **駟** 羊 yang fun, an animal jumping about

and knocking itself against anything.

**駟** Yih, A horse going lame; a horse with a lame foot.

**駟** Yuen, A horse with a dirty face.

SIX STROKES.

**駑** Che, As. 駑 駑 fan che, a horse hesitating, and unwilling to advance; to stop; a large, high horse. Angry and unable to perceive what should be done.

**駑** Choo, A horse with a black mouth.

**駑** Chow, As. 駑 駑 chow sow, a large horse from abroad.

**駑** E, The name of a horse.

**駑** Fow, A large, fat horse.

**駑** Fuh, The name of a horse.

**駑** Heae, To get up alarmed.

**駑** 諸大夫皆色然而

**駑** choo tá soó keae sîh jên ūrh

heae, all the great officers changed colour through fright.

**駑** 驚駑 king heae, alarmed.

**駑** 駑 heae keú, terrified. Same as 駑 heae, as 駑

**駑** heae koò, to beat the drum.

Also to scatter, to disperse. 徒

**駑** t'hoo heae, the name of a river. A man's name.

**駑** Hew, The name of a horse; a fine horse.

**駑** Hwang, A horse galloping

**駑** Hwuy, Name of a horse.

**駑** Jung, A horse 7 or 8 feet

high; martial, strong; an

exceedingly powerful horse; fine

hair, down.

**駑** Keîh, The colour of a horse.

**駑** Keung, A strong, fat horse; in good condition.

**駑** Keung, An animal resembling a horse, of an azure colour, that at one stretch will go 1000 le.

**駑** K'heu, A horse with both hind feet white.

**駑** K'hew, An eight-year-old horse.

**駑** K'hwang, A horse with crooked ears.

**駑** Lëë, The name of a horse; to gallop in order; to train, to render tractable.

**駑** Leu, A kind of post-horse; a fleet horse. 使駑 szè leu, a courier.

**駑** Ló, A white horse, with a black mane: the name of an ancient state, in the south of China, or in Cochín-China. The name of a district, and a surname. Synonymous with 落 ló: and read loo, a carriage. 駑 駑 ló t'hó, a camel.

**駑** Má, To scold, to rail. Commonly written 罵

**駑** Mîh, As 駑 駑 mîh tsîh, the offspring of an ass and a cow.

**駑** Pó, A fabulous animal, resembling a horse, with a black body, two tails, one horn, a tiger's teeth and claws, and a cry like the sound of a drum: it eats tigers, and resists weapons. 駑 馬 pō mà, a kind of tree, the bark of which is green and white, at a distance resembling the animal above alluded to, hence the name: also the name of a country. 駑

犖 pō lô, party-coloured, piebald.

忽雷駮 hwūh lūy pō, a celebrated stud of horses. 駮文 pō wān, a document not suited to the reason of things and afterwards corrected; a contradictory statement. Also to arrange the rights or wrongs of a thing. Same as 駮.

駒 Seun, As 騊駒 p'hun seun, a horse running away; a party-coloured horse.

駛 Shé, Swift, a horse going swiftly.

騊 Shoo, A red colour.

駟 Sin, A multitude of horses together, a herd of horses.

駢駢 sin sin, numerous; going and coming; the noise of going backwards and forwards.

駢 T'haou, A four-year-old horse: one says, three years old. 駢驂 t'haou le, the horse kind.

駟 T'hung, a horse going swiftly: also to move. 駟駟 k'hew t'hung, the original movement in the transformation of things.

駟 Tseuen, A white horse with black lips.

駟 ūrh, As 駟驂 lūh ūrh, the name of a famous horse.

駟 Yin, A dark-grey horse; a brindled horse.

駟 Yu, Swift, fleet.

SEVEN STROKES.

騶 Ch'ing, To gallop straight forward, to run.

騶 Go, A horse going along.

騶 Go, As 騶騶 po go, a horse shaking its head. 騶

騶 go lūh, the horse kind.

騶 Hān, A horse bolting; to attempt to manage a rash people with kind rule, is like 無

轡策御騶馬 woó'pé ts'hīh yú hān mǎ, driving a restiff horse without whip or bridle. Some say, a horse six feet high.

騶 He, A horse running away.

騶 Heaé, To beat a drum violently. 騶雷鼓 heaé

lūy koò, to beat an octagon drum. Also to awaken attention. 聖人

騶天下 shingjing heaé t'hēen hēá, the sages arouse and affect the feelings of the empire.

騶 Heuen, An iron-grey horse. 騶乘騶 shing heuen, to mount a grey charger.

騶 K'hūh, A horse that cannot stand still.

騶 Lang, A horse with a white tail. Read lēang, as 吉騶

ke'ih lēang, a particular horse, with a white body and a red mane.

騶 Lew, A red horse, with a black mane.

騶 Lin, A mare.

騶 Luy, A dapple-grey horse. 騶 Read lo, as 騶歲 lo suy, a kind of grain.

騶 Mang, A black horse freckled with white hairs; a horse with a white face; any animal of a

dapple, or mixed colour. The name of a country, and a river.

**駟** Nè, A horse going quickly.

**駝** Nèih, A horse going along.

**駝** P'hei, A yellow horse mixed with white. Read p'hê, a horse going along. Read pè, as **駝駝** pè ke, the ramping of a wild beast.

**駟** P'hoo, The name of a horse.

**駟** Pò, A horse with a cow's tail and one horn, of a white colour, and a tiger's roar; a unicorn.

**駟** Poo, A horse with a measured step, or who has been taught his paces.

**駟** Sing, A horse of a reddish yellow or bay colour. **有**

**駟有騏** yêw sing yêw ke, some were bay and some dapple-grey. Also a sacrificial animal of a reddish-colour, or the colour of the ground. **騏牛** sing nêw, a red cow. Also a bow rightly adjusted.

**騏騏角弓** sing sing kěo kung, how nicely adjusted was the horn bow.

**騏** Sung, A horse shaking its bridle as it goes.

**騏** Tan, A cap or bonnet bro't over the front of the head.

**騏** T'han, Scattered horses; or a spare horse.

**騏** T'huy, A horse going along. **騏突** t'huy t'hüh, to bolt, to rush suddenly as when frightened.

**駟** Too, As **駟駟** taou too, the name of a famous well-trained horse, also the name of a wild animal, resembling a horse, found in the northern regions, of an azure colour. Also the name of a country in the north from whence horses are brought. **駟駟** kwän too, an animal like a horse with cow's hoofs. A man's name.

**駟** Tseun, The appellation of a good horse. **八駟** pā tseun, the eight famous steeds. Used for **俊** tseun, a hero. **駟大** tseun tá, dignified, great. **駟極** 于天 tseun kèh yú t'héen, as high as heaven. **迅駟** sin tseun, swift, fleet. **駟發爾私** tseun fā ùrh sze, quickly open your private stores. **駟狼** tseun lang, the name of a hill.

**駟** Ts'hin, As **駟駟** ts'hin ts'hin, a horse going swiftly along; also collected together.

**駟** Woo, As **駟駟** hwän woo, the name of a horse.

**駟** Yà, To doubt. A horse going along in a robust manner. Read sze, as **駟駟** p'he sze, a wild animal prowling along.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**駟** Ch'hang, Name of a horse.

**駟** Chō, As **駟騏** chō ch'ih, a horse unable to get forward.

**駟** Choo, A horse that will not go. Read tsuy, a small horse

**調** Chow, A divine horse. **Pe-**  
gasus.

**駿** Chuē, A horse with a white  
forehead. The name of a  
horse.

**騅** Chuy, A grey charger spot-  
ted with green and white. A  
surname, and a man's name. **黃**  
**騅** hwāng chuy, a kind of yellow  
tailed carp.

**駟** E, A small horse.

**駟** Fe, An additional horse or  
two harnessed by the side  
of the shaft horses: which latter  
are called **服馬** fūh mà. Read  
fē as **駟駟** fē fē, a horse going  
on without stopping. Sometimes  
written **匪** as **匪匪翼翼**  
fē fē yīh yīh, galloping and fly-  
ing along. Also a three-year-old  
horse. A man's name.

**驄** Fōw, A horse in good con-  
dition. Also advantageous.

**驤** Gan, As **驤驤** pwan  
gan, a horse going along.  
A horse with a white forehead,  
down to the lips. A horse with red  
hairs on its head. Read yen, a horse's  
head.

**騊** Gaou, The name of a horse.

**騊** Kēang, A horse going along  
Keūh, As **騊產** keūh  
sàn, a good horse.

**駟** Keun, A horse.

**騎** K'hé, To ride on horseback;  
to ride with the legs apart  
over anything. **騎馬** k'hé mà,

to ride astride on a horse. **軍騎**  
keun k'hé, calvary. **車騎** keu  
k'hé, chariots and horsemen. **單**  
**騎** tan k'hé, to ride alone. **騎**

**萬匹** k'hé wán peih, a thousand  
horse. **票騎** peaou k'hé, the  
name of an office, a general of horse.

**旄頭騎** maou t'hôw k'hé, a  
body of horsemen who rode with  
dishevelled hair. **飛騎** fei k'hé,  
a body of light cavalry. They were  
also good archers, and clothed in  
party-coloured garments, consti-  
tuting the imperial body-guard un-  
der the T'hang dynasty.

**騏** K'he, A piebald horse,  
marked like the squares of  
a chessboard; a dapple grey horse.  
The name of a district, and a sur-  
name. **白騏** pih k'he, a white  
carp.

**騏** K'hěě, A horse frightened  
at the stones in the road,  
and unable to advance.

**騾** K'ho, A vulgar term for a  
mare.

**騾** Kwān, As **騾蹄** kwān  
té, the name of a horse with  
a flat hoof, good for climbing hills.  
**騾駝** kwān t'hoo, a kind of  
horse with hoofs like a cow.

**騾** Laē, A horse six or seven  
feet high. **騾北三千**  
laē pin san ts'hēen, 3000 tall mares.

**騾** Lāng, As **騾驢** lāng  
tāng, a disease of horses,  
arising from too much corn; a horse  
eating corn.

**駉** Lüh, As **駉耳** lüh ùrh, a famous steed, one of the eight belonging to **穆王** Mùh-wang.

**驢** Lüh, A strong robust horse.

**駉** Ming, A sweating horse.

**駉** Pëen, A carriage and pair; also to associate, to couple together. **駉駉** tàng pëen, to club together; also an excrescence, anything redundant. **駉脊** pëen hëë, shoulder by shoulder; to compare, to clan. The name of a place.

**駉** Shay, A mare.

**駉** T'hã, As **駉駉** sã t'hã, a horse going along.

**駉** T'haou, As **駉駉** t'haou t'hoo, an animal resembling a horse. See **駉** t'hoo.

**駉** Tsuy, A horse keeper, a groom.

**駉** Tseu, A little horse; a heavy-laden horse.

**駉** Tung, The name of a horse.

**駉** Yen, A horse going along; the gait of a horse.

**駉** Yih, The name of a horse.

**駉** peih yih, a horse running away.

## NINE STROKES.

**駉** Chã, As **駉駉** chã chã, a fleet horse; swift. Read ch'hã, a horse's gait.

**駉** Chay, The name of a horse.

**駉** Ch'hun, A speckled horse; a dull horse.

**駉** Fei, As **駉兔** fei t'hoo, a famous steed of ancient times; a horse with an easy gait.

**駉** Gih, As **駉駉** seuen gih, the name of a horse.

**駉** Han, As **駉驢** han heuen, the name of an ancient district. **駉駉** chã han, an actor, a buffoon.

**駉** Hëa, A light red colour, like that of boiled prawns; a bay horse with a sprinkling of white hairs.

**駉** Heue, A gentle willing horse

**駉** Hëen, A horse that has been taught his paces.

**駉** Hih, To go on without stopping; the noise of splitting open an ox. **奏刀駉然** tsow taou hih jëen, the sounding knife came cracking down.

**駉** Hwãu, As **駉駉** hwãu hëa, a wild horse. Read hwuy as **駉善還** hwuy shen hwan, the name of an animal, with four horns, a horse's tail, and provided with spurs.

**駉** Hwang, A yellow white horse, a creamcoloured horse

**駉** Jow, A horse with a soft flowing mane.

**駉** K'hëen, A red horse with a yellow back.

**駉** Kwei, A horse walking stately along; strong without resting. Read keuë, as **駉駉** keuë kwang, curly hairs on the back of a horse.

**騶** Kwa, A yellow horse with a black nose; a light yellow colour. A man's name.

**騶** Naeu, As 裏騶 neaou naeu, the name of a horse.

**騶** Pëen, To jump on a horse.

**馱** Peih, A horse fat and strong. A well-fed horse.

**駝** Peih, As 駝駝 t'ho peih, a sort of camel.

**騙** P'héen, To leap on a horse's back. 誑騙 k'hwang

p'héen, to deceive. 哄騙 hung p'héen, to cheat. Also written 騙

**騶** Seuen, As 騶騶 seuen gih, the name of a horse.

**騶** Shā, A horse going along; a horse's gait.

**騶** Shà, To speak that which is unsuitable.

**騶** Sow, As 騶騶 chow sow, a large horse from abroad; also a horse that shakes his bridle as he goes along.

**騶** Sze, The name of a horse.

**騶** Tan, A horse walking a-long, and putting his feet forward.

**騶** Te, As 騶騶 keue te, a good horse, a frisking colt that seven days after its birth will jump over its mother's back.

**騶** 茲 te tsze, the name of place.

**騶** T'hwān, As 騶騶 khwan t'hwān, a slow-going horse.

**騶** Tsing, A horse stopping.

**騶** Tsëen, A horse with all his four feet white.

**騶** Tseuen, A white horse with black lips.

**騶** Tsung, A dapple horse. Same as 騶

**騶** Tsung, a horse's mane. The Chinese speak of a horse with a 肉騶 jüh tung, fleshy mane.

**騶** Twan, The name of a horse.

**騶** Woó, To run swiftly; to gallop at full speed. To prance about. 馳騶 ché woó, to gallop and plunge; violent.

**騶** Yang, The name of a horse.

**騶** Yaou, As 騶裏 yaou neaou, a good horse; a divine steed able to go 10,000 le in a day.

**騶** Yu, A red horse. 騶騶 kwa yu, one of the eight famous horses of antiquity.

**騶** Yung, Large. Same as 騶 yung.

## TEN STROKES.

**騶** Chén, A horse rolling on the ground; a horse wallowing in the mire.

**騶** Ch'ih, A stallion; to mount a horse and ascend a hill; to raise, elevate; also to settle.

惟天陰騶下民 wei t'heén yin ch'ih hēá mín, heaven composes the inferior people.

**騶** Gan, A horse with the top of his tail white.



驀

Gaou, A horse's gait.

驀

Góu, To gallop in an irregular manner.

驀

Han, A horse with a long tail. Read hân, as 駮驀

pó hân, a large horse from abroad.

驀

音

han yin, a fat pheasant.

驀

Hé, A horse running away.

驀

Hó, The name of a pasture; a horse with a white forehead. Read gó, the name of a horse.

驀

Ke, A horse with both the fore feet white. Read he, as 驀驀

驀

tan be, a kind of wild horse, resembling a mule.

驀

Ke, A horse capable of going 1000 le in a day. Used for 冀

驀

ké, to hope

驀

Keaou, A horse about six feet high.

驀

K'he, The top of a horse's head.

驀

K'héa, A piebald horse.

驀

K'héen, the fastening round a horse's belly, a girth; a horse with a pain in his stomach: also to injure, to fail. 不 驀 不 肩

驀

pūh k'héen pūh pāng, neither injured nor fallen. 驀 污 k'héen woo, disgraced and defiled. Also nimble and getting forward. A surname. Read kéen, a jaded horse.

驀

K'hwei, A horse of a colour nearly dark. 乘 驀 馬

shing k'hwei mǎ, to ride on a darkish horse. Read kwei, the name of a hill. Read t'huy, a white horse

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

Kūh, As 駮驀 k'ūh t'hāh, an animal found in the northern sea.

驀

Leih, The colour of a horse.

驀

Leu, A post-horse; a flying post, a swift messenger.

驀

Lew, A red horse, with black mane and tail.

驀

Mung, A young ass, the foal of an ass. 驀 驀 teih mung, the product of a bull and a she-ass.

驀

Pāng, As 驀 驀 pāng pāng, the gait of a horse.

驀

四 牡 驀 驀 szé mow pāng pāng, four stallions coming prancing along. Sometimes written 彭

驀

pāng, strong and robust. A horse in good condition.

驀

Sang, A yellow horse with a white tail. 驀 驀 pāng sang, as strong as a horse.

驀

Saou, To move, to disturb, to trouble, to annoy. Some say, to rub down a horse. 驀 蹇

驀

saou k'héen, to walk as if lame. Also sorrowful, mournful. 離 驀

驀

le saou, to come into trouble. 驀 人 saou jūn, a poet. 驀 驀 saou saou, hurried. 驀 殺 saou shā, hanging down loosely, and floating in the breeze. 驀 屑 saou sē, cold and neglected. 蒲 驀

驀

saou, the name of a place. Read saou, to sweep. 驀 除 saou ch'huó, to make a clean sweep

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

shén, To castrate a horse

驀

驀 馬 shén mǎ, a castrated horse

驀

ding. For castrating a cow, they use 宦 hwan, for a sheep 羯 yě, for a pig 閹 yen, for a fowl 鐙 tur, for a dog 善 shén, and for a cat 淨 tsäng. Also to graft trees is called 駟樹 shén shoó.

**騾** Shing, & **騾** Shing, To geld a horse.

**駿** Sow, A large horse from abroad : also to seek for, to hunt after.

**騶** Sze, A wild horse.

**驪** Te, The name of an excellent steed.

**驥** T'een, A horse with a white spot on his forehead.

**騶** T'hä, As 驪騶 lä t'hä, a horse unable to get on.

**騶** Thäng, The colour of a horse.

**騰** Thäng, To mount, to leap up, to run. 騰雲 t'häng yun, to mount up into the clouds.

**累牛騰馬** lúy nêw t'häng mã, to cover cows and horses, done in the last month of spring, when nature is most prolific. Also to send by post. Some say, to geld a horse. A surname. Used for 騰 ying, to present up food.

**駟** T'haou, The gait of a horse.

**騶** T'hë, A horse of a dark red colour

**騶** T'hüh, Horses running; the sound of a pair of horses galloping together.

**騶** Teac, A dapple-grey horse.

**騶** Tsaou, The female of quadrupeds. 騶馬 tsaou mã, a mare.

**騶** Tsow, As 騶虞 tsow yu, a righteous animal, which only appears when drawn forth by a man of extreme virtue; a kind of horse, with a tail longer than its body, it is found in western regions, and does not tread on living grass, but eats only that which has died of itself. It is said that one appeared when Confucius was about to die. Also the name of a district. 七

**騶** ts'heih tsow, the seven imperial grooms. The emperor had six studs of horses, over each of which was a groom, these together with the head groom formed the seven grooms. A surname. Used for 駟 tsow, as 騶失 tsow shé, a good arrow. Used for 走 tsòw, to run.

**騶** Wán, As 騶驪 wán le, a fine steed.

**騶** Woo, To gallop and run together.

**騶** Yuen, A red horse, with a white belly. 騶驪彭彭 szé yuen päng päng, four bays galloping along.

#### ELEVEN STROKES.

**騶** Chung, Name of a horse.

**騶** Ché, A refractory horse; a heavy-laden horse. 騶馬 騶不能行 mã ché püh näng hing, the horse was heavily laden and could not get on. Some say, a burly-legged horse. Read ch'è,

a slow-going horse, a stubborn steed; a horse that starts on one side.

**騾** Ch'hüh, As 馬騾 mù ch'hüh, name of an animal.

**驢** Ch'ih, As 驢驘 ch'ih mih, a kind of mule.

**驢** Chung, A jaded horse.

**騾** E, A black horse.

**騾** Fei, The name of a horse.

**騾** Gaou, A fine horse; a high-spirited & intractable horse.

**騾** 然不顧 gaou jên pūh koó, stubborn and regardless of consequences. **騾** 萬世之患 gaou wán shé che hwan, stubbornness

is the pest of a myriad of ages. **騾** 急

**騾** 騾 taé gaou, disrespectful & rude.

**驅** K'heu, To drive, to hunt.

**驅** 驅獸無害五穀 k'heu shów woó haé woó küh, in hunting wild beasts do not injure

the corn. Also to drive a horse, to whip him on, and make him gallop.

**先驅** sēen k'heu, the vanguard of an army. **中驅** chung k'heu,

the body immediately following the vanguard. Sometimes written **驅**

as **驅** 民而歸之莫 k'heu min ūh kwei che nung, to urge

the people to attend to agriculture.

**驢** Le, A young ass, the foal of an ass.

**騾** Leih, A black horse, with a yellow back; a horse with

hairy feet.

**騾** Lô, A mule. **白騾** p'ih lô, a white mule **乘騾**

shing lô, riding on a mule.

**騾** Low, A kind of horse: some say, a large mule.

**騾** Read leu, an ass.

**騾** Lüh, As 騾驘 go lüh, a kind of horse; some say,

a wild horse.

**騾** Meih, A very vicious horse; a horse fond of biting; a

horse that shies.

**騾** M'ih, To get on a horse, to spring on horse-back. **騾**

**騾** 越 m'ih yué, to jump over anything. **騾** Read ma, to mount.

**騾** M'ih, As 騾驘 sh'ih m'ih, a kind of mule.

**騾** Mō, The name of a horse.

**騾** Peaou, A brave horse; a yellow horse turning white:

some say, with a white tail. A horse going swiftly. **騾** 騾 peau k'he,

a general of horse. **騾** Read peaou, a yellow horse.

**騾** Peih, A word found in Buddhist books.

**騾** Shwang, As 騾驘 shwang, a famous horse of antiquity. Written **騾** and **騾**

**騾** Sūh, A near wheeler. Properly written **騾**

**騾** Tsan, The name of a horse

**騾** Ts'han, The horses outside the shaft horse on each side.

**騾** tsè ts'han, an offwheeler

**騾** ts'han shing, to ride on the left-hand side of a carriage;

which in former times was the seat of honour. **騾** keu ts'han,

place where seven ways meet.

**驄** Tsung, a dapple-grey horse; an iron-grey.

**驢** Yü, As **驢馬** yü mà, a wall-eyed horse.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**驍** Chan, A horse without saddle or bridle **驍騎** 著

馬 chan k'he fan mà, to ride a wild horse without saddle or bridle; (an instance of daring folly.)

**驕** Fan, Horses born and bred abroad.

**驤** Han, A number of horses together.

**驍** Heaou, A good horse; spirited and fleet. **驍驍**

heaou heaou, in the game of throwing arrows into a pot, to be able to make the arrows jump out again, and catch them repeatedly, without letting them touch the ground. **能**

**投壺一箭七十餘驍** nǎng tóu huó yī ts'een ts'heih shíh yü heaou, he was able to pitch one arrow into the pot and catch it upwards of 70 bounds.

**驕** H'een, A horse with one eye walled.

**驢** Hen, As **駝驢** keu heu, an animal like a mule.

**驛** Hwa, As **驛驢** hwa lew, one of the 8 famous horses of antiquity.

**驥** Hwang, A yellowish white horse. Same as **驥**

**驕** Keaou, A horse 6 feet high; strong, robust; a wild horse; ungovernable horse; also proud.

boastful. **驕傲** keaou gaou, arrogant, wilful. **憤驕** fun keaou, unmanageable. Read heaou, a short-nosed dog.

**驕** Keih, A horse running away

**驕** K'he, A horse.

Le, As **桃驛** t'haou le, a peach-coloured horse.

Le, As **驛驛** fei le, a wild animal like a horse.

Lě, To tread.

Lin, As **隱驛** yin lin, a piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

**驚** Pě, The name of a horse.

**驕** Pō, A horse running away; a horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

**驕** Sang, A horse with a white tail. Read shwang, as **驕** pǎng shwang, a horse of a light yellow colour.

**驕** Seüh, As **驕驕** seüh sang, a famous horse of antiquity.

**驕** Shen, Horses passing over and uniting again.

**驕** T'hǎng, To trip up in walking. **驕驕** lǎng t'hǎng, a horse sick through eating too much corn.

**驕** T'h'een, A black horse with a yellow back; a horse with white, hairy feet.

**驕** T'ho, As **驕驕** t'ho ke, a wild horse; some say, a

dapple-grey horse, with the appearance of white scales, like an alligator. Freckled, as if spotted with cash. Read t'hên, a small kind of horse.

**驢** Thung, Name of a horse : some say, a small horse.

**驢** Tseih, A number of horses together.

**驢** Ts'hang, The four fetlocks all white.

**驢** Tun, To castrate animals. Also written **鐵**

**驢** Yüh, A black horse with a white breech.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**驢** Chen, As **驢** chin chen, a heavy-laden horse ; a white horse with a black back ; a fabulous animal, the griffia. Read chên, a horse sleeping.

**驚** Keih, The name of a bird.

**驚** King, A horse alarmed ; to be frightened. **驚** 該 king hae, to be affrighted. **震** 驚 chên king, to be moved with fear. **驚**

**死人** king sé jîn, to frighten people to death.

**羸** Lo, A mule, of the stronger kind ; the product of a male ass and a mare.

**驢** Nê, Strong, robust. **驢** 驢 nê nê, a large, high horse.

**驢** Pang, A surname.

**驢** Thê, An iron-grey horse.

**驢** Thüh, The gait of a horse. **驢** lüh t'üh, a wild horse.

**驢** Tseih, As **驢** tseih tseih, the gait of a horse.

**驢** Wei, As **驢** wei mih, an angry horse. Read kwei, a vicious horse.

**驗** Yén, The name of a horse ; also to verify, to fulfil ; a certain duke asked **何以爲驗**

**何以爲驗** hô è wei yén, what will constitute the proof? to which another replied **使死者復生可爲之驗** szè szè chày fùh säng, k'hò wei che yén, cause the dead to re-

vive, and that will constitute a proof. Also to examine. **考驗** 明白 k'haou yén ming pih, to examine a thing clearly. **驗問** yén wän, to enquire. **效驗** heau yén, fulfilment.

**驛** Yih, To speak of, to declare. A post horse **傳驛** chuen yih, a courier ; to praise a person. **駱驛** lö yih, to come and go without cessation. **驛驛** yih yih, springing up like the corn. A surname.

**驢** Yö, A horse going slowly, as if sick ; a horse with a rumbling in his belly.

**驢** Yu, A horse going slowly, as if sick.

**驢** Yu, As **驢** tsow yu, a benevolent horse. See **驢**

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**驢** Hên, A horse running a way.

**𩇑** Pin, As **𩇑** 𩇑 pin p'hing, the voice of a multitude.

**𩇒** Taou, The horse sacrifice.

**𩇓** T'hang, A black tiger.

**𩇔** Thō, As **𩇔** 𩇔 t'hō lô, a camel. **𩇕** mūh t'hō, the name of an office.

**𩇖** Tse, A character found in a certain inscription, intimating running away together.

**𩇗** Tsow, To run, a horse with a quick step; to trot. Also to frequent. **𩇘** 𩇘 tsow lae, frequently came.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**𩇙** Ch'ih, The name of a horse.

**𩇚** Fan, As **𩇚** 𩇚 fan ch'ih, to halt, to stop.

**𩇛** Heung, A horse enraged because it cannot get grass.

**𩇜** Kwang, A yellow horse, with curly hair on its back.

**𩇝** Le, As **𩇝** 𩇝 taou le, a kind of horse; an animal like a horse.

**𩇞** Lëë, As **𩇞** 𩇞 lëë le'ih, a horse that will not go.

**𩇟** Le'ih, The colour of a horse

**𩇠** Peaou, A horse's bridle.

**𩇡** Tsac, The name of a horse.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**𩇢** Kō, or Hō, A horse with a white forehead.

**𩇣** Leu, An ass, it is described as being like a horse with

long ears, long cheeks, a broad forehead, and a bushy tail, of a grey, white, or black colour; it brays as regularly as the hour. Tartary produces a kind of **野驢** yà leu, wild ass, of a variegated colour, which the natives eat. **小驢** seaou leu, a local term for squirrel.

**驚** Lung, A wild horse. A man's name. Read tsang, as **驚** 𩇤 tsang lūh, a good horse.

**驢** Pung, As **驢** 𩇦 pung pung, stuffed full. Read lung, a heavy-laden horse.

**騰** T'hang, A horse leaping on another; to cover a mare.

**驢** Yen, A horse with white buttocks.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**驢** Ke, A horse that could go a thousand le in a day. **天** 𩇩 t'hëen ke, a divine steed. The name of a village. **白驢** pih ke, a white carp.

**驢** Këen, Lame; same as **蹇**

**驢** K'heüh, A horse prancing; a horse with a crooked back

**驢** Seang, A horse with the off hind leg white; a horse rising high and low; to gallop fast;

to elevate; to go to a distance. The name of an office **驢** 𩇭 sëang t'hing, to canter and prance.

**驢** T'háng, to gallop & plunge. Also empty; to measure.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**驢** Hwan, The name of a horse, a willing agreeable horse.

**驢頭** hwan t'hôw, the name of a state in the south; the name of a district, a department, and a man. Used for **歡** hwan, to be pleased.

**驢** Hwuy, A fleet horse; a unicorn.

**驢** Keu, A horse going along.

**驢** Neë, A horse with a quick step.

# NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES

**驢** Le, As **盜驢** taou le, a horse that can go 1000 le in a day. A black horse. **乘驢** shing le, to mount a black charger.

**鐵驢** t'hëe le, an iron grey. To drive a pair of horses. **驢駕** le k'ea, a carriage and pair. The name of a hill, of a country, and of a district. Read che, the name of a district.

**驢** Këö, The name of a fabulous animal, with a stag's body, horse's feet and human hands.

**馬** Pew, Running along: a multitude of horses. Read peaou, the name of a river.

**驢** Sin, A number of horses going together. Full, luxuriant.

## THE 188TH RADICAL.

**骨** Kûh.

**骨** Kûh, A bone, that part of the human body which is hard and slippery. **以酸養骨** e swan yang kûh, take vinegar to nourish the bones; because vinegar is the taste of wood, and the roots

of trees stand fast in the ground as the bones of man stand firm in the flesh. They also say that the animal spirits belong to heaven, and the bones to earth; the former are pure and widely diffused, the latter thick and condensed. A surname; also the bones of sacrificial animals, the joints at a sacrifice being denominated according to the bones. A certain barbarian tribe also enumerates its families by bones saying **第一骨** té yîh kûh; the first bone, the second bone, &c. **苦骨** k'hoó kûh, the name of a bitter plant. **多骨** to kûh, another name for cardamums.

**骨** Yîh, A little bone.

**骨** Ting, The tibia of the leg.

**骨** Ke, The muscles attached to the bones. Same as **肥**

**骨** K'hûh, Strong, vigorous; to exert one's strength.

### THREE STROKES.

**骨** Hwö, The noise made by working in bone.

**骨** Kan, The tibia of the leg, a bone in general; a rib. **短衣適至骨** twàn e shîh ché kan, a short garment reaching to the middle of the leg. Also read han.

**骨** Wai, A crooked bone. Al-

so to bend. **亂天下正法** wei t'hëen héa ching fä, to pervert the correct laws of the empire. **其文亂體** ké wän wei p'ie, his style was distorted.

枝骹 *fei wei*, twisted and intertwined, as the branches of trees. 夔骹 *bō wei*, crooked, perverse. 骨麗 *wei lé*, people complying with one another without enquiry. A surname

骹 *Ya*, The bone of the loins.  
 骹 *Yih*, A bone like a broken bowl; the breast bone. Same as 背 *yih*. Also a little bone.  
 骹 *Yu*, As 髀骹 *hō yu*, the lower part of the breast bone.

## FOUR STROKES.

肪 *Fang*, Fat, unctuous matter  
 骹 *Hang*, As 骹葬 *hang taang*, fat, corpulent.  
 骹 *Kēā*, As 骹骹 *mō kēē*, a little bone. Some say, hard, firm.

骹 *K'he*, To walk slowly. same as 跛  
 骹 *Pa*, The bone handle of a knife.  
 骹 *Sā*, As 骹髀 *sā nēē*, a shaking of the head.  
 骹 *Sēn*, Few. Read *sàn*, light small bones.  
 骹 *T'hōw*, As 骹子 *t'hōw t-zé*, dice, Read *koè*, the thigh.

骹 *Wā*, A difficulty of breathing in the throat.

骹 *Wan*, As 骹髀 *wan ko*, the bone of the knee. 骹 *kō wan*, a dry bone.

骹 *Ya*, The bones of the loins.

## FIVE STROKES

脊 *Gō*, As 骹脊 *pō gō*, high in bone.

骹 *Hō*, Hard bones.

骹 *Kan*, The body.

骹 *K'haou*, A bone, the os coccygis; the lower part of the back-bone.

骹 *K'heang*, The pulse.

骹 *K'heuē*, The hands and feet bent with disease.

骹 *K'ho*, The bone of the knee. Read *k'hō*, the bones of the loins.

骹 *K'hoo*, The shoulder-blade.

骹 *K'hüh*, As 月 骹 *yuē k'hüh*, something produced by the influence of the moon. Read *t'hüh*, the cry of a bird that foretells good or evil.

骹 *Kwān*, A man's name; same as 絲 *kwān*. Also small bones.

骹 *Ling*, As 骹骹 *ling wa*, bones of animals. 骹 *ling t'hing*, bony.

骹 *Meih*, As 骹骹 *meih hō*, something that hinders, or stands in the way; the ends of the bones.

骹 *P'he*, As 骹骹 *wei p'he*, bent and distorted.

骹 *P'hō*, As 骨 骹 *kwō p'hō*, an arrow-head made of bone.

骹 *P'lo*, 箭 *p'lo tsēn*, an arrow tipped with bone, made



blunt on purpose not to injure people. Also to strike.

**骹** Pō, As **肩骹** kūen pō, the shoulderblade. **骨** 膊 pō gō, high in bone; bones sticking out.

**骹** Té, The back, the back-side, the buttocks.

**骹** T'heē, The bones out of their place; dislocated.

**骹** Tze, Stray bones of birds and beasts, with some flesh adhering to them, considered as disgusting and abominable. **掌**

**除骹** chāng choē tze, he attend to the clearing away of old bones, or dead men's bones. **癰**

**骹** mae tze, to bury an old bone.

**骹** Yaou, The shoulder-blade.

## SIX STROKES.

**骹** Hāng, The back-bone of an ox.

**骹** Heae, The bone of the leg; a bone in general. **百骹**

pīh heae, all the bones. **六骹**

lūh heae, the arms and legs, with the head and trunk of the body.

Read kae, the hair on the great toe.

**骹** Heae, As **髀骨** heae kūh, a certain bone.

**骹** How, As **骨髁** kūh how, the end or joint of a bone.

**骹** K'heaou, The bone of the leg; the small part of the

leg, near the foot: also the strong part of the arms or legs. **馬骹**

mà k'heaou, the pastern joint of a horse's foot. Read heaou, the whiz-

zing sound made by an arrow.

**骹** K'hwa, The bones of the pelvis; the bones between the hip joints. **腰骹** yaou k'hwa, the loins.

**骹** K'hwang, The bones of the pelvis. **骹骹** k'hwang lang, the hip-bone.

**骹** K'hwei, The shoulderblade. A bone in the middle of the head of domestic animals

**骹** K'ih, The bones of men or animals appearing above-ground. **掩骹瘞骹** yē k'ih mae tze, to bury and conceal old bones. Read kó, the bone of the hind leg of animals.

**骹** Kwō, The end or joint of a bone. Read hō, as **骹骹** meih hō, the articulation of the bones

**骹** Mei, The flesh on the back, or on the sides of the back-bone.

**骹** Ts'ih, A bone of the ear.

**骹** Tuy, A bone rising up.

**Wa**, As **髀髁** k'hwa wa, the bones of animals.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**骹** Foo, The bone of the knee.

**骹** Heae, As **髀骨** heae kūh, a bone. Same as **骹**

**骹** Hing, A bone.

**骹** Hwan, The bone of the knee; the knee-pan.

**骹** Kāng, To have a bone stick in the throat while eating

**骨** 骨之臣 küh käng che  
chin, ministers who have a decided  
and straight-forward method of do-  
ing things; as stiff as a bone.

**縣** Kwán, Name of an ancient  
statesman. Same as 縣

**髀** Kwō, The end or joint of  
a bone.

**髀** Lang, As 髀 髀 k'hwang  
lang, the bones of the pel-  
vis; the bones of the hip joint.

**髀** Pe, The acetabulum, the  
cup-like cavity of the os in-  
nominatum. Used for 髀 pe, the  
cavity of the abdomen.

**髀** Ping, The ribs.

**髀** T'hing, As 髀 髀 ling  
t'hing, a long bone.

**髀** T'huy, The thigh.

**髀** Yaou, As 髀 髀 hē yaou,  
the ribs. 右髀 yéu yaou,  
the right ribs. Some say, the shoul-  
der-blade.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**髀** Chué, Bones joined toge-  
ther; to set a bone.

**髀** E, Bony.

**髀** K'héang, As 髀 髀 tung  
k'héang, the os coccygis;  
the lower part of the back-bone.

**髀** K'he, A small bone.

**髀** K'ho, The bones of the hip  
joints; the bones of the pel-  
vis. The lower part of the back-  
bone; the extremity of the vertebral

column: some say, the knee-pan.  
Read k'hwa, as 髀 髀 k'he

k'hwa, incorrect, unstable; boasting  
**髀** Láng, The bones projecting  
or standing high.

**髀** Pe, The acetabulum, or cup-  
like cavity of the os inno-  
minatum; the bones of the thigh;  
the bones at the bottom of the trunk.

**髀** 殷人貴髀 Yin jín kwei pe,  
the people of Yin preferred the  
rump; because there was much  
flesh on it.

**髀** Pēen, As 髀 髀 pēen hē,  
the ribs, the whole range of  
the ribs.

**髀** Shay, A bone.

**髀** Shuy, A vessel made of  
broken millet, varnished over

**髀** T'hēih, a yellow juice found  
in bones. Read sēih, the  
space between the thighs, the pelvis

**髀** Tsō, A small bone.

**髀** Wan, The knee-pan, or  
knee joint. 截左髀  
tsē tsō wan, he cut off his left  
knee-pan.

**髀** Yaou, The os coccygis.

**髀** Yu, The clavicles of the  
shoulder.

## NINE STROKES.

**髀** Chung, A swelling of the  
extremities

**髀** Gan, As 髀 髀 k'hēn  
gan, the bones rising high

**髀** Hē, As 髀 髀 hē yu,  
a part of the breast-bone, or  
clavicle of the shoulder

**髀** Keae, Meager, thin.

**髀** K'héa, The bones of the loins; the pelvis.

**髑** K'hwa, The bone of the forehead, the os frontis **髑**

**髑** k'hwa wa, the bones above the pelvis.

**髑** Pëen, The bones growing

**髑** Säng, Meager, lean.

**髑** Thuy, As **髑** kwei  
thuy, stupid, silly.

**髑** Too, The skull.

**髑** Yen, Full, satisfied.

**髑** Yu, The clavicles of the shoulder.

## TEN STROKES.

**髑** Chuy, The vertebrae of the neck.

**髑** Gae, As **髑** lae gae, a long head.

**髑** Gaou, The pelvis

**髑** Hae, A bone.

**髑** Heaou, The whizzing sound of an arrow

**髑** Këen, Lean, thin.

**髑** K'hwae, As **髑** k'hwae  
suy, silly

**髑** P'hang, The pelvis, the hip joints; the bottom of the ribs. Read pang, as **髑** pang kwang, the groin.

**髑** Pö, The scapula, or shoulder-blade

**髑** Pö, The end or joint of a bone; a hard white bone.

**髑** Tsze, An old bone. Read ts'ho, to work in bone.

## ELEVEN STROKES

**髑** Choo, As **髑** chookü, a skeleton; the body.

**髑** Fung, The splitting of a tortoise shell, when burst; the breast-bone.

**髑** Gaou, The large claws of a crab

**髑** Heüh, As **髑** heüh loo, the skull.

**髑** Kwö, Bandy-legged; the hollow of the leg.

**髑** Leaou, The pelvis: some say, a horse's hip-bone

**髑** Low, As **髑** chüh low, the skull.

**髑** Mang, As **髑** hang mang, fat, corpulent.

**髑** Mo, The body half dead, paralytic.

**髑** Peaou, A robust frame.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**髑** Chwang, as **髑** chwang k'hëang, the os coccygis.

**髑** Heaou, An arrow tipped with bone. **髑** heaou jën, a bone bleached white.

**髑** Keuë, The os pubis, or the os sacrum; the bones of the seat.

**髑** K'heuë, The end of the vertebral column, the root of the tail in animals.

**髑** K'hwei, The knee-pan. to kneel on the ground. Read kwei, the bones of the head

骸  
體

Phô, A bone arrow.

Yih, The breast-bone.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

骸  
體

K'hên, As 骸 骸 k'hên gan, the bones sticking out.

體

Kwae, A bone pin for the hair, or a leather cap for enclosing the hair. To tie up the hair with various coloured threads.

體

Ling, as 體 體 ling t'hing, tony.

體

Nê, As 體 體 sã nê, a shaking of the head.

體

Pe, The bony ends of a bow.

體

Sûy, The marrow in bones.

骨髓 kûh sûy, marrow.

Also written 體 suy.

體

T'hê, The body, including bones, flesh, blood, hair, and all the external and internal parts in order. Also real, substantial.

四體

sze t'hê, the four limbs.

Also to embody. 體 仁 t'hê jîn,

to embody virtue. 體 要 t'hê

yaou, the substance, the most im-

portant part. Also the substance of

divination. 形體 hîng t'hê, the

form, the human frame. 體 國

t'hê kwô, to partition a country. 體

名 t'hê ming, the various joints of

meat in a slaughtered animal. 體

結 t'hê kê, to unite in one. 就

賢體 遠 tséw hiên t'hê yuèn,

to approach the virtuous, and bring

the distant near. 體 物 t'hê wûh,

giving things. 體 羣 t'hê keun

chîn, to receive and entertain the

host of officers. 文武二體

wân woô ûrh t'hê, the two bodies

of civil and military officers. 體

面 t'hê méen, respectability, re-

putation.

體

T'hûh, As 體 體 t'hûh

low, the calvaria, or top of

the head.

臀

T'hun, The buttocks; the

bones of the pelvis, and hip

joint.

體

Tsang, As 體 體 hang

tsang, fat, corpulent. 抗

體 hang tsang, stiff, stubborn.

體

Yih, or 體 Yih, The

breast- 體 bone.

體

Ying, The breast.

體

FOURTEEN STROKES.

體

Gan, The bone of the head

high. Read k'hêih, dried

meat, or anything dry.

體

Hô, The sound of bones

striking against each other.

體

Mò, A running issue.

體

Pin, The cap of the knee;

the removing of which con-

stituted an ancient punishment.

體 脚 pin k'hêô, to go down on

one's knees.

體

FIFTEEN STROKES.

體

Hêä, The noise made by

gnawing a bone.

體

K'hwan, The top of the

thigh, the bones of the pelvis.

體 體 Mò, A hard bone. 體 體

mò kêä, little bones.

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES

𪔐 Leih, A pain in the bones.

𪔑 Loo, As 頭 𪔑 t'hòu loo, the calvaria.

𪔒 Keuen, The jaw-bones.

𪔓 Leuen, The body bent double by disease.

## THE 189TH RADICAL.

高 Kaou.

高 Kaou, High, lofty, elevated.

卑 高 pe kaou, or 高 崇

低 kaou te, high and low.

高 tsung kaou, elevated, exalted.

高 tsúy kaou, very high.

高位 kaou wei, a high station.

高年 nēen kaou, advanced in years.

高聲 kaou shing, a loud voice.

高名 kaou ming, what is your

exalted designation? 天 高 未

高 人 在 堂 高 t'hēen kaou

wé kaou, jīn sin t'hěe kaou, heaven

though high, is not high, in comparison

with the minds of men which

are continually rising higher. The

name of a place, and a surname.

高 King, A small hall; a hut

in the shape of a melon.

K'hae, To strike.

Maou, As 髭 𪔔 saou

maou, stiff hair, bristles.

K'heaou, High, elevated.

Heaou, To bawl, to vociferate.

Kaou, Clear.

Haou, As 豪 豕 haou

che, a porcupine.

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Kō. To measure, a place measured out for people to dwell in.

Keaou, High.

K'haou, As 顙 顙 k'haou gaou, a large head.

Keuē, Broken, deficient; formerly a city wall broken

down on the south side was so called

Chaou, Long legs; tall, elevated, as on stilts.

Laou, As 𪔛 𪔛 laou saou, coarse and hasty; also high.

Haou, White

Saou, As 𪔛 𪔛 laou saou, rough and precipitate.

Too, A low wall.

To Broad; also hanging

down.

Heaou, Noise, clamour.

## THE 190TH RADICAL.

髟 Peaou.

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Peaou, Long hairs. 斑 鬚

髟 pan pin peaou, to arrange

the hair of the head and face.

白 髟 髮 雜 而 髟 p'ih

h'ih fā tsā ūrh peaou, the white

and black hairs mixed and growing

long. 髟 𪔛 peaou yew, hair or

feathers flying abroad. Read san,

the wings of a house.

Sēen, Beautiful hair.

Nae, As 髟 髟 tāng nae,

dishevelled hair.

Keūh, Dishevelled hair.

髟

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## THREE STROKES.

**髡** K'hwán, To shave the hair.  
**髡頭** k'hwán t'hôw, to shave the head; a punishment in ancient times, inflicted on the relatives of a prince, instead of castration; a man's name. A lopped tree.

**髡** Naou, Weak hair.

**髡** T'hé, To pluck out the hair of persons, in order to supply those who have a deficiency. A prince once seeing a man's wife with a beautiful hair, ordered it to be shaved, in order to make a wig for his concubine. Hence used for false hair, a wig.

## FOUR STROKES.

**髮** Ch'hang, The hair tied up into a knot.

**髮** Fang, As **髮髻** fang fũh, resembling, alike, similar.

**髮** Hew, A colour approaching nearer to red than black.

**髻器** hew k'hé, varnished utensils. **髻漆** hew tseih, varnished; lackered ware.

**髯** Jen, Whiskers, hair on the sides of the mouth. and moving with it. Also hair under the chin; beard.

**髻** Keaé, The knot into which the hair is tied. Some say, the little cap that covers it; or a false hair knot.

**髻** Maou, The hair, a covering for the head and neck; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, or made up into tufts on the right

or left, as is customary with children, and worn sometimes by adults in order to please their parents. **弁髻** pwan maou, a cap for covering the tuft of hair. **髦士** maou szé, eminent scholars, courageous soldiers, picked men. The longer among hairs being called **髦** maou, and also the superior among men. **馬髦** mà maôu, a horse's mane. **髦牛** maôu nêu, a hairy ox; a bison. **髦丘** maou k'hew, a hill high in front, like a horse's head; the praying mantis. Read mow, the name of a tribe of western barbarians.

**髻** Nûy, As **髻髻** tsúy núy, the hair dishevelled.

**髻** Pa, A knot of hair; the hair tied in a knot. Read pá, as

**髻髻** pá ná, the hair in disorder.

**髻** Pei, To run along with dishevelled hair. **髻髻** pei sae, a bushy beard. Read foó, the hair.

**髻** T'han, Long hair hanging down. **髻彼兩髦** t'han pè lèang maou, to allow the two tufts of hair on the head to hang down in front; as is the case with children.

**髻** Tsáng, As **髻髻** tsáng náng, the hair in disorder.

**髻** Tseé, To tie up the hair in a little knot.

## FIVE STROKES

**髻** Cha, Very hairy.

**髻** Chin, Long hair.

**髮** Fă, A root, the hair of the head; to pluck out the hair by the roots. **總髮** tsung fă, to tie up the hair into a knot. Also the trees and grass on hills **窮髮** 之北 keung fă che pŭh, the north country bare of vegetation. **剪髮** tsëen fă, to cut off the hair. **長髮** ch'hang fă, long hair. A surname.

**髻** Fang, Same as 仿 fang, similar. Read ping, coarse hair. **髻** Foó, To tie the hair in a knot. A knot of hair. **髻** Fŭh, As 髻髻 fang fŭh, like, resembling, near abouts. The ornament of a lady's headdress. Read fei, dishevelled hair.

**髻** Keŭh, Dishevelled hair. **髻** Keung, Dishevelled hair. **髻** K'hëen, A wig, false hair, prepared from the shorn hair of criminals. A deep green or purple colour.

**髻** Ling, The hair thinly scattered; little hair. **髻** Mow, An ancient state in the west of China. Read mung, as 覲髻 meŭh mung, bushy plants.

**髻** Nê, Spots of hair left unshorn, as is done with children's heads.

**髻** Pe, To pluck out the hair of mean persons or criminals, in order to supply those who are deficient. A peruke, or a cap of false hair.

**髻** Peaou, A bushy beard. **髻** Pei, As 髻髻 pei e, a wild beast bristling up its hairs.

**髻** Tae, As 髻髻 tae chuy, a false hair knot worn by women.

**髻** Teen, The knot of hair worn by women. **髻** tēen lēen, the hair of the head and beard thinly scattered.

**髻** T'heaou, The tuft of hair worn by children hanging down. **髻** t'heaou fă, children's hair.

**髻** Tsze, The hair above the lips; mustashes: beautiful. **髻** Yaou, As 髻髻 yaou naou, hair long, and soft.

## SIX STROKES

**髻** Chuy, A false knot of hair. **髻** E, The hair on the cheeks, whiskers; hairy **髻** pei e, a wild beast bristling up its hairs.

**髻** Pew, Lacker: to varnish. See 髻 hew.

**髻** Jung, Dishevelled hair. **髻** jung maou, to ride on horseback with the hair loose. Read ŭrh, the hair adorned.

**髻** Ke, The hair tied up into a knot. Read k'hë, as 髻 tsaou k'hë, the good of the fire-place, described as a beautiful female wearing red clothes.

**髻** K'hëh, As 髻髻 k'hëh, curly hair.

髮 K'heung, As 髮 鬆  
k'heung sung, dishevelled  
hair.

髻 K'hwang, As 髻 髻  
k'hwang seang, dishevelled  
hair.

髻 Kung, As 髻 鬆 kung  
sung, dishevelled hair.

髻 Kwō, Hair simple and un-  
adorned, just tied into a  
knot with pins. 髻 聖 kwō kǎn,  
broken, or distorted vessels.

髻 Naou, Hairy.

髻 Paou, A hair knot, the hair  
tied into a knot.

髻 Pō, A woman with a large  
knot of hair.

髻 Sung, Fine hair. 髻 髻  
sung leu, hair cloth, plush

髻 Taou, Long hair; anything  
long.

髻 Te, A mane. Beautiful hair.  
Read k'he, a horse's mane.

髻 To, The hair hanging; a  
part of the hair left unshorn.

髻 Tsung, Long hair.

髻 Tsze, To comb the hair; to  
ornament and braid the hair

髻 Yín, The hair in confusion.

SEVEN STROKES.

髻 Chwa, A funeral knot; the  
way in which women tie up  
their hair at funerals with pins or  
ornaments 婦人髻而吊

foó jin chwa úh teaóu, the lady tied  
up her hair in a simple knot. and  
came to condole with the mourners.

髻 K'heüh, As 髻 髻 k'heüh  
k'heüh, curly hair.

髻 Le, As 髻 髻 p'hei le,  
the hair standing on end.

髻 Lëë, the hair thinly scattered

髻 Mang, The hair of a grey-  
ish colour; dishevelled hair.

髻 Naou, As 髻 髻 yzou  
naou, long hair.

髻 Pung, As 髻 髻 pung  
sung, dishevelled hair.

髻 Sha, As 髻 髻 tsan sha,  
beautiful hair, the hair hang-  
ing down. Also dishevelled hair.

髻 Shzou, A tail of hair, a cue,  
hair hanging down; a swal-  
low's tail. The tail of a comet; the  
hairs hanging loose from banners;  
long hair.

髻 She, A knot or tuft of hair.

髻 T'hé, To shave off the hair.

髻 When applied to an adult the  
word 髻 kwān is used, and 髻  
t'hé of children. To shave off all  
the hair of the body. Commonly  
written 剃 t'hé.

髻 Tsëen, The hair; the hair  
hanging down,

髻 Tsew, To join on hair.

髻 Tsung, the hair in confusion

髻 Wán, To cut off the hair.

髻 Wò, A beautiful knot of  
hair.

EIGHT STROKES-

髻 Chō, Long.



**髮** Chuy, The hair hanging loose.

**髮** Fei, To appear suddenly.

**髮** Gan, Long, as hair.

**髮** Go, As **髮** go to, long hair; hairy.

**髮** Han, Short hair.

**髮** K'hēen, Little hair, short of hair.

**髮** K'heuen, good-looking hair.

**髮** 首 k'heuen shòw, a good head of hair; well-divided and done up. Some say, curly hair.

**髮** K'heuen, Good-looking hair

**髮** Lèang, The hair.

**髮** Páng, As **髮** pàng tsáng, dishevelled hair.

**髮** Pe, The ornament of a cap.

**髮** Pow, Hairy; beautiful hair. Read pow, short hair.

**髮** Seih, The hair.

**髮** Sung, As **髮** pung sung, the hair in confusion.

**髮** 鬆 kung sung, dishevelled hair. Read sung, as **髮** tung sung, hairy. Also loose, not tight.

**髮** Sze, Exceedingly well-arranged.

**髮** T'há, The hair.

**髮** T'he, To pluck out the hair of one person, in order to supply the deficiencies of another. Also to shave; to loosen, to remove.

**髮** T'heaou, Much hair. Read teaou, the hair of a little child left to grow.

**髮** Tsáng, As **髮** tsáng náng, the hair in disorder.

**髮** Ts'hae, as **髮** fá ts'hae, ornaments for the hair. Read ts'hae, the knot of hair on the top of the head: some say, the cap that covers it.

**髮** Tsò, As **髮** kēē tsò, the knot of hair worn by women. Read tsúy, as **髮** tsúy ný, the hair in disorder.

**髮** Tsung, A high knot of hair; a horse's mane.

**髮** Tung, As **髮** tung sung, hairy.

#### NINE STROKES.

**髮** Fow, A false knot of hair: also an assistant, an attendant who dresses the hair.

**髮** Hēā, Bald.

**髮** Hew, The ornaments of the imperial carriage.

**髮** Jow, a horse's flowing mane: some say, yellow hair.

**髮** Kēā, Bald.

**髮** K'hīb, The hair very long.

**髮** Maou, The hair hanging down to the eyebrows.

**髮** Na, As **髮** pa na, the hair in disorder.

**髮** Páng, As **髮** päng sēang, the hair in confusion.

**髮** Sae, Little hair. **髮** p'he sae, a bushy beard.

鬚

Seu, The beard.

鬚

Shún, The hair dishevelled.

黑雲亂鬚 hīh yún  
Iwán shún, black clouds scattered  
about in confusion. 鬚帶 shún  
taé, a bandage for the hair.

鬚

To, Little tails or cues of  
hair left unshorn and hang-  
ing down from the head of a child;  
the part of the hair left unclipped  
or unshorn. Children's heads are  
shaved at three months old, and the  
parts left untouched are called 鬚

鬚

Tsèen, The hair hanging  
down on the sides of the  
faces of females. Read tsèen, to  
dress the hair.

鬚

Tsew, False hair joined on  
to the true.

鬚

Tsung, the hair in confusion.

鬚

Tsung, A horse's mane. 頭

鬚

t'how tsung, to tie the  
hair up into a knot.

鬚

Ya, Fine hairs.

TEN STROKES.

鬚

Chin, Thick hair; also black  
hair. 女鬚黑而美  
neü chin hīh (āh mei), the young  
lady had black hair, and was beau-

鬚

Gae, Long

鬚

Haou, Hairy.

鬚

Hoi, Bald.

鬚

June, Dishevelled hair.

鬚

Chin, A horse's mane. 鬚  
Chin, A horse's mane. 鬚

lairy animals. The dorsal fin of a  
fish.

鬚

Le, Curly hair.

鬚

Léen, To dress the hair;  
long hair. 鬚 chen léen,  
spare whiskers.

鬚

Ping, A hairy countenance.

鬚

Pö, To cut off the hair.

鬚

Pwan, A sleeping knot. 鬚  
頭 pwan t'how, an orna-  
ment made of curled hair. Read

鬚

pwán, the hair half white and half  
black; grey. 童髮未鬚 tung  
fā wè pwan, a young man's hair is  
not grey.

鬚

Saou, Hairy.

鬚

Sih, The hair standing on  
end.

鬚

So, Beautiful hair. Read  
ts'ho, much hair.

鬚

Tsheh, To shave off the hair

鬚

Yung, Long hair; an orna-  
ment made of hair.

ELEVEN STROKES.

鬚

Chwang, 鬚 chwang  
nung, the hair dishevelled.

鬚

E, Black hair.

鬚

Gaou, Hairy.

鬚

Hew, Varnish, lacker.

鬚

Lo, Thick hair.

鬚

Ma, A head band, to tie  
round the forehead. 束  
髮, to tie the hair for the head

髮 Man, Clothes; a tassel. 花  
髮 hwa man, a flowery  
head band. Read mwan, beautiful  
hair.

髮 P'heau, White hair; dis-  
hevelled hair. Read p'ch, hairy  
Pung, Dishevelled hair:  
same as 髮 pung.

髮 San, As 髮 lan san,  
the hair hanging down;  
dishevelled hair.

髮 Sow, As 髮 sow tow,  
grey-headed people. Also  
dishevelled hair.

髮 Suy, The hair hanging down  
in confusion.

髮 Tow, As 髮 tow sow,  
grey; dishevelled hair.

髮 Ts'hung, As 髮 kung  
ts'hung, dishevelled hair.

Read ts'ung, a horse's mane.

髮 Wan, Long hair; anything  
long.

# TWELVE STROKES.

髮 Ch'h'h, Dirty hair.

髮 Fow, A false knot of hair.

Same as 髮  
K'eh, As 髮 tze k'eh,  
the mustaches.

髮 K'h'eh, Bald on the sides  
of the face; little hair on the  
corners, scabby-headed.

髮 K'hwei, Curly hair; a fillet  
for the hair.

髮 Leau, Long and slender.

髮 Naou, A bushy beard.

髮 Pe, As 髮 pe sac, a  
bushy beard; hair.

髮 P'p, As 髮 p'p tsan,  
much hair on the side of  
the face.

髮 P'uh, Whiskered.

髮 S'ang, As 髮 p'ang  
s'ang, short hairs; dishevel-  
led hair.

髮 Seu, The beard, the hair  
under the chin: also any-  
thing else of a hairy appearance  
like a beard.

髮 T'ang, As 髮 t'ang nae,  
dishevelled hair.

髮 Ts'ö, The knot into which  
the hair is tied.

髮 Tsun, Bald on the top of  
the head.

髮 Taung, The hair growing  
bushy.

# THIRTEEN STROKES.

髮 G'ao, A high tuft or knot  
of hair.

髮 Hwan, To tie up the hair;  
two rings made of precious  
stone which ancient ladies used for  
securing and adorning their knots  
of hair. To twist up the hair into a  
knot. 花髮 hwa hwan, a flowery  
ornament for a head-dress. Also  
the crests or tops of hills.

髮 Kw'ö, Hair put up without  
ornament.

髮 L'ä, A horse's mane.

髮 Loo, A horse's mane 114  
hair in general.

鬢  
髮

Nung, Dishevelled hair, much hair; long hair.

Tsan, Glossy, shining hair.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚

Chow, An abundance of hair.

Lan, Long hair, much hair, thin whiskers.

Mung, A horse with a flowing mane.

Näng, As 鬚 鬚 tsäng näng, dishevelled hair.

Nè, Hair.

鬚

Pin, The hair on the sides of the face, the whiskers;

hair connecting the top part of the face with the lower; the borders or shores of the face. 鬚 峻 pin tsun, to dwell in a high and honourable situation. 美 鬚 長 大 則 賢 mè pin ch'áng tá ts'ih h'ên, having handsome whiskers, large and long, a man may be considered clever.

髻

Tse, A small knot of hair; a woman with a small quantity of hair tied into a high knot.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚  
鬚

Chwang, as 鬚 鬚 chwang nung, dishevelled hair.

鬚

Lě, A horse's mane; a long beard. 鬚 鬚 fā lě, hairy.

鬚

剛 鬚 kang lě, a pig. The end of a broom; the beard or whiskers of fish or dragons.

鬚

M'ên, Hairy; to paint the eyebrows with soot.

髮  
髮  
髮

Dsh, The hair uncombed

Tsan, The hair glossy and shining. Read ts'ü, much hair

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES

髮  
髮  
髮

Leo, Hair hair. 髮 髮 p'hei leo, the hair straight on end.

髮

Lelh, The hair thickly scattered.

髮

Lě, A horse's mane. Same as 鬚 lě.

髮

Jang, As 鬚 鬚 kwang jang, the hair dishevelled.

髮

Tsan, The hair.

髮

Lin, The hair thinly scattered.

## THE 191ST RADICAL.

鬥 'Tów.

鬥

T'ów, To fight, to wrangle. The formation of the character indicates two warriors opposed with their weapons at hand. Read k'h'ě, to fight.

鬥

P'ên, To beat, to strike.

鬥

Hu'ên, To try the mace of a powerful warrior.

鬥

Na'ou, Disturbed, unquiet.

鬥

熱 鬥 jě na'ou, bustle.

鬥

作 鬥 ts'ü na'ou, to make a ho

鬥

鬥 裝 na'ou chwang, a sort of ornamental giraffe.

鬥

Hung, To fight, to wrangle

鬥 鄒 與 魯 鬥 tsow yin lo' hung, the men of Tsow fought with the men of Lo'. Also the noise of fighting.

**鬭** Heih, Constant litigations, perpetual quarrels. **兄弟**  
**鬭** heung té heih, brothers contending. To be angry and rail at each other.

**鬭** Lew, As **經鬭** king lew, to kill; to strangle.

**鬭** P'hin, To fight, to wrangle.

**鬭** Hàn, The roar of a tiger.  
**鬭** 虓 **鬭** haou hàn, to roar.  
Read hàn, the roar of an angry beast.

**鬭** P'hin, Wrangling and in confusion.

**鬭** Tów, To meet in battle, to contend, as in a game. **同室之人**

**鬭** 者 tûng shih che jin tów chày, people in one house fighting.

**鬭** 爭 tsäng tów, to wrangle and fight.

**鬭** Ne, Little strength or wisdom; narrow and contracted.

**鬭** Kwei, to quarrel and snatch; take with the hand.

**鬭** Fun, To drag and pull one another about.

## THE 192ND RADICAL.

甬 Ch'hang.

**甬** Ch'hang, Black millet and fragrant herbs distilled in wine, and employed at sacrifices to cause the gods to descend. **以非**

**甬** 二 **甬** e k'heu ch'hang úrh yew, two cups of black millet distilled into fragrant wine. **甬** 弓

ch'hang kung, a bow case. Used for **甬** 暢 ch'hang, luxuriant.

**甬** Seu, Provisionary; same as **精** sew.

**甬** She, An excellent odor.

**甬** Shé, Arranged; also ardent.

**甬** K'heu, Black millet.

**甬** Yü, Trees growing bushy.

**甬** 鬱 **甬** 彼 **甬** 北 **甬** 林 yüh pè pih lin, how thick is the northern grove; also a kind of fruit, about the size of a plum, sweet and red.

**甬** 陶 yüh taou, anger collecting in the mind; spite and vexation.

The sound of a bell not expanding; rotten.

**甬** 氣 yüh k'he, steam, vapour.

**甬** 長 yüh ch'hang, to grow; to flourish.

**甬** 幽 yüh yew, to think deep and far. The name of a place, of a river, and a surname.

**甬** Yüh, As **甬** 甬 yüh ch'hang, fragrant herbs employed in scenting wine at sacrifices.

Also bushy trees.

## THE 193RD RADICAL.

甬 Leth.

**甬** Leth, A kind of boiler, holding about six **斗** tau, or pecks. A caldron with crooked feet, or with feet wide apart; or with hollow feet. Read k'f, a heavy kind of earthenware pot. A surname; to take hold of; a grasp: as much as can be grasped in a man's hand.

**甬** 大 **甬** té k'f, a large handful.

**甬** 甬 k'f kwō, the name of a country. **甬** 津 k'f tsin, to throw a bridge over a rapid. Used for **甬**

Kh, as 隔閉門戶 kīn pé, mīn hoé, to shut up a door; to cut off communication. Read gīh, a yoke.

𩚑

Ko, An earthen pot.

𩚒

E, A tripod, a vessel for scouring rice.

𩚓

Wan, To rub with the hand.

𩚔

Ko, A boiler, a pot.

𩚕

Lēh, an earthenware boiler.

𩚖

Hoo, Paste; to paste, to boil rice into a paste.

SIX STROKES.

𩚗

Hae, Hard wheat, or lumps in rice gruel.

𩚘

Hwuy, The lower part of a boiler hollow; the vacuum at the bottom of a still.

𩚙

Kao, A kind of boiler.

𩚚

Lēh, An earthenware vessel, that allows the steam to escape above.

𩚛

Shang, To boil.

𩚜

Urh, Cooked, dressed, thoroughly done, boiled to rags.

𩚝

𩚞

SEVEN STROKES.

𩚟

Pó, A kind of boiler, containing upwards of six 斗 tow, or pecks. 𩚠 fūh foo, one of the nine rivers spoken of after the deluge; meaning also a place under water where people can dwell, as under an inverted boiler.

𩚡

King, To separate, to partition off.

𩚢

EIGHT STROKES.

𩚣

Ts'hin, A large boiler, the top of which is large, and the bottom small; also quick.

NINE STROKES.

𩚤

Tsung, A sort of boiler; also a number, used in reckoning bundles of hemp. Used for tsung, altogether. A surname; and the name of a plant, and a bountry.

𩚥

TEN STROKES.

𩚦

Kang, Savoury soup, in which various tastes are blended.

𩚧

Lēh, To strain liquor from the sediment.

𩚨

Lew, A local term for boiler.

𩚩

ELEVEN STROKES.

Gaou, To roast or fry without oil.

Hoo, Rice gruel; some say paste.

Kwei, A tripod, with spout and handles; a boiler.

Shang, thoroughly dressed; to boil, to cook food for sacrifice.

𩚪

TWELVE STROKES.

Chūh, As 𩚫 糜 chūh ma, rice gruel, rice thoroughly boiled & served up with the water.

𩚬 𩚭 chen chūh, rice water, congee. Read yūh, as 𩚮 踊 yūh yang, to sell.

𩚯 𩚰 yūh, to sell daughters.

𩚱 𩚲 yūh yang, to nourish; also a surname. Read hoūh, as 𩚳 子

𩚴

keüh teze, a tender child ; some say to feed a child.

鬲

Ne, A cake made of flour.

Tsäng, A kind of boiler.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

鬲

He, sour.

鬲

Jüh, A large tripod or boiler

鬲

K'üh, The lining of a fur garment.

鬲

Pò, To blow the fire until the pot boils over.

鬲

Tsung, As 參 鬲 tsan tsung, a title of nobility.

鬲

Used for 鬲 tsung, a sort of boiler.

鬲

FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

鬲

Keen, Rice gruel.

鬲

Choo, To boil. 鬲 鹽 choo yen, to boil down salt.

鬲

Ch'haou, To boil, to distill.

鬲

Kang, Savoury soup, with the various tastes combined.

Süb, The contents of a boiler ; rice gruel.

Lin, To moisten with water

Tsing, a vessel for steaming

Yün, Rice gruel.

Yò, Flesh and vegetables in soup.

Chac, To respect, to venerate.

Hsac, To steam.

Me, Rice gruel.

# THE 194TH RADICAL.

鬼 Kwei.

鬼

Kwei, A ghost, a spirit, a demon, that to which man reverts at death. 鬼神 kwei shin, the demons and spirits of the invisible world ; the animal spirits, leaving the body constitute the 鬼 kwei or ghost. An ancient emperor is said to have attacked 鬼方 kwei fang, the region of devils, which the commentators say was some distant country. 輿 鬼 yu kwei, a constellation consisting of five stars. A surname and the name of a country. 家家養烏鬼 k'ea k'ea yang woo kwei, every family kept pigs ; or according to some fishing cormorants. Used also for a cuckold and black foreigners. The modern Chinese in Canton are in the habit of calling all foreigners. 番鬼 fan kwei, foreign devils ; and their ships 鬼船 kwei ch'huen, devil ships. 鬼火 kwei hò, an ignis fatuus.

魁

E, The name of a demon.

傀

T'ho, To become poor and destitute of property.

魁

Me, An old elf ; the spirit of all kinds of things.

魁

Sefh, The name of a demon

魁

Chò, The name of a star in the Great Bear.

魁

Wei, As 魁 邦 wei lung, suggested, barren land.

**魍** Wei As **魍** wei nuy,  
desolating wind, miserably  
hot.

FOUR STROKES.

**魂** Fang, The name of a star.

**魂** Hang, A demon.

**魂** Haou, wasting, & destructive

**魄** Hwá, The transformation of  
demons.

**魂** Hwán, The breath of female  
principle of nature; a soul, a

spirit. **招魂** chaou hwán, to call  
the spirit of a deceased person  
to revert to its resting place  
in the grave. **游魂爲變**

yew hwán wei péén, the wander-  
ing ghosts transform themselves.

**魂** 氣則無不之也  
hwán k'hé tshí woô pûh che yà,  
a spirit is all-pervading. **人生**

**始化爲魄** jin sàng ché hwá wei

pûh, k'é sàng pûh yáng wei hwán  
when men first born, the anima

soul is produced: and after they  
are born this animal soul expands

and becomes the spirit. They also  
say, that both **魂** hwán and **魄**

pûh are the names of the spirit, but  
that portion which is attached to

the body is called **魄** pûh, or ani-  
mal spirit, while that which is

conjoined with the breath is called

**魂** hwán, or soul. **人有三**

**魂** 七 **魄** jin yéu san hwán  
to both pûh, men have three souls

and seven animal spirits. **魂** 問  
於 **魂** pûh wán yú hwán, the

animal spirit enquired of the soul;

i. e. the spirit of the inferior princi-  
ple put a question to the spirit of

the superior principle of human  
nature. **魂** 魂 萬物 hwán

hwán wán wûh, how numerous are  
the hosts of things!

**魍** Keae, Same as **魍** keae, as

**魍** 魍 魍 lén keae, to walk  
awry. A man's name.

**魍** K'he, The clothing of a de-  
mon; some say, the spirit

of a little child. **射魍** shay k'he,  
a mode of exorcising demons.

**魍** K'he, As **魍** k'he chuy,  
a fabulous bird resembling

a fowl, with rat's feet and tiger's  
claws said to devour men; a kind

of owl; also a strange animal. **九**

**魍** kew k'he, the nine stars in the  
Great Bear.

**魁** K'hwei, The head. **魁** 帥

k'wei shwae, a general in  
chief. **渠魁** ken k'hwei, a great

commander. **魁** 首 kwei shòw,  
a head, a chief. **魁** 大 k'hwei

ta, great, supereminent. Also at  
ease, peaceful. **魁** 岸 k'hwei

gán, a hero. **魁** 桃 k'hwei  
chin, the head of Orion; also the

principle star in the Great Bear.

**魁** 蛤 kwei kô, a kind of coc-  
kle; also lime made of shellfish.

A surname. **魁** 陵 k'hwei ling,  
a little mound. Used for **塊** kwae,

a lump. Used for **科** k'ho, as **魁**  
**頭** k'ho t'hôw, bare-headed.



魃

New, A demon.

魃

Yew, The name of a demon.

FIVE STROKES.

魃

Ch'he, A destructive ghost; a mischievous demon. 神

魃

shu ch'he, spirits and elves.

魃

Ch'hi, A devil's head.

魃

He'hi, Crafty, deceitful: also precipitate.

魃

K'ë, A thievish demon.

魃

K'he, The name of a star.

魃

K'hung, Name of a place.

魃

Le'hi, To kill.

魃

Ling, A demon.

Me, As 魃 me, sprites and elves produced

among hills and forests, which are supposed to be injurious to men. Strange and supernatural objects, supposed to have a human face, a beast's body, with four legs, and to be fond of misleading mankind.

Pe, Devil's garments.

P'h'h, The spirit of the inferior principle of nature; the animal soul of man. It is the flourishing state of that which afterwards becomes the ghost or demon.

Some explain it as the clearness of the eyes and ears; without which organs the body would neither possess sight nor hearing. Described also as the body, substance, form,

figure. Also as that which stands between body and spirit. A kind of sandal-wood, called also 魃 魃 he he. 虎 魄 too p'hih, amber: in the places where it is found no grass grows, the bed is about eight or nine feet under ground, the lumps are about as large as a bushel, the external coating of which being removed the amber appears; at first it is like gum, but afterwards becomes hard. The substance of a fetus one month old. Read p'ö, a sound. 其聲 魄 k'ë shing p'ö, its sound was like p'ö. 魄然 p'ö jên, at ease, settled. Used for 粕 p'h'ö, the grains from which liquor is distilled. Read t'h'ö, as 落魄 l'ö t'h'ö, poor and destitute. 旁魄 pang p'h'ö, widely extended.

魃

P'ö. As 旱魃 han p'ö, the demon of drought. In the southern regions, the Chinese say, there is a description of men, two or three feet in height, with naked bodies, and eyes on the top of their heads, as fleet as the wind; their appearance always indicates drought.

魃

Shin, A spirit. At the 青 要 Ts'hiang yaou hills there are many of these, over which one 武羅 Woo-loo presides.

魃

Tsuy, The name of a star.

SIX STROKES.

魃

Ch'ë, As 神 魃 sh'in che, a kind of elf, with a man's

face, a beast's body, one leg and one arm, of a mischievous character.

魃 Ch'há, As 羅魃 lo ch'há, a kind of demon.

魑 Ch'he, As 魑魅 ch'he me, a mischievous demon.

魍 Háng, A demon; a star in the Great Bear.

聾 Kwei, To stare.

魏 Sae, The name of a demon.

魍 Yaou, A demon.

魍 Yüh, Appearance, manner.

## SEVEN STROKES.

魍 Ch'huen, Ugly.

魍 Foo, The name of a star in the Great Bear.

魍 Fow, The name of a star.

魍 Haou, Ugly.

魍 Lè, A wicked devil.

魍 Season, As 山魍 sai season, a one-legged demon.

found among hills, resembling an infant with one leg, sticking out behind; it delights in haunting men at night, but persons have only to call its name, and it becomes innocuous.

魍 Süh, The name of a demon.

魍 T'buy, A hot, painful disease.

魍 Woo, A large demon; the name of a spirit.

魍 Ying, Conjuraton, witchcraft.

## EIGHT STROKES.

魍 Chuy, A divine animal, like a little bear, with short yellow hair. A man's name. Read ch'huy, the hair tied up into a knot like a hammer.

魍 Hoo, Devilish, like a demon.

魍 Hoo, The name of a demon.

魍 Keih, A rain devil, or the demon causing rain.

魍 K'he, The ghost of a child: also paper garments for the use of spirits, sent through the smoke into the other world.

魍 K'he, Ugly: also an ugly monster, made for the sake of frightening away pestilences.

魍 頭 k'he t'hôw, a square head with four eyes, used for the above purpose.

魍 Lang, An ugly demon infesting a river.

魍 Léang, As 魍魎 wang léang, a sprite, or elf.

魍 P'he, Ugly; a mischievous elf.

魍 Tüh, An ugly head, a scarecrow.

魍 Tung, Ugly; a demon that kills people; the name of a demon.

魍 Wang, As 魍魎 wang léang, a water elf, like a child three years of age, of a dark red colour: the sprites infesting rocks and trees.

魍 Wei, High, eminent; the name of an ancient state:

also the territory ruled over by  
yaou and Shun. 象魏 seáng weí,

door-way, or opening in a fence  
for training elephants. A surname.  
魏魏 wei wei, small and yet  
perfect.

魑 Yen, Dirty, filthy; to offend  
by anything dirty.

魍 Yih, A short kind of fox,  
like a tortoise, that takes  
sand into its mouth, and spurts at  
people.

魍 Yih, The ghost of a little  
child. Read hwó, as 鬼  
kwei hwó, a whirlwind: some-  
say, a demon taking advantage of  
the wind, to spy at people.

## NINE STROKES.

醜 Chay, As 醜 醜 chów  
chay, ugly. Read too, a  
mountain sprite.

魍 Kelh, Still.

魍 Meaou, The ghost of a dead  
man.

魍 Ss, Ugly.

## TEN STROKES.

魍 Kéen, As 魍 魍 keen  
keac, to walk awry.

魍 K'he, The demon of the  
southern regions.

魍 Shae, Name of a demon.

魍 Yun, The name of a demon.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

魍 Ch'he, A kind of demon.  
魍 ch'he me, sprites  
and elves.

魍 K'hëang, Name of a demon.

魍 Leüth, Name of a demon.

魔 Mò, A demon. 降服  
諸魔 kéang fūh choo

mò, he subdued all the demons.

怪魔 kwae mó, a disobedient

elf. 天魔 yaou mò, the ghost of  
one who has met an untimely fate.

魍 No, An expression of alarm  
on seeing a ghost; a demon  
that frightens people into distempers

魍 Pëth, The name of a star in  
the Great Bear.

魍 P'heaou, The name of a star  
in the Great Bear.

魍 Yew, Spirits among hills;  
the name of a demon.

## TWELVE STROKES.

魍 Chay, Ugly, ill-favoured.

魍 Heu, A wasting devil.

魍 K'he, Devilish customs;  
the demons of the south.

魍 K'heüth, A mad devil; a de-  
mon without a head.

魍 Koo, A spirit.

魍 Leaou, Alarmed.

魍 Leüth, Name of a demon.

魍 Lin, A demon.

魍 T'häng, the demons of the air

魍 Ts'haou, Swift, rapid; firm,  
stable, a light, floating de-  
mon, that does injury. Read seauou,  
black, injurious, crafty.

魍

Wei, A demon; the name of a spirit.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

魎

Yih, A devil's messenger; urged on by demons.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

魑

Chī, As 羅魑 ló chī, a demon; the name of a state.

魍

Chów, To reject. 無我

魍

魍 兮 wō gū chów he, do not reject me. Also ugly, ill-looking.

魑

E, To be afraid, alarmed; to be entangled.

魍

Joo, The incessant cry of devils.

魍

Māng, A demon.

魍

Pin, Devilish.

魍

Tseēn, The name of a demon; to exorcise demons;

魍

to drive away noxious influences; the end of a charm.

魍

Yen, To be frightened in dreams; the nightmare; to sleep uneasy.

FIFTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

魍

Luy, The demon of thunder.

魍

T'heh, Ugly.

魍

Ling, The name of a deity.

魍

A lilliputian nation; inhabited by spirits, with human faces, and beast's bodies.

魍

Hwan, The name of a star.

魍

K'heu, Second in rank, or quality.

THE 195<sup>th</sup> RADICAL.

魚 Yü.

魚

Yü, A fish, the fishy tribe, which the character is supposed to represent, the four dots at the bottom being meant for the tail.

豚

吉 tun yü keh, pork and fish (used at sacrifices) are propitious.

白

魚躍入王舟中 pih yü yō jūh wāng chow chung, a white fish leaped into the royal boat; which was considered to be an indication of military weapons.

蠹

魚 too yü, a book-worm.

魚

服 yü fūh, fish skins, or clothes made of seal skins.

魚

狸 yü lè, a seal found in the eastern sea, the skin of which was spotted on the back, with a fine green under the belly; of these bow-cases were made.

衣

銀魚 e yin yü, to wear the silvery skins of sea-animals.

魚

軒 yü hēn, a carriage blind, adorned with fish skins.

魚

目馬 yü mūh mà, a wall-eyed horse. The name of a place.

形

魚 tan yü, the name of an ancient state. A surname. Used for 吾

吾

wō, I, as 姬魚語女 ken weo yü jō, sit down, and I will tell you.

魚

索 yü soé, a letter.

魚

鱗 Yü, As 缺鱗 yang yü, a yellow kind of toania, without scales; in the spring and summer its gall-bladder is near the top, and during autumn and winter, near the bottom of the fish. Its body and tail resemble those of the silure;

its belly is yellow, and back green, and underneath its gills are two cross bones, and two appendages like whiskers: it goes in shoals, and makes a slight noise. Some call it the yellow forehead fish.

## TWO STROKES.

鮐

Hwa, The name of a fish.

鮓

Jin, A sort of merman, or mermaid, having eyebrows, ears, mouth, nose, hands, nails, and head complete; its skin and flesh is as white as alabaster, it has no scales, and is covered with fine hair of various colours: the hair of its head is flowing like a horse's tail, five or six feet long, which is also the length of its body. People who live near the sea, catch and breed them in pools; the male and female live together like human beings.

鮓

Kë, A local term for curing fish. Read ké, to cut open.

鮓

K'hew, The name of fish.

鮓

Seau, The name of a fish. Same as 鮓

鮓

Taou, A greenish chetodon; a kind of mullet. A fish shaped like a knife.

鮓

Taoh, The name of a fish. Same as 鮓 taoh.

鮓

Yu, A frame work of plated bamboo, placed in pools for the purpose of breeding fish.

## THREE STROKES.

鮓

Jin, The name of a fish. Anacronous form of

鮓

Keth, A fish swimming about, to cut a fish in two. Some say the name of a fish.

鮓

Kung, Same as 鮓 kung, as 鮓 kungche, a kind of crab found in the Yang-tze-keang, good for food. Read hung, a white fish; some say a flat fish. A river fish, like a tortoise; other say, a sea fish, without scales, like a bat, and as large as a cart-wheel.

鮓

Seau, The name of a fish. Small fish.

鮓

Telh, The name of a fish. To draw fish with line. Read teaou, to take fish by a hook; to angle.

鮓

T'hö, A kind of sea blubber that opens and shuts itself. A fish with yellow gills

鮓

Tze, A fish like the bleury, but smaller.

鮓

Tze, Fish.

## FOUR STROKES.

鮓

Chin, The skull of a fish.

鮓

Fan, A sole, a fish with the eyes opposite each other.

鮓

Fang, A red tailed fish; fishes when distressed generally exhibit a redness about the tail; the fish alluded to has not a red tail originally, but it assumes that colour when pressed. It is a broad and thin fish, fat and sweet; has little strength and small scales; and is very beautiful, others describe it as having a small head,

short neck, broad belly, high back, small scales, of a greenish white colour, and much fat in the belly. The bream.

**鮒** Fei, The name of a fish.

**鮓** Foo, The name of a fish.

**鮔** Fun, As **鮔** 鮔 fun hēa, a kind of prawn, found in the 萊邪頭 wei shay t'hōw country. Read p'hun, small fish, little fry.

**鮕** Go, and **鮖** Go, Name of a fish.

**鮗** Gō, The name of a fish. Read gēē, fish stuck on skewers and dried. Dried fish.

**鮘** Hō, As **鮘** 鮘 nā hō, the name of a fish. Read tsā, a fish mouth moving.

**鮙** Hoo, A sea fish, like the bream, but with larger scales, fat and well-flavoured, but full of bones. The larger kind are about 3 feet long. Some say, they produce a sort of pearl, and that they are a kind of roach.

**鮚** Kūh, The peck measure fish

**鮝** Kang, A large tortoise. Some say, fish blubber. Read hang, as **鮝** 鮝 hang t'ho, a fish with a wide mouth.

**鮞** Keae, A sole. 左右鮞 tsò yéw keae, left and right flounders.

**鮟** Kung, As **鮟** 鮟 kung tseuē, A large kind of prawn

**魯** Loo, A blunt expression. 魯參也魯 tsan yàt lōb, Mr. Tsan is dull. The name of a country, the modern Shan tung. A surname.

**鮡** Loo, A perch; Same as loo. **鮢**

**鮣** Mō, The tail of a fish.

**鮭** Mūh, Another name for a flounder.

**鮭** Nā, The name of a fish like a tortoise without shell, having a long tail and its mouth in its belly. It is provided with feet, and can climb trees, and cry out like a child.

**鮭** Pang, A large kind of muscle. Some say, the pearl oyster. According to other accounts it is a kind of tortoise with a fish's tail, and two legs.

**鮭** Pe, As 文鮭 wān pe, the name of a fish. 鮭 鮭 joo pe, a fish found during inundations, in shape like an inverted basin, having a bird's head with fish's fins and tail. Its voice sounds like the musical stone. Read pē, the name of a fish with poison in its tail.

**鮭** Pei, The name of a fish. Some say, minced fish.

**鮭** Pei, A fish found in some foreign country, the eating of which is destructive of human life.

**鮭** Sha, A shark; also a small kind of fish that is supposed to be able to blow sand at people.

**鮑** Shin, Fish roe, spawn.

**鮑** T'hun, The name of a fish.

**鮑** 河鮑 hô t'hun, a kind of river fish, shaped liked a tadpole, about a foot long, of a greenish white colour striped with yellow, it has no scales, and is capable of distending its cheeks, and thrusting out its eyes. It is poisonous; the torpedo.

**鮑** Tsâ, A fish; read sze, same as 鮑 sze.

**鮑** Tsain, A small fish, the larger of the same kind is called tse.

**鮑** Wân, The name of a fish, with small scales and spotted; a sort of flying fish.

**鮑** Wang, As 鮑 鮑 wang yew, a kind of eel.

**鮑** Wei, A devil's head fish, found in the waters of Canton. Some say, the ox-fish or sturgeon of the northern regions.

**鮑** Woo, A kind of perch, round, short, and thick.

**鮑** Yu, To catch fish. 鮑 鮑 t'een yu, to go a hunting and fishing.

**鮑** Yuen, A large kind of tortoise. 鮑 鮑 yuen twan, a tortoise without a shell.

#### FIVE STROKES

**鮑** Cha, Fish mixed with salt and rice, and stored up for use. Read tsâ, a kind of sea blubber, found in the eastern sea, in appearance like a clot of blood, sometimes square and sometimes round.

it has no place for the head or eyes, and within has no intestines; prawns attach themselves to it, and lead it to the east or west. People boil and eat them.

**鮑** Ch'he, As 鮑 鮑 ko ch'he, a kind of sea blubber. 鮑 ch'he yu, mackerel.

**鮑** Ch'hîb, The name of a fish.

**鮑** Choo, The name of a fish.

**鮑** Foo, A kind of perch, served up at weddings, because of its supposed conjugal fidelity, the male and female always accompanying each other. It blows up bubbles like little stars. Also called 鮑 tse.

**鮑** Fûb, A sea-fish.

**鮑** Han, A kind of cockle, with transverse lines resembling the tiles on the roof of a house.

**鮑** Hâ, The name of a fish. 鮑 鮑 hâ t'hâ, numerous like the scales of a fish; also irregular; ornamented by repeated foldings like scales.

**鮑** Ho, The name of a fish. 鮑 ho ch'he, a kind of sea-blubber.

**鮑** Hoo, A fish.

**鮑** Jen, As 鮑 鮑 jen wei, a small fish, found in brooks, with six feet, and a fowl's tail.

**鮑** Keaou, As 鮑 鮑 teau keaou, and 鮑 鮑 yang keaou, a little fish floating and gambolling on the top of the water.

**鮑** Káu, As 鮑 鮑 wau kau, the name of a fish. Also a man's name. Read káu, as 鮑 鮑 te káu, the name of a fish.

**鮠** K'heu, A fish, a flounder. **鮠** k'heu t'hā, a kind of plaice, described as in shape resembling a cow's milt, with small scales, of a red colour; and needing two to be joined together in order to progress. Some speak of it as resembling a cow, with a snake's tail, with feathers or fins under its ribs. The sea-calf, or seal.

**鮡** Kwán, A fish. Used for **鮡** kwán, a man's name.

**鮢** Ling, A species of insect, walking in succession. Read lin, the scales of a fish.

**鮣** Mō, The name of a fish. Same as 鮣

**鮭** Nēen, The silure or bull-head, having a greenish back, and a small mouth. In former times they speak of one of a black colour, having two human hands, each provided with five fingers, growing out from under its belly; but this, they say, was a monster. Same as

**鮭** Paou, Pickle fish; fish steeped in brine; fish cured with salt, without drying. Also rotten fish, fish buried until it putrefies. Also fish split open to be cured. They say that dwelling with bad people is like living in **鮭** 魚之肆 paou yá che sze, a house used for the curing of fish, after a time you

do not perceive the stench. Also a surname. Used for **鮭** paou, a carrier. Read paou, a man's name.

**鮭** Pe, The name of a fish. Some say, fish split open.

**鮭** Pei, A large white kind of silure. Read pe, a sort of bream.

**鮭** Pēth, As 鮭 鮭 pēth taun, a roach, or tench, with red eyes. **鮭** shīh pēth, a fish found in the south, about an inch long, being red on its back and under its belly.

**鮭** Ping, The name of a fish. **鮭** Pih, As 鮭 鮭 pih keau, the name of a sea fish.

**鮭** Pō, As 鮭 鮭 pō pō, the silures and bullheads were gambolling about. Read fei, the name of a fish. Read p'ho, fish swimming about; also a kind of red carp.

**鮭** Poo, The torpedo.

**鮭** Sāng, Stinging fish. Read tsāng, the name of a fish.

**鮭** Shen, A kind of eel. Same as 鮭

**鮭** Shīh, The name of a fish.

**鮭** Shūh, The name of a fish; an animal found in the sea south of China, the fore left leg of which is long, and the right short, while the mouth is on the side of the ribs, or on the top of the back. It takes hold of things with its left leg, and places them in the right



foot, which is provided with teeth for grinding substances, after which it brings them to its mouth; it is upwards of three feet long, and its cry resembles the sound 鯨 鯨 chūh chūh, hence the people call it 海鯨 hae chūh. This the Chinese consider one of the wonders of the deep.

**鮎** T'hae, A kind of torpedo.  
**鮎 鰩** t'hae tsze, torpedos and chætodons.  
**鰩 鮎** how t'hae, a fish shaped like a tadpole, a little more than a foot in diameter, white under the belly, and dark green on the back, with yellow streaks.  
**鮎 背** t'hae pei, wrinkled, like the back of the torpedo.  
**耆 鮎** k'haou t'hae, old and wrinkled; 90 years of age. Sometimes written **台**.

**鮎** T'ho, As **鰩 鮎** sha t'ho, a small fish that blows out the sand, having a round body, marked with spots. Another account says that the **鮎** t'ho is found near the banks of lakes, where it burrows in the mud; its form is like a lizard upwards of ten feet long, and its back and tail are covered with scales.

**鯢** T'h, To bite.

**鰩** Tseu, A kind of eel.

**鰩** Tsew, A small white fish, that delights in gambolling on the top of the water. Also called **黑鰩** hih tsze, a small fish or

eel, found in brackish water: also in the sea. Read tsew, a fish with a small bone on the top of its head, like the tuft of a bird.

**鰩** Tsze, The mullet, or chætodon, a knife-shaped fish: called also **鰩 魚** taou yu, the knife fish. **白鰩** pih tsze, a mullet, with a silvery green body, tail purplish, muzzle angular, and a little reddish. **馬鰩** mǎ tsze, the anchovy.

**鰩** We, The name of a fish, the barbel, having a long body, small scales, and white flesh; it lurks in holes near the banks of rivers.

**鰩** Yang, The name of a fish, whose flesh is reckoned good for correcting the effects of wine.  
**鰩 鰩** yang tsǎ, a yellow kind of toenia, without scales.

**鰩** Yaou, A kind of carp: also a kind of perch, the male and female are always found in company; it has a broad mouth, a large head, a diverging tail, and of a yellowish black colour, with spots: the dorsal fin is provided with spines, that wound those who come in contact with them. It is sometimes called **杜父魚** t'hoō foō yū, and **船石魚** chuen ting yū, because on seeing people it shoves its nose into the mud, like the claw of a ship's anchor.

**鰩** Yew, A small white fish; same as **鰩** tsew: some say, it is a kind of eel.

## SIX STROKES.

**鯀** Cha, Same as 蛇 cha, the sea-blubber, a species of medusa, or urtica marina.

**鮓** Chaou, A fish resembling the silure, but larger, and of a white colour.

**鮓** Che, Fish pickled in brine, brought from the west: some say, the name of a kind of eel. Read ke, pickled fish. Read e, the name of a fish, with a large head, and that is able to cry like a child: those who eat of it become mad.

**鮓** Che, As 鮓 鮓 che shüh, a poisonous fish.

**鮓** Choo, As 鮓 鮓 choo joe, a kind of prawn without legs

**鮓** Chow, The name of a river fish.

**鮓** E, As 鮓 鮓 chüh e, salt found in the stomachs of fish.

Also the ailure, or bullhead: also called 鮓 te, and 鮓 tze; it has a flat forehead, projecting eyes, square mouth, large head, and small tail: its body is slippery and without scales. Read te, a large bullhead.

**鮓** E, As 鮓 鮓 how e; a kind of torpedo, green on the back and yellow underneath; whenever it comes in contact with anything it gives a shock. Its liver is poisonous.

**鮓** Gan, The name of a fish.

**鮓** How, As 鮓 鮓 how kwo, a large kind of tortoise

**鮓** Job, As 鮓 鮓 job pe, the name of an aquatic animal, like an inverted dish, with a bird's head, fish's fins, and a voice like the sound of the musical stone.

**鮓** Jüh, Fish spawn. Read hëw, spawn lodged among grass, which is injured and will not come to perfection.

**鮓** Käng, As 鮓 鮓 käng mäng, a kind of sturgeon.

**鮓** Keaou, A sea-fish, the skin of which is used as shagreen for ornamenting knives and swords.

**鮓** keaou foo, a kind of fish, the skin of which appears as if studded with pearls, and is hard; the tail is three or four feet long, and injures those who come in contact with it. Some say, that it is the largest kind of shark: others, that it resembles a tortoise without feet, and provided with a tail; the sea-devil, or toad-fish. Another account says, that it is upwards of ten feet in length, and under the belly has two cavernous orifices, where it stores up water and nourishes its young; each receptacle is capable of containing two or three young ones. In the morning they come out at the mouth of their dam, and in the evening return to their lodging places in the mother's belly.

**鮓** chow keaou, the warden of the marshes. **鮓** keaou jin, a kind of mermaid that weeps pearls.

**鮓** K'heih, A kind of cockle. **鮓** k'heih tsang, pic-

kled muscles. 魴 魴 ping k'heih, a large muscle, or clam. Read keih, a bivalve, one inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad, with a small crab in the inside.

鮒 K'hew, The name of a fish.

鮒 Kō, A kind of aquatic animal, in some respect resembling the carp, found in deep pools, with six feet, and a bird's head.

魴 Kung, Fish roe. 魴 魴 kung kwān, spawn.

鮒 Kwae, The name of a fish.

鮒 Kwei, A white fish with a red tail: others say, a male tortoise.

鮒 Kwei, As 赤 鮒 tseih kwei, a kind of torpedo, which if stuck on a tree will cause it immediately to wither and die: its liver is poisonous. A general term for fish-weed, used by poor people as food. Read k'hwei, as 鮒 陽 k'hwei yāng, a double surname. Read wa, as 鮒 嬰 wa seih, the name of a god, appearing like a little child, about a foot and a half long, with black clothes, red kerchief, and a large cap: also provided with sword and spear. Read kwā, a kind of cap.

鰱 Lē, As 鰱 鰱 lē mē, the mullet.

鰱 Lē, A small kind of sturgeon, the flesh of which is white, but inferior in flavour to that of the larger kind.

魴 Māng, As 魴 魴 käng māng, a sturgeon.

魴 Me, The name of a fish: one says, fish spawn. In the southern regions, during autumn, the people take fish spawn, and binding it up in grass and leaves, they suspend it over the fire-place, amongst the smoke; after which, during the thunder showers of spring, they steep this grass in the pools, and in ten days the young fry appear like tadpoles, which they call 魴 魴 me ne.

魴 Mow, Fish.

魴 Mūh, The name of a fish.

魴 Pāng, A white kind of fish.

魴 Poo, As 魴 魴 keuh poo, a small kind of fish, like the perch, but black; commonly called 妻 魚 tsē yū, and 魚 婢 yā pe, maiden fish.

魴 Sēen, A fish.

魴 Sēen, The name of a fish; a live fish: also fresh, raw; any animal or bird recently killed 膳 必 用 鮮 tsou peih yung sēen, for making dried meat raw flesh must be used. 唯 君 用 鮮 wei keun yung sēen, the prince may eat the flesh of wild animals. Also pure. 鮮 明 sēen ming, bright, clear. 鮮 好 sēen hau, good. 朝鮮 Chaou sēen, Corea. The name of a hill, and a river. A surname. Read sēen, exhausted.

carried to the utmost. 鮮乏 seen fá, poor and destitute. 鮮兄弟 chung seen heung té, few brethren. 民鮮 mín seen, people scarce, few inhabitants. 不鮮 pūh seen, not good. 大山鮮 tá shan seen, large mountains are rare. Used for 獻 hēén, to present, to offer. Read seen, a surname.

**鮚** Shūh, A small kind of sturgeon.

**鯛** Thung, A small kind of blenny. Read chow, as **鯛**

**陽** chow yáng, name of a district.

**鰓** ūrh, As **鰓** 而 kwán ūrh, fish spaw. Also **鰓** 鰓 foo ūrh, a beautiful kind of fish.

**鰓** Wei, A small kind of silure or bullhead, with a small mouth, a yellow back, and white belly. Others say, that it is a large kind of silure, of a white colour, and with a fleshy fin on the back. Called by the common people the otter-fish.

**鮠** Wei, As **鮠** 鮠 shūh wei, a small kind of sturgeon.

**鮠** wang wei, a larger kind of ditto. In some places the sturgeon is called by one name and in other places by another. The **鮠** wei is of a greenish black colour, with a small pointed head, the mouth is placed far beneath the chin; the flesh is white, but the taste is not equal to the larger sturgeon. The name of a river.

**鮠** Yin, The name of a fish, with something like a seal

upon it. **鮠** yin lin, the remora, or sucking fish. Others describe it as about three feet long, without scales, and in the middle of the body is a square place, like a Chinese seal.

**鰓** Yu, As **鰓** 鰓 kow yu, the name of a fish.

SEVEN STROKES.

**鮠** Cha, Fish kept in store.

**鮠** Che, The name of a fish

**鮠** Chē, As **鮠** 鰓 pe chē yú, a kind of fish, called also **青衣魚** ts'hing e yú, green-jacket fish. Also pickled fish, and fish dried without being salted.

**鮠** Foo, A sort of torpedo, with two dugs. **鮠** loo foo, a kind of mud-eel, with small specks

**鮠** Hwān, The tench, like the roach, but larger.

**鮠** Kāng, A fish bone; a bone sticking in the throat. **多** 骨 鰓 to kwūh kāng, many bones.

**鮠** 骨 鰓之臣 kwūh kāng che chin, the blunt, straight-forward minister; an honest servant. Used for **梗** kāng, fierce, violent.

**鮠** Keun, As **水** 鰓 shwüy keun, a kind of insect, like a fish.

**鮠** K'haou, The name of a fish.

**鮠** K'heuh, The name of a fish

**鮠** K'hew, The name of a fish.

**鮠** K'hing, The name of a fish; another name for dream.

鯢  
鯢  
鯢

K'hwáng, A large fish.  
Kwán, A large kind of fish:  
also the name of 禹 Yu's  
father, who lived about the time of  
the deluge.

鰈  
鰈  
鰈

Lang, As 鰈 lang  
k'hae, the male of the crab.  
Lè, A carp. 赤鰈 tseih  
lè, the red-tailed carp. The  
carp is considered the best kind of  
fish; its form is beautiful, and its  
changes are curious. The sect of  
Taou consider the carp to be al-  
lied to the dragon, and therefore  
will not eat of it. The Chinese say,  
that whether large or small, it has  
36 scales on the side of its back,  
and on each scale there is a small  
black spot. They reckon 3 kinds  
of carp, viz. red, white, and yellow.

雙鰈

shwang lè, a letter, an  
epistle. 芙蓉鰈 foo yung lè,  
a dark red carp. 綠鰈 lüh lè, a  
greenish brown carp. 黑鰈 hih  
lè, a black carp.

鰈  
鰈  
鰈

Mèeh, The name of a fish,  
from the 鰈 wei seáy  
country. The perch, also called 石  
首魚 shih shòw yú, the stone-  
headed fish; it has a flat body, weak  
bones, small scales, and a white  
bone in the head. It has two ste-  
machs, containing a white substance  
of which isinglass is made; when  
dried this fish is called 鰈  
yang yá. Huso Germanorum.

鰈  
鰈

Mow, The scions, provided  
with a large ear-stone. Read  
mri, fishes moving about.

鰈  
鰈  
鰈  
鰈  
鰈

Neih, A multitude of fishes.  
Nuy, Rotten fish.  
Pé, The name of a strange  
fish.  
Poo, The name of a fish.  
Poo, The ray, that has the  
power to sting with its tail,  
the *pastivaca marina*: its appearance  
is indicative of windy weather.

鰈  
鰈

Sha, As 鰈 sha t'ho,  
a small fish that blows out  
the sand on people. One account  
says, that it is a small narrow fish,  
that opens wide its mouth and blows  
out sand, it has a yellow skin co-  
vered with black spots; in the be-  
ginning of the year the fore part of  
its body is broad and flat, and the  
hinder part square and narrow.  
海鰈 hae sha, the shark, it is  
described as having green eyes, red  
cheeks, a fin on its back, and another  
under its belly. The Chinese con-  
sider it good eating; its name of  
the "sand fish" is derived from the  
appearance of its skin, which is like  
grains of sand. It has a wide mouth,  
and no scales; it is viviparous, and  
a large one when cut up will fill a  
boat.

鰈  
鰈

Shaou, A fish shaped like  
a whip or switch, with bifur-  
cated tail. 錦鰈 kin seaou, a  
gift head; a *fistularia*.

鰈  
鰈

Shen, Pickled fish.  
So, A kind of shark; others  
say, that it has a human face

and hands, with a fish's body, and that its appearance is indicative of storms.

**鮠** Soo, As **鮠息** soo seh, to die and revive again. To rise again from the dead. Also written **鮠**.

**鮠** Te, As **鮠鮠** te nēn, a large kind of silure.

**鮠** Tēh, As **馬鮠** tēh mā, a sea fish, provided with beautiful whiskers.

**鮠** T'hing, A kind of tœnia. **跳鮠** t'heau t'hing, a curious sort of tench, provided with a multitude of sinews, and able to leap so far that it cannot be taken in a net. Read t'hing, fish pickled whole.

**鮠** T'hō, A small kind of blenny.

**鮠** T'how, The name of a fish.

**鮠** Tēan, A whiting.

**鮠** Tseuē, As **鮠紅** tseuē kung, a species of insect like a crab; it is edible. **鮠鮠** kung tseuē, a kind of sea eel.

**鮠** Tsin, A kind of fish. Same as **鮠**.

**鯪** Yew, A small white fish fond of swimming and gambling on the surface of water. Same as **鮠** yew. **鯪魚出遊** yew yū ch'hih yew, the little white fishes go swimming about. **鯪魚** yew yū, an aquatic animal like the red tail of a cock, they have three tails, six feet, and four

eyes. The name of a place, and of a man.

**鯪** Yth, A kind of seal that swims very swiftly; it has a long tail, a voice like a child, and is able to climb up bamboos.

**鯪** Yth, The name of a fish.

**鯪** Yu, A fish.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**鯪** Che, A fish usually preserved in brine, the peculiar flavour is in the head.

**鯪** Ch'hang, As **鯪鮠** ch'hang how, the promfret, a fish found in the seas south of China, a little like the bream, with a sudden turn up of the head; the body is round, the flesh firm, and the bones edible. The inhabitants of the south improperly call it **鯪**.

**鯪** Chow, As **鯪鮠** keuē chow, a small kind of fish like the perch, but black.

**鯪** E, A thorny fish; a large kind of prawn or crawfish.

The Chinese describe it as like a bullhead, having four feet, being in front like a monkey, and behind like a dog; it cries like a child, hence the name; the largest of them are eight or nine feet long. Some say that **鯪魚** e'yu, means the sturgeon, but say that it has four feet, a long tail, and can climb trees; that in times of drought it makes a hollow place in itself for water, and covers the rest of its body with

leaves; when birds come to drink the water it catches them. Some call it 鰻 hoo, and 人魚 jin yü, the human fish; candles made of its fat cannot be blown out. (By the above description the Chinese probably intend the sea-calf, or *common seal*, and the mistakes they fall into will be less wondered at, when it is remembered that western writers for a long time made great mistakes in the figure and habits of this animal.) Others say, that it is the female whale. 取其鯨鯢而封之 ts'heü ké king e tsh fung che, he took a whale and appointed him over the country, meaning that he devoured the little people as the whale devours the small fry. 鯢鰐 e yew, and 鯢鮓 e foo, small fish.

**鯢** Fe, The spawn of fish. The name of a sea fish.  
**鰐** Fün, Same as 鰐 fün, a kind of torpedo. Read fün, small fish, or prawns.

**鰻** Gō, A kind of fish like a snake. A sea eel.

**鰩** Hsien, As 鰩父 hsen fō, a fish found in the Yellow river, in shape like a perch, but poisonous.

**鰪** Houé, A kind of seal; same as 鰪.

**鰭** Hwà, A fish resembling the silure.

**鰭** Hé, A fish with a long pointed nose, and no scales.

**鰭** Keu, A fish resembling the sciæna, with a large ear-stone, having three teeth like saws, in some parts of Canton, the word means wasteful. Used for 鰭 keu, as 鰭蟪 keu shoo, the name of an insect, with one head and several tails, having feet on each side, like a silk-worm, and edible.

**鰭** Keüth, A fish brought from foreign countries, having two dugs. A ray.

**鰭** K'he, As 鰭鰭 foo k'he, the bream.

**鰭** K'běä, A kind of cockle. Same as 鰭.

**鰭** Kh'ew, a kind of bream. Read tsew, a sort of bream with large scales, fat and good eating, but having many bones. Read hae, a small kind of sturgeon.

**鰭** K'hing, A whale, the king of fish, the female of which is called 鰭 e. 鰭魚 k'hing yü, is also used for the clapper or stricker of a bell. 鰭吞 k'hing t'hun, to swallow like a whale, that is, to defraud.

**鰭** Keo, The entrails of a fish. 鰭 a fish's stomach. 黃鰭 hwang koo, a fish like the greyling, not above a foot long, and an inch broad, with a flat body, and small scales, having much fat in the belly. Called by the people in the north 黃骨鰭 hwang kwüth yü, a kind of marble brown silure.

**鯢** Kwán, Fish spwan in general. Also a very large fish, a whale.

**鰩** Lae, As **鰩鰩** man lae, a kind of eel. **鰩鰩** le lae, a large whitish silure.

**鰩** Le, As **鰩鰩** le lae, see the preceeding.

**鰩** Ling, A kind of carp; the dace, or leuciscus; another account speaks of it as resembling a tortoise, short and small, having four feet. Also the name of a large fish that can swallow boats, its back and belly are both defended by spines, of a three-cornered figure; it is the terror of fishermen. Others say, that the **鰩鰩** ling le, is the pangolin; also the name of a beast. **石鰩** shih ling, the name of a medicine.

**鰩** Lüth, The name of a fish.

**鰩** Lüth, an aquatic animal, said to be like an ox with a snake's tail, and wings under its ribs; also lowing like a cow.

**鰩** Lun, A fish shaped like a perch, marked with black spots; the eating of it prevents sleeping.

**鰩** Nae, As **鰩鰩** tsae nae, the name of a fish.

**鰩** Now, The name of a fish.

**鰩** Nuy, Rotten fish, stinking, corrupt.

**鰩** Pac, A carp, with a black tail, broad body, and head somewhat emarginate.

**鰩** Páng, As **鰩魚** päng yú, echinus, or sea urchin; another account speaks of it as resembling the torpedo in shape, having a green spotted back, a white belly, no scales, tail not bifurcated, and provided with spines.

**鰩** Sëang, Dried salt fish, used at sea, and considered a delicacy, hence the form of the character, made up of **美** mei and **魚** yú.

**鰩** Shing, A fish.

**鰩** Shun, The name of a fish.

**鰩** So, The name of a fish.

**鰩** Tā, The hammer-headed shark.

**鰩** Teaou, Bobbing up and down in boiling. Read chō, the name of a fish.

**鰩** Teaou, Bones very brittle; also a general term for perch.

**鰩** Ting, A name in Canton for gilt head.

**鰩** Tsan, The name of a fish.

**鰩** Tsäng, The name of a fish, also called **竹頭** chüh t'how, bamboo head, and **竹丁** chüh ting, bamboo pin fish.

**鰩** Ts'hě, As **鰩鰩** ts'hě, fan, the hammer-headed shark; its young come out of its mouth in the morning to seek for food, and return at night down the throat of the mother. Its skin is used as shagreen, to ornament knives and the hilts of swords,



**鯖** Tsing, To boil fish or flesh.  
Read ts'hing, a fish of a greenish colour, in form resembling the tench, used by people in the south for pickling. The mackerel.

**鰕** Tsow, A white kind of fish, the smaller gudgeon. Some say, different kinds of small fish and some, the torpedo. Read sow, as **鰕生** sow sāng, a mean worthless fellow. An ancient surname.

**鯢** Tsüh, A small kind of white fish, fond of gambolling on the surface of the water. Some say, another name for a small sturgeon.

**鯨** Tsung, The sciæra; the eating of which is considered wholesome.

**鯢** Tsze, The tench, it resembles the carp, with a round body, and a flat head; it is found in shallow water. **鰕鰕** keaou tsze, a kind of silure.

**鯢** Tung, A small thin fish, resembling the carp: some say, like a piece of string, or a kind of eel.

**鰕** Yih, As **鰕鰕** le yih, a kind of eel.

## NINE STROKES.

**鰕** Che, The name of a fish.

**鰕** Choo, Same as **鰕** choo in **鰕鰕** chen choo, a toad; and **鰕鰕** keu choo, or **鰕鰕** keu choo, an edible worm, having one head and several tails, being two or three feet long, and provided

with feet on either side, like a silk-worm.

**鯖** Chun, The name of a salt-water fish.

**鰕** Chung, A small kind of blenny.

**鰕** Fe, The name of a fish like the perch, found in torrents.

Same as **鰕**

**鰕** Füh, A flat kind of shell-fish, that adheres to the rocks, having a line of small holes, seven or eight in number. The Haliotis, or ear-shell.

**鯖** Gan, The name of a fish.

**鰕** Gih, As **鰕鰕** kih gih, a kind of toenia.

**鰕** Gö, The alligator, or crocodile, they are found in the

seas south of China. The natives say, that after the head is cut off and dried, if the teeth are knocked out, they will appear again, three times in succession! The alligator is about twenty feet long, with four legs, and a head three feet in length, with a very pointed nose. It has tiger's teeth, and can bite in two large stags that attempt to cross the water.

**韓文公** han wän kung published an essay to drive the alligators from the coast of Canton and the natives say, those beasts have not been seen there since.

**鰕** Hae, The name of a fish.

**鰕** Han, A kind of muscle.

**鰕** Hēa, As **魷鰕** fun hēa, a shrimp, or prawn. **鰕** ē hēa, a large kind of silure, or black fish: some say, the female whale. **鰕鰕** haou hēa, a kind of whale, twenty or thirty feet in length, with whiskers several feet long. Also a kind of seal. Used for **蝦** hēa, shrimps, as **蝦米** hēa mē, dried prawns. The craw-fish, found both in salt and fresh water: it has long whiskers, many short joints in the back, the tail covered with hard plates, and numerous feet, with which it jumps about.

**魷** Hoo, A kind of torpedo. Same as **魷** and **魷**. **魷** How, As **魷魷** how cha, a kind of sea-blubber. **魷** how e, a sort of torpedo. **魷** how a, ditto.

**魷** Huān, The tench. **魷** Hwang, As **魷魚** hwang yū, the sturgeon. **魷** Jow, As **魷魚** jow yū, a large cuttle-fish; it is caught by the natives on the coast of China, salted and much esteemed.

**魷** Kan, As **魷魚** kan yū, a dusky green silure, spotted black, with four chirri, and jagged spines. **花魷** hwa kan, a purplish silure, spotted black.

**魷** Kāng, As **魷鰕** kāng mang, a kind of sturgeon. **魷** Keen, A small kind of the **魷** yū fish, salted.

**魷** Kwēi, The name of a fish. **魷** Lā, and **魷** Lā, Name of a fish. **魷** Lēan, A small, thin fish, not fully grown. **魷** Pa, The name of a fish. Same as **魷**. **魷** Pēen, The bream. **魷** Pēen, Same as the above. **魷** 思不出魷 魷 sze pū ch'hiū hoo fōc pēen, he has no more idea of things than a perch or a bream.

**魷** Pēh, The name of a fish. **魷** Ping, The name of a fish. **魷** Sae, The gills of a fish, or a fish's cheek-bones. **魷** sae sae, alarmed. **魷** Seu, The name of a fish. **魷** Sing, Stinking fish. **魷** Tā, A large kind of silure, 1000 pounds in weight; caps are made of the skin. **東魷人** tung te jū, a tribe of foreigners.

**魷** Tā, A fish of a black colour: also an aquatic animal with four feet. Read té, a large car. **魷** Thā, As **魷魷** thā chi, a sole. It is in shape like a cow's snail, with small scales, of a dark reddish colour, with one eye; so that it requires two of the animals to be put together in order to see how to go. Called also **魷** 比目 pē pūh vō, the one-eyed fish.

also 板魚 *pai yü*, the board-fish, and 鞋底魚 *shai tē yü*, shoe-bottom, or sole-fish. It is also called 婢屐魚 *pé kēh yü*, girl's clog fish, and 奴屐魚 *no kēh yü*, slave clog fish. Read *ts'üē*, the name of a fish, brought from abroad. Read *shü*, as 鯽魚 *kü shü*, numerous scales arranged in order; or ornaments arranged in a regular series, like scales.

鱒  
鯽

Ting, A kind of tania.

鯽  
魚

Tseih, As 鯽魚 *tseih yü*, the bream: it is in shape resembling a carp, of a black colour, a short body, large belly, and high back. 石角鯽 *shih kō tseih*, a yellowish green perch. 縮骨鯽 *sūh kwūh tseih*, a carp with a blunt body, dark fins, and serrated spine. 金鯽 *kin tseih*, a yellowish red carp.

鯪  
鰻

Tseuen, The name of a fish.

鰻  
魚

Tsew, As 鰻魚 *tsew*, and 泥鰻 *ne tsew*, a mud-eel: it is like the common eel, but shorter, with a pointed head, and of a dark yellow colour; it is very slippery owing to its being covered with slime, and is therefore laid hold of with difficulty. It burrows in the mud, and is said to cohabit with other fish. 海鰻 *hæ tsew*, the sea-eel, said to be of an incredible length, and to burrow in the bottom of the sea: the Chinese think that its coming out or in at its hole occasions the ebb and flow

of the tides. Also the name of a boat, and a man. Used for 踏 *tsew*, to depend on: also to kick.

鱗

Tsü, As 鱗魚 *woo tsü*, the sculpin, or cuttle-fish; also called 墨魚 *mü yü*, the ink fish; and 烏賊 *woo tsü*, black thief: it is shaped like a bag, has no scales, but two long tentacula like strings, and under its belly are eight feet; it is a gregarious animal: the mouth is contracted like a horn; beak; under its belly it has a quantity of ink, which on seeing men or large fish, it spouts out to the distance of several feet; it has only one bone down its back, about half an inch in thickness, and tapering towards each end; it is of a whitish colour, light and tubiform, like a reed: in medicine it is called 海

鱗

鰓 *hæ p'heau seau*.

鰓

Tsoy, As 鰓魚 *tsou yü*, a kind of muscle.

鰓

Tsung, As 石首鰓 *shih shou tsung*, the scorpion with a large ear-stone: its body is round, thick, and long, like the sculpin; its belly is a little elevated; it has a flat forehead, a long nose, and small scales; the belly is white, but the back is of a yellowish colour; it delights in devouring other fish.

鰓

Wei, An aquatic animal, like a snake, with four feet; the water lizard.

鰓

Wei, The name of a fish.

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

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鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

Wei, The name of a fish.

鰓

Yang, A small kind of blenny.

鰓

Yay, A sort of sea-snake, about ten feet long.

鰓

鰓

鰓

Yen, A fish with a white forehead and a round body: it is fond of lying with its belly on the ground, hence its name.

鰓

Yew, The name of a fish.

鰓

Ying, The name of a fish; a sort of toenia.

鰓

Yuen, The name of a fish.

鰓

鰓

Yung, A fish with a spotted skin, a kind of toenia; or roach 鰓 鰓 yung yung, a short kind of fox.

## TEN STROKES.

鰓

Cha, Pickled fish, fish kept in store.

鰓

Chen, A fish round like the finger, and about seven or eight inches long: it has only a back-bone, and is very good in soup.

鰓

Ching, Fish boiled in vinegar.

鰓

Hae, As 鰓 鰓 lang hae, the male crab.

鰓

Han, The name of a fish.

鰓

Haou, A large craw-fish. Used also for the whale.

鰓

Heü, The name of a fish, brought from 梁州

鰓

Leang-chow.

鰓

Hwö, A kind of water lizard, found in rice-fields:

also a kind of eel. Also a kind of fish, with wings, and emitting a phosphorescent light.

鰓

Kan, The name of a fish.

鰓

鰓

Këen, A kind of sole. Read këen, a silure of a dull green colour, stout spines, and jagged.

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

K'he, The back-bone of a fish. 夏右鰓 hëá yéw k'he, in the summer they offered the right side of a fish's back-bone.

鰓

鰓

鰓

Also the dorsal fin of a fish 捷 鰓 擢尾 këen k'he chaou wei, it moved its dorsal fin and turned its tail. Also the name of a fish; a kind of sea-blubber.

鰓

K'heen, A large eel

鰓

鰓

K'hi, A salt-water fish, like the bream, fat and of a delicious flavour.

鰓

K'ih, A sort of toenia. Read leih, as 鰓 鰓 leih k'ih, the same.

鰓

Kö, A small cockle, or cowry.

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

Kwan, A very large fish, enough when caught to load a cart. Also an old bachelor. 有

鰓

鰓

鰓

鰓

在下日虞舜 yéw kwan tsae hëá, yuè Yu shün, there is a single solitary person below, and his name is Yu-shün. The character is formed of a fish and eye, and because a fish's eye is never closed, it is used to designate those who cannot sleep from solitude and sorrow. Used for 鰓 kwän, fish spawn;

and for 瘰 *hwán*, sick, and pained.  
Read *kwan*, looking.

**鰱** Lew, The name of a fish.  
Same as 鰱

**鰓** Ma, Salt-water prawns, called also 水馬 *shwuy mã*.

**鰓** Nã, An aquatic animal, like a tortoise without a shell, having a tail and no feet, with a mouth under its belly.

**鰓** P'hoo, The stinging ray.  
Same as 鰓 *keuh* 鰓 鰓

p'hoo foo, a sort of ray, with two dugs, which jumps up when it is about to rain

**鰓** Saou, A fish like sturgeon, which by its motion indicates the near approach of armies.

**鰓** She, A roach: it resembles the bream, but is fatter and better flavoured; it is found in the eastern parts of the Kiang, in the 4th month. Also written 鰓

**鰓** So, The name of a fish.

**鰓** Sow, A man's name. Same as 鰓 *tsew*, an eel.

**鰓** Sze, A fish called the 老 鰓 *laou yú*, the old fish: the eating of which is fatal to mankind.

**鰓** T'hã, As 鰓 *heut'hã*, a sort of seal. 鰓 *k'heut'hã*, the sea-calf: it is described as having four feet, and uttering a cry like a child. Also a kind of plaice.

**鰓** Thang, A kind of sea-bladder, or *urtica marina*.

**鰓** Thang, A small kind of fish like the perch, with a greenish body and red tail; the scorpæna. Read *chin*, a sort of prawn, with red streaks.

**鰓** Tse, A small kind of fish, of the carp kind.

**鰓** Tseih, As 鰓 *tséih* foo, a kind of perch. Also a covey or shell.

**鰓** Tsze, As 黑 鰓 *hĩh tsze*, a small kind of fish or eel, found in brackish water; a small white fish fond of gambolling on the surface of water. It is not above a foot long, but very fat.

**鰓** Ung, A fish found in the seas near Fokéen, the dung of which if taken, dried, and stored away in vessels, will drive away toads.

**鰓** Wei, A devil-headed fish, found in the rivers near Canton; its flavour is good, but its form is ugly and vicious.

**鰓** Woo, As 鰓 *woo tséih*, the cuttle fish.

**鰓** Yaou, As 文 鰓 *wan yaou*, the flying fish, they describe it as having a body like a carp, of a bluish colour, with spots; a white head, and red nose; it is provided with wings reaching to the tail, frequents the seas south of China, is about a foot long, flying in flocks, over the surface of water; sailors consider them as indicative of wind. They are also called 飛 鰓 *fe yú*, flying gansh.

鰱  
鰱  
鰱

Yü. As 鰱人 yü jhi, a fisherman. Some as 鰱 Yung, A greenish yellow shade, similar to the roach, but black.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

鱖  
鱖  
鱖

Chang. As 鱖魚 chang yü, called also 望潮魚 wáng chao yü, tide-waiting fish.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Ché. A kind of fish found in the rivers in the west of China.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Ch'üth. As 鰻鰻 ch'üth a kind of shark. The same as 鰻 k'he, which see.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Chuen. As 鰻鰻 chuen too, a large kind of fish, found in the Tung ting lake.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

chuen choo, a brave soldier, a daring fellow. Read twan, a kind of fish, like a perch, with a pig's tail, and able to grunt like a hog; its appearance is indicative of drought. Read lwan, a man's name.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Chung. Another name for the tench. Some say, that

it is like a roach, but black, having a large head, small scales, and bones on the side of its eyes. Also written 鰻 yung. Also a sea fish, the herring.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Gaou, A scorpæna.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Hwuy, A very strong fish. violent, powerful.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Kean, A large kind of blenny.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

K'he, A kind of shark, having a fish's body, and a tail

like the torpedo, with a large belly, a pointed mouth, and long teeth; its nose is on the forehead and it can make a noise; it has little flesh, but much fat; it is viviparous; it overpowers and devours the smaller fishes, the larger ones are about ten feet long.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

K'héu, A kind of prawn without legs, about an inch long, and the size of a bodkin.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Kwei, A kind of torpedo; when it comes in contact with anything it makes a sound with its belly, like an air ball. Its back is white with red stripes, like the signet fish; its eyes can be closed, unlike all other fish.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Ke, The name of a fish.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Léen, The roach; also the tench.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Lih, A fish that in the 4th month comes to the surface

of the sea, when the fishermen hearing the noise on the water, go

to take it; in shape it resembles the roach, with a small head, and

minute scales; under its belly are some hard spines. When dried it is

called 鰻 鰻 lih yang.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Low, A fish called by some a carp, and by others, a silure. It is a large greenish fish.

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Lüth, The name of a fish. Same as 鰻

鰻  
鰻  
鰻

Man, As 鰻 鰻 man lac, a kind of eel, with a large

belly.

**鯢** Min, The name of a salt water fish.

**鯢** Neih, The name of a fish, like a tench, but smaller.

**鯢** Peau, As 魚 鯢 yu peau, the viscous part of a fish, of which isinglass is made; also a kind of shark, like the 鯢 chüh e.

**鯢** Peih, A roach or tench. Same as 鯢 peih.

**鯢** Seih, As 鯢 鰓 seih tsaw, a mud eel.

**鯢** Seven, A fish found in the west of China.

**鯢** Sin, The long tail of a fish. 有 鯢 其 尾 yew sin ké wei, how long is its tail!

**鯢** Thāng, The scorpæna.

**鯢** Theau, As 白 鯢 pih t'heau; a long narrow fish.

**鯢** Tsau, A sort of carp, said to have fowl's feet. Read tseau, salt-spawn.

**鯢** Tsāng, As 鯢 鰓 k'h' tsāng, the name of a fish.

**鯢** Tse, A fish usually preserved in brine. Same as 鯢.

**鯢** Tsieh, A small shen-fish, or cowry. Also 鯢 鰓 tsieh foe, a small kind of perch.

**鯢** Tsaw, A sort of bream, with large scales, fat and well-flavoured, but full of bones. Also a fish with bird's kidneys in its inside. 火 鯢 ho tsaw, a red perch.

**鯢** Tsaw, A sort of carp with a large head. 鯢 魚 tsaw

yu, a greenish dace; a leuciscus.

**鯢** Ts'han, A fish.

**鯢** Ts'hoih, The name of a fish.

**鯢** Taih, The name of a fish.

**鯢** Wei, A kind of fish like a snake.

**鯢** Yu, A pair of fishes; a large fish.

TWELVE STROKES.

**鯢** Fan, As 鯢 鰓 fan ts'hoë, the hammer-headed shark.

**鯢** Hui, A kind of eel.

**鯢** Hwang, The sturgeon.

**鯢** Hwuy, A large fish found on the coasts of Canton.

**鯢** Keau, Another name for the gudgeon.

**鯢** Keen, The name of a fish.

**鯢** K'heu, A kind of plaice, or flounder. Same as 鯢.

**鯢** K'hwán, The name of a fish. Read k'hwán, a fish running into the net.

**鯢** Ko, As 鯢 鰓 hwō ko, a kind of fish.

**鯢** Kwei, A fish with a large mouth, small scales, and of a variegated colour. Also a small kind of fish like the perch, with black spots on its back. Another account is that of flat fish with a broad belly, large mouth, small scales, thick skin, hard flesh, (like pork in flavour) and by some called the water hog, or porpoise.

鯢

Lin, The name of a fish.

鱗

Lin, The scales of a fish.

鱗物

lin wūh, the scaly

tribes. 鱗蟲 lin chung, snakes

and dragons. 雙鱗魚 shwang

lin yū, a double scaled fish, or a

fish with double rows of scales.

found in Hoo-kwang province. A

surname.

鰕

Nuy, Rotten, decayed. Ac-

cording to the Chinese

chrestomathy. Read kan, a tench.

黿

Pēē, A tortoise, same as

黿 pēē.

鰻

Pō, A fish wagging its tail,

and sporting in the water.

Same as 鰻 pō, a fish with long tail.

鰻

Sēang, A fish with a long

nose. Same as 紅

鰻

Shen, As 鰻 shay

shen, a kind of eel, with a

yellow body and black spate. It

resembles a snake in form, has no

scales, but is covered with slime;

in the summer months it makes

holes for itself where the water is

shallow. It is small and long. Some

say, that they are produced from

the hairs of dead men. Read t'ho,

the name of a fish, the skin of which

may be used for drum-heads. Same

as 鰻 t'ho.

鰻 Sin, or Tain, The name of

a fish with a long nose, having

its mouth under its chin, about

1000 pounds weight, and seven or

eight feet long. Read yin, the

sturgeon.

鱈 Sin, The sturgeon.

鱈

Sūh, As 鱈 keu sūh.

鱈

dried fish, put up for tra-

velling in summer.

鰻 Sze, The name of a fish.

鰻

some say, another name for

sturgeon.

鰻 T'ho, fish spawn, that has

come to perfection. Read

wei, the roe of crabs. Read t'hó, a

fish that has cast its scales.

鰻 Tain, The name of a fish,

also a term in the south for

pickled fish.

鰻

Tsun, As 鰻 pein

tsun, the roach, a fish with

red eyes. It resembles the tench,

but has smaller scales. Read tsun,

the name of a fish; also a fish en-

tering the mud.

鰻 Tswan, The name of a fish,

without bones.

鰻 Woo, The name of a fish.

鰻

Yūh, As 鰻 yuh p'hao,

a small fish, like the perch,

but black.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

鰻

Chen, A large fish like the

sturgeon, with a short nose,

and the mouth under the chin, the

body tapers off very much towards

the tail, it has no scales, the flesh

is yellow; the larger kind are about

twenty feet long, and called in some

parts the yellow fish, or sturgeon.

parts the yellow fish, or sturgeon.



This fish comes up from the sea into the rivers, and in the end of spring returns thither. Another account gives it a pointed nose, with scales on the back and belly; it is upwards of 1000 pounds in weight.

**鰩** Ch'hang, As **黃鰩** 魚  
hwang ch'hang yá, a fish like a swallow, with a horn on its head, a thick body and large, having its cheek-bones yellow; it is a large and powerful fish, and usually: it is called **揚黃頰** yāu hwang hē, the yellow-cheeked flier. **鰩** 揚 ch'hang yāu, the flying horn fish.

**鰩** Che, The name of a fish.

**鰩** E, Fish spawn

**鰩** Fun, A ray: it is described as resembling the leaf of the water-lily in shape, having a long tail, a mouth under its belly, and eyes on its forehead; its tail has a joint or spine in it, with which it stings people. The pastinaca marina.

**鰩** Gacu, A small fish of the carp kind: some say, an eel.

**鰩** How, The horse-hoof, or king-crab, the cancer molluscensis: it is of a dark green colour, has 12 feet, and is sometimes two yards long; the females generally carry about the males, so that the fishermen generally catch them in pairs. The roe is as large as linseed, and is frequently made into pickle.

The female is large and the male smaller, the latter generally floats, and the former swims underneath.

**乘蟹** shing how, riding on a king-crab. **蟹媚** how mei, a crawling sycophant.

**鰩** Jung, A kind of torpedo.

**鰩** Kan, A kind of sea-blubber: others say, that it is a fish with yellow gills. Others, a fish like a perch, but poisonous. Others, a very large fish, or silure: that is fond of solitude, hence it is also called **鰩** kwan, the bachelor.

**鰩** Ke, The name of a fish.

**鰩** K'ing, The whale the king of fishes. Same as **鰩**

**鰩** K'ing, A large sea-fish, the whale. Same as **鰩**

**鰩** Kwei, Minced meat: same as **鰩** kwei. They say, that the king of **吳** Woo, sailing on the

Yang-tsze-kéang, was eating minced fish, when throwing the remainder into the water, it was converted into **鰩** kwei tsan, or silver-fish.

**鰩** Kwei, The name of a fish.

**鰩** Le, A large kind of silure, of a whitish colour. Some say, a sort of blenny: others again, cuttle-fish.

**鰩** Lo, A fish that has wings: its appearance is indicative of inundations.

**鰩** Loo, A fish brought from some foreign country.

**鯈** Nê, The name of a fish.  
fish in abundance.

**鯈** Pêh, A fish that has two  
flakes of flesh on its back,  
which when dried are called **金**  
**鯈** kin sze yang.

**鯈** P'hoo, The top of the east-  
ern gate of a city. Also the  
name of a fish: a kind of torpedo,  
which jumps up when the wind blows.

**鯈** Saou, A raw fishy smell.

**鯈** Shing, Small fish, also fish  
not yet come to perfection;  
which the Chinese fishermen of old,  
on taking them, used to put again  
into the water, that they might grow  
larger. Also written **鯈** ying. Read  
tsang, a frog.

**鯈** Tang, Fish.

**鯈** Tsang, As **黃** **鯈** hwang  
tsang, a yellow fish.

**鯈** We, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Wei, The name of a fish.  
Same as **鯈**.

**鯈** Yen, As **鯈** **鯈** yen yung,  
a kind of roach, brought  
from foreign countries. Also **鯈**  
**鯈** yen yung, a fish's mouth moving.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**鯈** Chow, A large kind of fish.

**鯈** E, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Hêr, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Hoo, A large silure of a  
white colour.

**鯈** Joe, An animal with a fish's  
body and a man's face.

**鯈** Lë, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Pin, A fish like the bream.

**鯈** Sen, The tench: it is said  
to be like the bream, but  
thicker, and the head larger. Some  
call it a roach; and others, a dace.

**鯈** Read yu, as **鯈** **鯈** hwang yu,  
the name of a fish.

**鯈** Sow, A white fish.

**鯈** Tee, The mullet.

**鯈** Yu, To catch fish.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**鯈** Chaou, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Chin, The name of a fish,  
like a needle or bodkin.

**鯈** Le, The name of a fish.

**鯈** Le, A kind of eel.

**鯈** Lë, Alabrus, sparus, or  
chætodon.

**鯈** Lō, A fish found in foreign  
countries.

**鯈** Më, As **鯈** **鯈** leë meë,  
a greenish-chætodon.

**鯈** Peaou, The young fry of  
fish.

**鯈** Tsë, The bream **金** **鯈**  
kin tsë, a yellowish carp.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

**鯈** Gō, An alligator, described  
as having the form of a fish,  
with a dragon's neck, tiger's claws,  
crab's eyes, turtle's scales, a tail  
several feet long, and very rugged  
along the spine. It abounds on the

banks of rivers, where it frequently takes off men and animals. 韓愈 Han-yu says, that on coming to 潮州 Chaou-chow, in the province of Canton, he found the people much plagued by alligators, when he sacrificed a sheep and a pig, which he threw into the water, and exorcised the reptiles, from which time they have never been seen in those parts.

**鱈** Heac, The name of a fish.

**鱚** Lae, The name of a fish.  
**紅鱚** hung lae, a dark red tenuoides.

**鰐** Leih, A yellow kind of tenuia.

**鱸** Loo, A fish with large mouth, small scales, and several inches long: it has four gills. **白鱸** pih loo, a perch. **花鱸** hwa loo, a sciaen.

**鰻** Mäng, As **鰻鰻** häng mäng, a kind of sturgeon.

**鱣** Twa, The name of a fish; a whitling.

**鰻** Wei, The name of a fish.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

**鰻** K'heen, The name of a fish.

**鰻** Kwán, Fish spawn. Same as **鰻**.

**鰻** Pó, A sort of carp, with one eye.

**鰻** Tsan, No meaning given.

**鰻** Tsh, As **烏鰻** woo tsh, the cuttle-fish.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**鰻** K'heu, The name of a fish.

**鰻** Kwán, A man's name.

**鰻** Loo, The name of a fish.

**鰻** Shwang, The name of a salt-water fish.

**鰻** Wei, A tortoise, the shell of which is used in divination.

NINETEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**鰻** Le, A kind of eel, without scales. **鰻鰻** man le, the congar eel. Also a small kind of blenny.

**鰻** Lo, A fish with ten heads.

**鰻** T'hang, As **鰻紅** t'hang kung, a kind of crab.

**鰻** Seen, Fresh fish; an abundance of fish; the flesh of anything newly killed.

**鰻** Née, An abundance of fish.

THE 196TH RADICAL.

**鳥** Neaou.

**鳥** Neaou, A bird, the feathered tribe. **鳥獸** neaou shóu, birds and beasts. **猛鳥** näng neaou, a bird of prey. **妖鳥** yaou neaou, an infelicitous bird. **鳥喙** neaou hwuy, the beak of a bird. **鳥距** neaou keu, a rock's spur. **鳥之將死其鳴也哀** neaou che t'hang-ze ké ming yá gae, when a bird is about to die its voice is plaintive.

**朱鳥** choe reuon, Cey hydra.

**鳥** 鳥, a notion of

men with birds' heads. 鳥 射  
neáu shò, the name of a hill. 射  
鳥 氏 sháy neáu shé, the offi-  
cer who had charge of fowling. 丹

鳥 tan neáu, the name of an in-  
sect. 白鳥 pih neáu, gnats and  
moschettoes. Used for 鳥 taou, a  
鳥夷 taou e, a leather dress.

Read tsé, the name of a district.

鳥 Yih, A swallow, of which  
there are two kinds; the  
kind intended here is the purple sor-

TWO STROKES.

鳥 Chih, The cry of a bird.

鳥 E, The female wren, or to-  
tor bird. Same as 鳥 e.

鳥 Foo, As 鳥 驚 foo woo,  
the wild duck, or mallard.

鳥 雁 醜 其 脚 foo yen  
ch'how ké k'hé, wild ducks and  
geese have ugly feet. The wild  
duck is smaller than the tame one,  
greenish on the back and speckled;

it has short legs and beak, but a  
long tail. 鳥 驚 foo e, wild ducks  
generally. 冠 鳥 kwan foo, the

crested teal, or tufted duck; they  
are very numerous on the east of  
China. 鳥 獲 foo he, a fabulous

bird, like a cock, with a man's face.  
鳥 氏 foo shé, the name of an  
office. 鳥 山 foo shan, the name

of a hill. 鳥 亮 yu foo, a man's  
name. 鳥 茨 foo tze, duckweed,  
or trifolius terrestris. 鳥 葵 foo

kwei, water mallows.  
鳥 Keau, A wicked bird, that  
eats its mother.

鳩 Kew, A wild dove. 斑 鳩  
pan kew, a pigeon. 雉

有 巢 雉 鳩 居 之 wei  
seih yéu chaou, wei kew keu che,

the jay has built her nest, and the  
wild dove inhabits it. 雉 鳩 che

kew, the grouse. 鳩 氏 kew shé,  
an ancient name for a minister of

state. 鷓 鴒 鳩 氏 tsen kew shé,  
the master of the horse. 鷓 鴒

she kew, the brown pigeon, or tur-  
tle-dove. 蒙 鳩 mung kew, the

wren. 鳩 聚 kew tseu, to collect,  
to assemble, to tranquilize. 鳩

民 kew min, to collect the people  
together. 使 魯 無 鳩 sè loò

woó kew, cause the Loó country  
to be unsettled. 始 鳩 ché kew,

the name of a country. 舒 鳩 han  
kew, a dependant state in the

south. Also the name of a place, a  
hill, and a man. 鳩 日 kew k'hò,

the lower part of the belly. Read  
k'héw, a mushroom.

鶯 Kew, As 鶯 鶯 kew han,  
the name of a bird.

鶻 Leih, A small kind of wild  
duck, a teal; some say, ano-

ther name for the 鶻 chin bird.

鶻 Páh, As 鶻 鶻 páh che,  
a kind of partridge, it is of

a yellow colour, and its cry resem-  
bles the sound of the character.

鴛 Teau, As 鴛 鴛 teau

leau, a kind of wren, fed  
of splitting reeds in order to eat the

insects they contain. Also called  
剖 葦 fow wei, reed splitter

鳥  
鳴

Ts'heih, Seven birds together.

Ts'he, - The cry of a bird.

### THREE STROKES.

鳳

Fung, A fabulous bird, the phoenix. 鳳凰 fung hwang, the male and female of ditto. It is described as a tall bird, like the stork, with a variegated plumage. It is supposed to be the genius of fire, is born in the red cavern, will settle on no tree but the Dryandra, will eat nothing but the fruit of the bamboo, and drink nought but the sweet fountain; its body is adorned with every colour, and its voice is modulated to every sound. When virtue prevails it appears, and when it flies all the feathered tribes follow it; it has a cock's head, a swallow's chin, a snake's neck, a goose's body, a fish's tail, bent wings, adorned with various colour. The lines on its head describe the character "virtue," those on its wings "obedience," those on its back "righteousness," those on its belly "truth," and those on its breast "benevolence." The cry of the male is 郎郎 tsieh tsieh, immediately, and that of the female 足足 tsü tsü, sufficient. In the evening it utters the words "firm constancy," and in the morning, "display of brightness;" while by day it cries, "preserve and perpetuate;" on rising it shouts out "mount aloft," and when gathering it says,

"revert to prosperity." In fact, the whole of the feathered tribes amount to 360, but the phoenix is the chief. 玄鳥 yaou fung, a little bird, with inverted green feathers. 鳥鳳 nezou fung, a bird that comes from abroad, which resembles the phoenix in some small degrees; its voice is clear like the flute; also the name of a district, a god, an office, and a surname.

鴈  
鴻

Hsin, The name of a bird. Hung, As 鴻鴻 hung hung, a large fat bird. Some say, the original character for 鴻 hung, a stork.

鳩

Hwan, As 鳩鳩 hwan hwan, the name of a bird, a bird pecking a snake's tail.

鴉

Kan, As 鴉鵲 kan tsieh, a kind of jay, that can foretell future events; its cry indicates the arrival of a stranger. Read yen, as 鳴鴉 ming yen, the twittering jay. Read han, as 鴉鵲 han tan, the thrush that cries out in the night; as if calling for morning.

鴉

Ké, The name of a bird.

鴉

Keau, An unshial bird, that eats its mother. Same as keau.

鳴

Ming, The cry of a bird, birds calling to each other.

鳳

tung hwang ming e, the phoenixes are calling to each other.

善

雞鳴 ke ming, the cock crowing; also a boast; as 善鳴 shén ming, a gentle and

mai. Also the cry, or noise of any thing. 小鳴 *seadum ming*, a small cry. 鳴金 *ming kin*, to sound the gong. 鳴鳥 *ming neaou*, the name of a bird, that looks up to heaven when it sings, some say the phoenix. A surname. Read *ming*, birds calling to each other; to sound.

鴈 *Paou*, A large kind of crane, or wild goose; feet not webbed. Same as 鵠

鵠 *Paou*, The name of a bird. Same as 鵠 *paou*.

鵠 *She*, As 鵠 *she keu*, the brown pigeon, or turtle dove. Also called 布穀 *po küh*, spread out the grain, or 穫穀 *hoo küh*, reap the grain, because it appears on such occasions.

Also written 尸 and 馬

鵠 *Té*, The name of a bird. Read *tá*, as 鵠鳥 *tsa neaou*, a bird like a crow, with three eyes, and ears.

鳩 *Too*, As 鳩鵲 *too keun*, the cuckoo. Also written 杜鵑 *too keun*.

寫 *Tseö*, A sparrow. Same as 雀 *tseö*.

鳩 *Yih*, The name of a bird. Also to shoot a bird on the wing, with a string tied to the arrow.

鵠 *Yuen*, A sparrow hawk. 鵠飛戾天 *yuen fei lé t'hien*, the hawk flies up to heaven. It is said to be an ugly bird, but it soars in its flight. 鵠

鳴 *tsa ming yuen*, to

carry the figure of a screaming hawk on the banner, in order to lead the people to prepare; because the screaming of a hawk is indicative of wind. 風鳶 *fung yuen*, a flying kite, it is made of paper, with a string attached to it, and sent up in order to amuse children. 木鳶 *müh yuen*, a large wooden kite, which keeps flying for a long time. A man's name.

## FOUR STROKES.

鵲 *Che*, As 鵲 *che tseih*, a kind of jay; the name of a temple.

鵲 *Ch'hin*, The secretary bird, that eats snakes, the feathers of which, steeped in wine, are poisonous. It resembles a wild goose, as large as a fish-hawk; its feathers are black, its beak long; it eats snakes and acorns. 鵲酒 *ch'hin tsëw*, poisoned wine. Also a bird like a partridge, that eats stinking insects. Also written 醜. Read *tán*, the name of a bird.

鵲 *Ch'hung*, As 鵲 *lew ch'hung*, a flying fox.

鵲 *Ching*, A kind of falcon, also called 鵲 *té keen*. Read *ching*, as 鵲 *ching küh*, the centre of a target.

鵲 *Fang*, As 鵲 *peih tang*, a white bird, found in marahes.

鵲 *Fang*, Same as the preceding.

鵲 *Foó*, As 鵲 *foó wán*, a kind of quail, a bird

found in the south of China.

**鳩** Foo, As **鵲鳩** foo kew, a kind of pigeon. Read kwei, as **子鳩** tszé kwei, the name of a bird.

**鴝** Fow, As **鴝鳩** fow kew, a kind of pigeon.

**鵲** Fun, Birds collecting together. One says, flying about: **鵲鵲** fun chun, the name of a bird. It is a large kind of sparrow, of a green colour. Some say, it is the same as **鵲** hō. Read pan, as **鵲鵲** pan kew, a large kind of pigeon.

**鵲** Fun, Flying about; birds flocking together.

**鵲** Hang, To dart down in flying.

**鵲** Hëang, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Heaou, As **鵲鵲** she heaou, a kind of wild duck. Read keaou, same as **鵲** keaou, a buzzard.

**鵲** Heung, The male of birds; a cock. Same as **雄**

**鵲** Hew, A monstrous bird

**鵲** Hin, As **鵲鵲** hin chei, a small bird; a hawk, or merlin; same as **鵲** keu, a raven.

**鵲** Hoo, As **北鵲** pih heo, a kind of crested sparrow. there are various kinds of these, classed according to their plumage and song. **桑鵲** sang hoo, the lawfinch.

**鵲** Hüh, Same as **鵲** hüh, a pigeon.

**鵲** Hüh, A species of falcon.

**鵲** Hwan, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Hwan, As **鵲** hwan tow, the name of a state in the south, and of a man. Same as **鵲頭** hwan t'hôw.

**鵲** Keae, A kind of partridge of a green colour, fond of fighting. Some say, a sparrow.

**鵲** Keaou, An unfilial bird. Same as **鵲** keaou.

**鵲** Këih, Same as **鵲** pei, the butcher bird **南蠻鵲**

**鵲** 吾之人 nân mân këih shé jin, a southern barbarian, chattering like a bird. Called also **博勞鳥** pô laou neaou, the labouring bird.

**鵲** Keuë, As **鵲鵲** ning keuë, a species of owl; some say, the tailor bird, called also **巧婦** k'heaou foó, the cunning woman. Also **工雀** kung tsëö, the working sparrow. **鵲鵲** te keuë, the brown pigeon or turtle dove.

**鵲** K'he, Another name for the partridge, or wild fowl. Also a dunghill fowl. Also a goose

**鵲** K'hëz, The name of a bird.

**鵲** K'hëen, A hooked beak bird: a bird pecking. Read kan, the name of a bird.

**鵲** K'hëih, As **鵲鵲** k'hëih keu, a sort of pigeon

**鵲** Kô, The name of a bird.

**鵒** Kung, A small kind of hawk or falcon. Head song, a sparrow hawk.

**鵒** Maou. The fine down of birds.

**鵒** Pan, A large kind of pigeon.

**鵒** Paou, A kind of wild goose, wanting the hind toe, and having the feathers spotted like a leopard. Called by some the **獨** tūh paou, the solitary leopard. They say, that it does not perch on trees owing to the difficulty of so doing, from the want of the hind toe. The paou are said to be gregarious, and fly in order; when they meet with birds of prey they are able to strike them with their dung, which coming in contact with their enemies causes all their feathers to drop off. Same as **鵒** ma, a horse with a black mane.

**鵒** Peih, As **鵒** 鵒 peih peih, a bird, also called **戴勝** tsé shing, burden bearer, or tuff wearer.

**鵒** P'heih, A tame duck. **鵒** 人鵒 shoojin chih p'heih, a common man holds a duck, as a present of ceremony.

**鵒** Seih, A water fowl.

**鵒** She, As **鵒** 鵒 she kén, a wild dove.

**鵒** Sin, A bird of a black colour.

**鵒** Sze, The name of a bird.

**鵒** Tan, The name of a bird. Otherwise written **鵒** and **鵒**.

**鵒** Tsang, A noise made by birds and beasts, when they want something to eat.

**鵒** Tsih, The name of a bird. Some think the same as **鵒**.

**鵒** Tsow, The name of a bird. Some think the same as **鵒** tsūh, an eagle.

**鵒** Wán, The young of a quail. **鵒** 鵒 foo wán, a bird of prey. **青鸞** ts'hing wán, a bird of variegated colours, with human face and hair.

**鵒** Ya, As **烏鵒** woo ya, a crow. The Chinese say that the former term refers to a bird entirely black, that is able to bring up its food from a receptacle near its stomach; and the latter term to a smaller bird, with a little white under its belly, and that does not thus bring up its food. There formerly existed a **鵒** 經 yaking, which prognosticated future events by means of crows. The southern people consider a jay lucky, and a crow unlucky, but those on the north reverse this.

**鵒** Yaou, As **鵒** 鵒 yaou hew, a kind of owl.

**鵒** Yen, As **鵒** 鵒 ven gó, a wild goose. The larger kind are called **鵒** hung, and the smaller **鵒** yen. Also called **鵒** 鳥 yáng neáu, the bird that flies abroad. **孟春之月鵒** 鵒



來 mǎng ch'ian che yuē hung yen laē, in the first month of spring the wild geese come. When they settle at night the 鴈 yen, or smaller kind are within, and the 鵝 geese hang without. 大夫執鴈 tá foo ch'ih yen, a great officer carries a goose, as a present of ceremony. 昏之夕親迎奠鴈 huān che seih ts'ih ying tién yen, on the evening of the wedding he must go in person and offer up a goose: because the goose is emblematic of conjugal fidelity. 鴈行 yen hing, to walk one behind the other as geese. 舒鴈 shoo yen, a tame goose. 五鴈 wu yen, a comet. The name of a country, and a hill: also of a tree, and a plant, and a surname.

**鴈** Yuen, The name of a bird.  
**鵝** Yūh, As 鵝鵝 ch'uh yūh, a bird resembling a duck, but larger.  
**鵠** Yun, A bird like a crow; also called 同力 chung leh, associated strength.

FIVE STROKES.

**鵠** Chā, A bird of a variegated colour: also a bird like a jackdaw, with a long beak, and fond of eating fish. 水鵠 shawü chā, the widgeon.

**鵠** Che, A wild fowl, or pheasant. Same as 雉 che.  
**鵠** Chē, As 鵠鵠 chē yu, a bird resembling a crow. Read chē, the cry of a bird.

**鵠** Che, As 鵠鵠 che heaou, an owl; a bird of prey, that catches and eats other birds. 鵠 che hew, and 用鵠 kēō che, a horned owl. 茅鵠 mau che, a sort of white falcon, also a wild dove, and the name of an ode. 怪鵠 kwae che, an owl, also called 隻狐 shih hū, the single fox: it is not seen by day, but flies about by night; it eats gnats and worms; in the dark it can discern the smallest insect, but in the day time it cannot see hills and mountains. 鵠夷 che e, a leather bag, for stowing away things: or a sort of leather bottle for containing wine. 蹲鵠 tsun che, a kind of yam; the arum aquaticum.

**鵠** Ch'hā, A small sparrow.  
**鵠** Chung, An aquatic bird, resembling a duck, but smaller.  
**鵠** Foo, As 鵠鵠 shang foo, a bird resembling a domestic fowl, with three heads, six eyes six feet, and three pairs of wings. It is a bird of hasty disposition, therefore those who eat of it cannot sleep, or seldom slumber.

**鵠** Heaou, As 鵠鵠 heaou che, a species of owl. Some say, that it is small, like a finch and others, that it is as large as: turtle-dove, of a green colour. It has a disagreeable scream. 鵠鵠 heaou, the goshawk. 鵠鵠 ts'ing heaou, a bird.

soup can be made; its flesh is a delicacy, when roasted. 鵲 paou means a fabulous animal, with a sheep's head, a man's face, eyes under its armpits, tiger's teeth, and human nails, with a voice like that of a little child.

鵲 Heuen, As 鵲鳥 heuen  
mean, a black kind of bird.

鵲 Jung, A hawk flying; the hovering of a hawk.

鵲 Kan, The voice of a bird.

鵲 Kēa, A kind of falcon. 鵲

鵲 kēa gnó, a sort of crane.

鵲 Keau, A wren; also the sailor bird.

鵲 Ko, As 鵲鵲 ko go, a tame goose.

鵲 K'heu, The name of a bird.

鵲 K'neu, The name of a bird.

鵲 K'heu, As 鵲鵲 k'heu  
sh, a raven, or magpie; also called 鵲鵲 pēē shē, and

鵲 八哥 pā ko; they say, that at the end of its tongue he cut, and rounded off, it can be made to imitate human speech. 鵲鵲

鵲 k'heu chūē, the name of an insect. Read now, an owl; and the cry of a unpleasant.

鵲 Koo, As 鵲鵲 chay koo, a partridge; its breast is marked with white spots; they are fond of crying to each other, and fly in the direction of the sun; they are afraid of frost and dew, so that they seldom come abroad early in

the morning, or late in the evening, when they fly they cover their backs with leaves; they seem always disposed to go to the south and not to the north, and although their course may be east or west, yet when getting on the wing they go southwards. Their cry resembles the sound of the above characters.

鵲 Leih, The kingfisher; it is green, with a red beak, and white under the chin, and lives on fish, also called 水狗 shu yü kow, the water dog, and 翠碧 many pih noon, the variegated slave-boy.

鵲 Ling, As 鵲鵲 teieh ling, the wagtail; also called 鵲渠 yung keu; it is about the size of a sparrow, and has a row of black spots under its neck, like connected coins, hence people call them 連錢 lēn tsēn, the string of cash, or 錢母 tsēn mō, the money mother. 百鵲 pih ling, the lark.

鵲 Me. Same as 鵲 me, the living duck.

鵲 Meih, A kind of jay. Read peih, as 鵲鵲 paw peih, the name of a bird.

鵲 Mō, As 鵲鵲 mō peih, a duck.

鵲 Min, A bird like the variegated kingfisher, with a red beak, and able to resist fire. Read wān, as 鵲鵲 wān meō, the name of a bird.

鷺  
鷺  
鷺

Neo. The name of a bird

Peen, A two-year-old fal-  
con, of a red colour.

Pei, As 鷺鷥 pei gé,  
the fish-hawk. A man's  
name.

鷺  
鷺  
鷺

Peih, As 鷺鷥 peih peih,  
the name of a crested bird.

Pih, As 鷺郁 pih yöh,  
a bird like the pheasant

Pö, A large bird, like a wild  
duck some say resembling  
the pheasant.

鷺  
鷺  
鷺

Säng, The name of a bird,  
also of a flying squirrel.

Shih, The wagtail. Read  
taou, as 鷺鷥 laou taou,  
overhanging rocks

鷺  
鷺  
鷺

Tan, As 鷺鷥 han tan,  
the thrush that watches for  
the morning, and sings early & late.

Teaou, As 鷺鷥 teaou  
leaou, the name of a bird.  
Read chaou, the cry of a bird. Read  
teaou, as 鷺鷥 teaou seaou, the  
feathers of a bird's tail cocked up.  
Read heaou, feathery.

鷺  
鷺  
鷺

T'hae, The name of a bird.

T'ho, as 鷺鳥 t'ho neaou,  
a bird like a pheasant. The  
Chinese relate that in ancient times,  
when the armory was fast shut up,  
a wild fowl was found there. Those  
who met with it thought that it  
must be some snake transformed  
into a fowl, and on looking further  
discovered the cast skin of a snake.

Hence the form of the character.  
Also the cassowary; also called  
大馬鷺 tá mã tsö, the large  
horse bird.

鷺

T'how, A sort of wild duck  
of a black colour.

鷺

Tih, A sort of duck.

鷺

Tow, The name of a bird.  
Read teaou, to look at the  
roughly, to stare.

鷺

Tseu, As 鷺鷥 tseu kew,  
a hawk or falcon; the fish  
hawk 鷺鷥氏 tseu kew she  
the master of the horse.

鷺

Tsih, As 鷺鷥 mǎ tsü,  
a duck.

鷺

Tsze, A crane same as  
鷺 tsze

鷺

Tszé, As 鷺鷥 tsän tsze,  
a fishing cormorant.

鷺

Tung, A bird, fond of di-  
ving into the water for its  
food; a sort of teal.

鷺

Woo, As 鷺鷥 ying woo,  
a parrot. 鷺鷥能言  
不離鷺 ying woo nang

鷺

ying woo nang  
yên püh lé fei neaou, though a par-  
rot can speak it is nothing but a  
bird. They are of various colours

鷺

have a red crooked beak, and a  
tongue like that of a child; then  
toes are two before and two behind

鷺

Also the name of a flower.

鷺

Yä, A tame duck, the cry  
of which somewhat reser-

鷺

bles the sound of the character. It  
is slow in its movements and can  
not fly far. The name of a bird.

鷺

**鷄鴨** ke yā, fowls and ducks  
**鴨卵** yā wán, duck eggs.

**鵞** Yang, As **鵞** yuen yang, the mandarin duck:

the former refers to the male, and the latter to the female. **紫鵞** teze yuen yang, the purple mandarin duck. **黃鵞** hwang yang, the mango bird. The name of a tile, and of a man.

**鵞** Yaou, A fishing bird: it is described as resembling a duck, with a green body, red eyes and tail. The eating of it promotes friendship. See **鵞** tow.

**鷗** Yew, As **鷗夷** yew e a flying squirrel.

**鷗** Yih, A kind of turtle-dove

**鷗** Yuē, The name of a bird.

**鷗** Yuen, The male of the mandarin bird. **鵞鵝** yuen yang, a species of duck, celebrated for its conjugal fidelity: the male and female never deserting each other; and if one be taken away, the other pines after it till it dies.

**鷗好外反鵞好內思** tsieh haou wai fan, yuen haou nei sze, the jay is fond of going abroad, and the duck thinks more of home.

**鷗** Yih, The darting of a hawk, the swift flying of a bird; to fly high. Read heuē, the name of a bird.

**鷗** Yih, The darting of a hawk, the swift flying of a bird; to fly high. Read heuē, the name of a bird.

SIX STROKES.

**鷗** Che, The owl. Same as **鷗** che. **鷗鷂** che hew, the hooded owl, is said to be able to

communicate information to the other birds, hence they take it, break its wings, and bandage its legs, in order to use it as a decoy.

**鷗** Che, As **鷗鷂** che ming, a small green finch. Read shē, the young or incipient feathers of birds, before they are shed. Read chē, the chattering of a sparrow.

**鷗** Chihh, As **鷗鷂** chihh Jaou, a bird of a variegated colour.

**鷗** Choe, A kind of owl, with a cry like that of the quail.

**鷗** Chow, As **鷗鷂** kwil chow, a kind of woodcock whose cry is like the sound of these characters. Read teaou, as **鷗鷂** teaou teaou, a long kind of boat.

**鷗** E, The general name for birds.

**鷗** E, The name of a bird: flying fox, said to be born on the wing.

**鷗** Fūh, The name of a bird.

**鷗** Gae, The female of the tailor bird. Read yu, same as **鷗**.

**鷗** Gan, A kind of crested sparrow: it is said not to perch on trees. Also the name of an animal, and the cry of a bird.

**鷗** Gih, The buzzard: also the wagtail.

**鷗** Hāng, A wild bird.

**鷗** Heang, The name of a bird.

**鵂** How. As **鵂鵂** how low.  
the hopped owl. **鵂鵂**  
che how, the owl; the bird that can  
see clearly by night, but not by day

**鴻** Hong, The stork. **鴻鵠** hang hao, ditto. **鴻鴈** hung yen, the wild goose: the first refers to the larger, and the second character to the smaller kind of wild goose. The feathers are white and glossy; its neck is long, and its flesh considered excellent. **小鴻**

ceron bung, a smaller sort resembling the wild duck, of a white colour. 飛鴻 *fei hung*, floating banners. 鴻水 *hung shui*, the

food. 鴻脩 hung pui, fully pre-  
pared. 鴻殺 hung shā, strong  
and weak. 鴻口 hung k'how,  
the name of a place. 蜚鴻 fei  
hung, gnats and flies. A surname.

and a man's name. Read *hùng*, as 鴻綱 *hùng t綱*, connected, unbroken; deep and distant; also to gallop straight forward. 鴻濛 *hùng mông*, the original influence, or aura; also the eastern horizon.

鵲 Keon. An unfilled bird-song  
as 皇 and 野 mean.

**鷩** *Kenou, A. 鷩鷩* *Kenou*  
tsing, a species of stork. It  
has long legs, and is adorned with  
a crest; it makes its nest in the lofty  
trees, and breeds its young in the  
deep caverns; it is remarkable for  
the care of its offspring. The Chi-  
nese say, that they conceive by inter-  
change of glances; that its foot is  
partially webbed, and that the top of  
its head is red. **鷩鷩** *kenou loo*,  
the fishing cormorant.

**鵲** Keu, A bird whose left foot is white. Read how the quill or root of a feather; some say, feathers just put forth; newly fledged.

鵓 K heih. A cooing dove

鴿 K'hew, As 烏鴿 wou  
K'hew, the crown pigeon

**鴿** Kǒ. As 白鴿 pǐh kǒ  
the dove or pigeon species.

they are fond of pairing; among other birds the male feeds the female out among pigeons the contrary takes place; they have young ones every month, which are called 鶉

鴿 pāh kǒ, while the full grown  
bird is called 飛奴 fei noó, the

flying slave; they are also used as carriers, and if taken a thousand miles from home, and let go, they will return bringing the news of

鶯  
鵲

Kung, An aquatic bird.

鵲  
鵲

Kung, As 鵲鳥 kung pāh, a kind of wild fow whose cry is like the sound of the character.

鵲  
鵲

Kwei, As 鵲鵲 mac kwei, the cuckoo. Some say, the turtle dove.

鵲  
鵲

Kwei, As 鵲鵲 té kwei, the cuckoo, which cries in the beginning of summer, when the husbandmen commence their labours.

鵲  
鵲

Kwō, As 鵲鵲 tsang kwō, the black crane; it has nine feathers in its tail, that are turned the wrong way.

鵲  
鵲

Lae, The name of a bird.

鵲  
鵲

Laou, As 鵲鵲 tsye laou, the marabow crane; the Chinese reckon three species, viz. the white, black, and flowered kinds.

鵲  
鵲

Lēē, The wood-pecker; there are the large and small, checkered and spotted kinds, the former of which are female and the latter the male. There is also a dark grey species, with a tuft of red feathers on the head, which is called the wild wood-pecker, and the 火老 鵲 ho laou, a very old crow; perhaps the ivory-billed wood-pecker.

鵲  
鵲

Lēō, The name of a bird. Same as 鵲 lēō.

鵲  
鵲

Lō, A black kind of crane, with a short neck, the feathers on the belly, of a purplish

white, and those on the back of a green colour. Called 鵲鵲 woo pāh. Head kō, as 鵲鵲 kōu kō, the horned owl.

鵲  
鵲

Mow, As 鵲母 mow mod, a wild pigeon; a quail.

鵲  
鵲

Soun, As 鵲鵲 seun seun, a wren.

鵲  
鵲

She, The name of a bird.

鵲  
鵲

Shih, As 鵲鵲 k'he shih, a bird found near brooks, of a variegated colour, the male always walking on the left and the female on the right, in proper order, hence the name. It is adorned with a crest, is of a purple red, and has a tail like the rudder of a boat.

鵲  
鵲

Sung, A small kind of falcon, or kite, able to catch sparrows. 鵲鵲 tsōō sung, the hunting falcon.

鵲  
鵲

Tan, The secretary bird.

鵲  
鵲

Te, As 鵲鵲 te hoe, a kind of pelican. Read e, as 鵲鵲 e yew, a flying fox, or squirrel.

鵲  
鵲

Thung, As 鵲鵲 chung k'heu, a kind of wild fowl.

鵲  
鵲

Tséang, As 鵲鵲 nyū tséang, the tailor bird.

鵲  
鵲

Tsew, The marabow crane.

鵲  
鵲

Te' hze, The horned owl.

鵲  
鵲

Tung, The name of a bird.

鵲  
鵲

Tuy, The sparrow kind.



a yellow stork, said to be rode upon by one of the genii. 鵠立 hūh leih, to stand looking to a distance like a stork. 鵠蒼 hūh tsang, a kind of dog perhaps the grey pound. Also ivory. 鵠髮 nūh tsā, grey-headed; the 鵠 hūh, is by some thought to be the helper or wild swan. Read kūh, the bull's eye of a target. 正鵠 ching nūh, to hit the centre of a target. A surname. Read kaōu, the name of a place.

**鵠** Hwan, As 鵠 鵠 hwan: twan, a kind of wild fowl. Read kwan, as 鵠 鵠 tung kwan, the name of a bird.

**鵠** Kēā, The cuckoo, 鵠 鵠 pe kēā, a kind of crow. Also a surname.

**鵠** Kēā, The name of a bird.

**鵠** Keih, The shrike or butcher-bird; also called 伯勞 pōh laou, the labouring uncle; and 姑惡 koo gō, the vicious aunt. It can destroy snakes, and so much are the snakes afraid of it, that when its voice is heard above, they do not dare to move.

**鵠** Keuē, As 鵠 鵠 ning kea, the tailor bird.

**鵠** Keuen, As 杜鵑 theo keuen, the cuckoo; also called 子規 tsze kwei, the mourning boy. Its colour is black, with a red bill, and a small tuft on its head. In the latter part of spring it begins its cry (see Wordsworth's

poem on the cuckoo.) its plaintive note is heard from night till morn. The husbandmen wait for this signal in order to begin their labours abroad. It lives on insects, and makes no nest but deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds, where its young are bred and nourished. 杜鵑花 theo keuen hwa, azalea indica.

**鵠** K'he, As 鵠 鵠 The ke, the horned owl.

**鵠** K'heu, The name of a bird.

**鵠** K'hwang, A sort of white falcon.

**鵠** King, The name of a bird.

**鵠** Lang, As 鵠 鵠 lang kaou, a turtle dove.

**鵠** Laou, As 鵠 鵠 chit laou, a bird of a variegated plumage.

**鵠** Le, A finch.

**鵠** Mang, A kind of white falcon. Also written 鵠.

**鵠** Nēē, A bird flying. The name of a bird.

**鵠** Paou, A large bird.

**鵠** Pesh, As 鵠 鵠 pei pesh, a crested bird.

**鵠** Pō, As 鵠 鵠 pō heo, a kind of young dove, or pigeon.

**鵠** Poo, As 鵠 鵠 pō kūt, the turtle dove.

**鵠** Seapou, The name of a bird.



**駿** Seun, As **駿** **鷺** seun é, the gold pheasant, with yellow spots, red legs, and a straight bill. It is spoken of also as a fabulous bird, like the phoenix, which illumines the heavens in its flight.  
**鷺** **鷺** **冠** seun e kwan, the name of a cap.

**鵠** Shin, The name of a bird.  
**鵠** Te, As **鵠** **鵠** te hoo, the pelican: it is gregarious, can dive into the water, and eats fish; it is commonly called **淘河** taou hô; its bill is upwards of a foot long; the inside of its mouth is red, and under its chin it has a large sack, capable of containing several pecks, in which it stows the fish it catches, and on being full it retires to eat them. Also called **慢畫** man hwá, the slow drawer, because it incessantly describes figures on the water with its bill, while searching for its food. It thus keeps its standing for a whole day in one place, waiting until the fish pass by, when it takes them. **鵠** **鵠** te hüh, the cormorant.

**鵠** The, A kind of falcon.  
**鵠** T'hò, The name of a bird.  
**鵠** T'hüh, As **鵠** **鵠** t'hüh ts'hew, the marabou crane.  
**鵠** Tow, As **鵠** **鵠** yaou tow keaou, a species of stork, which brings up its feet near to its wings when flying.

**鵠** Tein, A small bird.

**鵠** Tsüh, A bird with wings upon its hips.

**鵠** Wang, The name of a wild fowl or pheasant.

**鵠** Woo, A kind of sparrow.

**鵠** Woo, As **鵠** **鵠** woo shoò, a flying fox, or squirrel.

**鵠** Woo, As **鵠** **鵠** yin gwò, a parrot: it has 2 toes before & 2 behind. They are of different colours, as white, red, and variegated. The Chinese say, if you stroke their backs they become dumb.

**鵠** Yen, A wild goose.

**鵠** Yih, As **鵠** **鵠** yih kew a young pigeon.

**鵠** Yué, An aquatic bird.

**鵠** Yüh, As **鵠** **鵠** keu yüh, a raven.

**鵠** Yüh, An aquatic bird.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**鵠** Chang, As **鵠** **鵠** chang foo, a bird like a fowl, the eating of which prevents sleep.

**鵠** Chang, As **鵠** **鵠** kwang chang, a species of phoenix.

**鵠** Che, A fierce bird.

**鵠** Che, A fairy or elf, possessing the ground, resembling a goose, with one leg, of yellow colour, which kills those who injure it.

**鵠** Che, A kite or hawk.

**鵠** Chuy, An owl: read chuy, a crow: read chuo, a bird unable to fly.

雛

Chuy, as 鳩雛 kew chuy, a young dove, or wild pi-

geon: also called 鳩鳩 too pūh.

a turtle-dove. It is variously desig-

nated, 楚鳩 ts'hoú kew, 祝鳩

chūh kew, 鵲鳩 keūh kew, 鵲

鳩 yih kew, 鵲鳩 fō kew

康鳩 k'hang kew, 鵲鳩

kwei kew, 鵲鵲 lang kau, 鵲

鵲 peih kau, 鵲鳩 an kew

and 乳鳩 joú kew.

鵲

Fe, The name of a bird.

鵲

Foo, The name of a bird

鵲

Fow, The tailor-bird.

鵲

Fūh, The goshawk, or buz-

zard. 鵲鵲 fūh heaou, a

species of owl, with an ugly scream

at night: it cannot fly far.

鵲

San, As 鵲鵲 gan shun,

the quail. The ancient form

of the 鵲 yá character.

鵲

Gaou, A kind of bird.

鵲

Hūh, A word found in Bud-

dhist books.

鵲

Kāng, As 鵲鵲 tsang

kāng, a bird, with yellow

feathers and black tail; the male

and female fly in pairs; their cry is

like the sound of a shuttle, which

is heard about the middle of spring.

It is also called 黃鵲 hwang ie,

&amp; 黃鵲 hwang ying, the mango

bird.

鵲

Ke, A bird resembling a

wild duck.

鵲

Keen, As 鵲鵲 te keen,

a kind of hawk, which is

supposed in spring to transform it-

鵲

Keu, As 鵲鵲 yuen ken,

the name of a bird: also

called 雜縣 tsá hēn. 鵲鵲

p'heih keu, a small kind of crow,

with white under its belly; the pie-

鵲

Keūh, as 鵲鵲 kǎ keūh,

the turtle-dove.

鵲

Keūh, as 鵲鵲 keūh kew,

the turtle-dove: also a bird

resembling the magpie, but smaller.

鵲

keūh keu, a bird, about

the size of a crow, with a white

head, green body, and yellow legs.

鵲

K'han, A bird pecking at

anything.

鵲

K'he, As 鵲鵲 k'he yu,

a kind of crow, with three

heads, and six tails.

鵲

K'he, A small kind of wild

goose. 鵲鵲 ke k'he, the

horned owl.

鵲

K'hēang, Name of a bird.

鵲

K'hin, The name of a bird:

also called 句喙鳥

keu chūh neaou, the hooked-bill bird

鵲

K'hung, An ominous bird.

鵲

King, As 羗鵲 k'hēang

king, a bird found in the

鵲

south.

鵲

Kwān, A bird resembling

a domestic fowl, but larger.

鵲

Lee, A kind of dove. Used

erroneously for 鵲

鵲

Le, As 黃鵲 hwang ie,

the mango bird. Also writ-

ten 鵲

**鷓鴣** Lüh, A bird with variegated feathers.

**鷓鴣** Lüh, As **鷓鴣** lüh leu, a goose, or wild goose.

**鷓鴣** Mēn, The chattering of the mango bird.

**鷓鴣** Mēh, The name of a bird. Same as **鷓**.

**鷓鴣** Min, A bird resembling the variegated kingfisher, with red leg and beak.

**鷓鴣** Ming, As **鷓鴣** tseou ming, a certain divine bird, like the phoenix.

**鷓鴣** Neih, The stork: the male and female are said to conceive by interchange of glances. Also written **鷓** yih; and read nyih, the name of a bird.

**鷓鴣** Neih, The cackling of a goose. **鷓鴣** 鷓鴣 is used. **鷓鴣** woo yung shé neih neih chay wei tsae, what is the use of this cackling thing.

**鷓鴣** Pēē, The horned owl.

**鷓鴣** P'hāng, A fabulous bird, the roc: it is supposed to be a transformation of the whale, and to be hundreds of miles in extent.

**鷓鴣** P'heih, As **鷓鴣** p'heih keu, a small kind of crow, of gregarious habits, with a white mark under the belly; the pie.

**鷓鴣** Ping, As **鷓鴣** ping kew a small black bird, called the black shrike or butcher bird also called **鷓鴣** leih kew. Read pe. as **鷓鴣** pe leih, a bird,

whose cry resembles the sound of the characters given for its name.

**鷓鴣** Pow, A kind of sparrow. **鷓鴣** pow pēh, the name of a bird.

**鷓鴣** Pung, Birds flying about in disorder.

**鷓鴣** Shay, or Shoo, A kind of wild duck.

**鷓鴣** Shing, To mount up, to soar aloft.

**鷓鴣** Shun, As **鷓鴣** gan shun a quail. it is a speckled bird, with almost no tail; the males have long legs; and the females short ones. The Chinese suppose that field rats, toads, and a yellow kind of fish, are transformed into quails. The quails have no certain dwelling-place, and yet they are faithful in their pairings. The common saying is that the quail is very nice in its ways, in flying it follows

the course of the grass, and in walking, if a straw be in the way, it will go round to avoid it. **鷓鴣** shun e, poor, mean raiment, like a quail's short shabby tail. **鷓鴣** shun hò, the heart of Scorpio. The name of a district. Used for **鷓鴣** shun pure, unadulterated. Read tun, a

**鷓鴣** tun keu, to dwell alone **鷓鴣** Sūh, As **鷓鴣** pūh sūh the name of a bird

**鷓鴣** Sung, A species of kite

**鷓鴣** Teau As **鷓鴣** teau che, the white-throated

**鵬** Teau, The falcon; its tail is long, and wings short, and with an earthy yellow colour. Also called **拂河** fū ho, the bird that brushes the river. **鵞** tsaou teau, the gier-eagle.

**鵲** T'hō, The name of a bird.

**鵲** T'hoó, As **木鷄** mūh t'hoó, a bird with feathers on its head, like horns, which flies at night, and is fond of eating fowls. A small kind of horned owl.

**鵲** Tō, As **鵲鳩** tō kew, a kind of hawk, or wild pigeon thief: it has no hinder toe, its tail is bifurcated, it flies in flocks, and is met with in the deserts of Tartary.

**鵲** Tse, As **鵲鷺** tse ying, a bird found in the eastern regions.

**鵲** Tseu, As **鵲鳩** tseu kew, a faithful bird, not guilty of forsaking its mate.

**鵲** Ts'hěō, The jay. **喜鵲** hè ts'hěō, the magpie, so called because it is supposed to bring good news. It is likewise denominated **乾鵲** kan ts'hěō, on account of its abhorrence of dampness. It is further called **厭鳥** pō neau, and **厭靈** pū ling, on account of its piebald colour. It is about the size of a crow, with a long tail, and a sharp-pointed beak, grey back, and white belly; it chatters while flying up and down; it makes its nest in the close of winter, in which it displays some knowledge

of the seasons and the weather, for when high winds are likely to prevail, it makes its nest low. In the third month of spring the young ones leave the nest, and go to dwell with other birds. In the summer its head is nearly bald. In novels the magpie is called **神女** shin neū, the divine female; and in the Buddhist books **鶻尼** tsow ne, which seems to be a foreign term. It also forms part of the name of a place, a hill, a temple, a man, and a dog. **鵲王** ts'hěō yūh, a stone supposed to be found in the brain of the magpie.

**鵲** Tsing, As **鵲鵲** kensau tsing, the stork, so called from its supposed power of communicating conception by the eye. **鵲** tsing hō, a stork found near the southern ocean. **鵲鷺** tsing loo, the heron.

**鵲** Tsze, The pheasant of the eastern regions.

**鵲** Tung, As **鵲鵲** tung wan, the name of a bird. Also a beautiful appearance.

**鵲** Wei, A small dove.

**鵲** Woo, A bird.

**鵲** Ya, A crow. **三鵲** san ya, the name of a place.

**鵲** Yay, As **白鵲** kew yay, a kind of wild fowl, with a speckled head, white wings, and yellow feet: the eating of which causes a pain in the throat.

**鵲** Yen, As 鵲離 yen le, a strange kind of bird, which has the male and female in one individual.

**鵲** Yü, As 鵲鵲 chang yih, a crested kind of bird: perhaps the Jacana.

**鵲** Yu, A bird that indicates rain by its flight.

**鵲** Yuen, As 鵲鵲 yuen tseu, a species of phoenix, found in the south.

**鵲** Yuen, An owl.

## NINE STROKES.

**鵲** Chen, As 鵲鳥 chen neáu, the name of a hill. Same as 鵲 chen, a kite.

**鵲** Ch'hîh, As 鵲鵲 ke ch'hîh, a bird found near brooks, of a variegated hue. See 鵲 shîh.

**鵲** Ch'hun, As 鵲鵲 fun ch'hun, a large kind of sparrow, of a green colour.

**鵲** Ch'hung, As 鵲鵲 ch'hung ch'hang, the name of a bird. Read ch'hung, chickens flying: one says, a sparrow

**鵲** Chuen, As 鵲鵲 ling chuen, a kind of lark, commonly called 鵲鳥 che neáu, the silly bird. Some say, it is a bird with a hooked beak.

**鵲** Chuen, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Chau, The name of a bird

**鵲** Foo, A kind of kite.

**鵲** Fow, Same as the above.

**鵲** Füh, As 鵲鵲 füh füh, a kind of crested bird.

**鵲** Füh, See the above. Read peih, a kind of wild fowl.

**鵲** Gō, The fish hawk. 鵲 teaou gō, the goshawk:

it is fond of standing for a long time on the watch; hence 鵲立 gō lei, means to stand waiting for along time. It is also called 魚鷹 yu yung, 鵲鵲 teaou ke, and 下

窟鳥 heā keūh neáu, the bird that digs low. And 沸波 fū

p'ho.

**鵲** Hân, A bird.

**鵲** Heā, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Heuen, As 鵲鵲 keu heuen, a small bird.

**鵲** Hō, A kind of wild fowl, of a dark yellow colour mixed with grey, with a tuft of feathers on its head; it is very fond of flocking together, and if any attack them, they go immediately to fight, and do not give over till they die. 鵲

旦 hō tan, the thrush that sings at night, as though calling for the morning.

**鵲** Hoo, As 鵲鵲 te hoo, the pelican. 鵲不畏

網而畏鵲 鵲 yū pūh wei wáng ūh wei té hoo, fishes do not dread the net so much as the pelican

**鵲** Hoo, As 鵲鵲 t'hūh hoo, a kind of wild fowl.

鵠 How, As 鵠 鵠 too how, a species of falcon.  
 鵠 Jow, As 鵠 鵠 fūh jow, the name of a bird.  
 鵠 Jun, As 鵠 鵠 leu jun, a kind of quail.  
 鵠 Ke, A kind of king-fisher with a red bill.  
 鵠 Keac, The male of the quail: the female is called 鵠 pe.  
 鵠 Kēē, A species of wild duck.  
 鵠 Kēē, As 鵠 鵠 kēē peih, the name of a bird.  
 鵠 Kēen, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Kēh; The shrike or butcher bird.  
 鵠 Kēsh, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 K'hwei, A Small dove.  
 鵠 Lew, An aquatic bird.  
 鵠 Maou, As 鵠 鵠 kwang maou, the owl.  
 鵠 Maou, As 鵠 鵠 pwan maou, the horned owl.  
 鵠 Meaou, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Meaou, As 鵠 鵠 tseao, meaou, the tailor bird.  
 鵠 Mei, To decoy birds.  
 鵠 Mei, As 鵠 鵠 mei hwō, the name of a bird.  
 鵠 Mūh, A bird looking frightened.  
 鵠 Mūh, A tame or domestic duck; others say, the wild duck.  
 鵠 人執鵠 shoo jūn, chūh nūh, a common man, held a

duck as a present of ceremony.  
 鵠 鵠不成尚類鵠 k'hūh hūh pūh ching shang lay nūh, failing in carving a stork, you have only produced a duck.  
 鵠 Paou, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Paou, Same as 鵠 paou, a kind of wild goose.  
 鵠 Pēen, As 鵠 鵠 pēen penou, light and floating in the air. A surname.  
 鵠 Pun, As 鵠 鵠 pun kew, a pigeon or dove.  
 鵠 Sae, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Sēang, As 鵠 鵠 paou sēang, a kind of wild goose.  
 鵠 Sēō, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Sēūh, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 She, The name of a bird.  
 鵠 Te, As 鵠 鵠 te kēen, a kite, which in mid-spring is supposed to turn into a dove.  
 鵠 鵠 te keuē, a turtle dove.  
 鵠 T'hō, As 鵠 鵠 hwōt'hō, the name of a bird.  
 鵠 Tseih, As 鵠 鵠 tseih ling, the wagtail.  
 鵠 Ts'hew, As 鵠 鵠 t'hūh ts'hew, the marabow crane, also called 鵠 鵠 foo laou, it resembles the common crane, but is larger; its colour is gray, with a long neck, red eyes, and the head and neck destitute of feathers, the skin on the top of the head is red, and the beak of a deep yellow, and

going straight out, about a foot in length. Its disposition is ravenous, hence applied metaphorically to vicious and covetous persons.

**鵲** Tsow, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Tsung, To gather up the feet in flying.

**鵲** T'ā. As **鵲鵲** tūh hoe, a kind of wild fowl, with a green body, and white head.

**鵲** Yang, A white strike, or butcher bird.

**鵲** Yaou, As **鵲鵲** kó yaou, a kind of wild fowl with a long tail; of a red colour and a green beak.

**鵲** Yen, The phoenix, or king of birds; so called because all others birds pay obeisance to it.

**鵲** Yih, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Ying, As **鵲鵲** ke ying, the name of a bird.

**鵲** Yu, A kind of owl, with ears and four eyes.

**鵲** Yu, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Yuen, As **鵲鵲** yuen keu, a bird met with at sea.

**鵲** Yun, A domestic fowl three feet high, of a light yellow colour, with a long comb under its chin, and a red beak. Read keun, as **鵲鵲** keun ke, another name for the phoenix.

## TEN STROKES.

**鵲** Chin, As **鵲鵲** chin loo, a species of heron.

**鵲** Fang, a species of fish hawk, of a grey colour; called al-

so **鵲澤鳥** hoo tsāh neaou, the bird that is attached to the marshes;

and **鵲田鳥** hoo tiēn neaou, the bird that guards the rice fields,

from the circumstance of its remaining about the pools, and when it

sees a person coming then screaming out, without flying away; as if it were the warden of the marshes.

**鵲** Foo, As **鵲鵲** foo wān, a species of stork.

**鵲** Fow, As **鵲鵲** fow kaw, a species of dove. See **鵲**

**鵲** Gō, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Hān, As **鵲鵲** hān che, the golden pheasant. **鵲**

**鵲** hān yin, a cock in general, or a bird with red feathers, also called

**天鵲** t'hiēn ke, the celestial fowl. **文鵲** wān han, a variegated

fowl. It also means a fat fowl.

**鵲** Hēá, A bird.

**鵲** Hēá, As **鵲鵲** hēá hō, a bird resembling the strike,

but smaller; also called **反舌鳥** fān shé neaou, the bird with an

inverted tongue. The jackdaw, a bird of a crow species, but smaller,

body rather elongated, of a dark ash colour, a little speckled, a black

sharp-pointed beak, and when it walks it holds its head on one side.

**鵲** Hēen, Flying about **鵲** hēen choo, to fly up-

wards **騰鵲** tēng hēen, to soar aloft.

鶴

Hō. The crane, it resembles the stork, has a long neck, high feet, red head, white body, with the neck and wings black, it sometimes utters a cry at mid-night, which can be heard several miles off. Its eyes are red, it generally settles on islands and sandbanks, but rarely on trees; its beak is long, it has a large throat and is celebrated for its long life, after 1000 years it becomes grey, and after 2000 years black. The Chinese think that they conceive through the medium of the voice. It is called the 仙禽 sēn k'hin, fairy bird, and 露禽 loo k'hin, the dewy bird, also 陰羽 yin yù, the feather of darkness; and 八公 pā kung, the eight nobles. 鶴城 hō ching, the name of a city. 鶴列 hō lēē, to draw out soldiers. 鶴膝 hō tseih, the name of a reedy grass. 鶴鳴花 hō ming hwa, *bletia tankervilliae*. 鶴子草 hō tszè ts'hàou, orchis, satyrium, or ragwort. 鶴頭 hō t'hôw, a hoe.

鵪

Jō. A species of fowl.

鷄

Ke. The domestic fowl, the bird that knows the hour; also called 鷄音 han yin, the chanticleer. 鷄鳴 ke ming, the cock crows. The cock has several marks of distinction, viz a comb on its head, and spurs on its feet; it is brave in fight, and kind in calling its companions to meals, while

it informs us faithfully of the time of night. There are various sorts of fowls; one kind from Corea with a tail several feet in length; called 長尾鷄 chang wè ke; another from Tartary with horns, called 角鷄 kě ke; another from Canton that keeps crowing day and night; called 長鳴鷄 cháng ming ke; another from the southern ocean, called the 石鷄 shih ke, stone fowl, which crows when the tide makes: another tall kind called 儻鷄 tsang ke, the lackey fowl, and a short kind, called 矮鷄 wei ke, the dwarf fowl, the feet of which are only two inches in length. 刺鷄 sēn ke, a capon. 鷄公 ke kung, a cock. 火鷄 hó ke, a bird brought from 滿刺 仰 Mwan-la-kēa, Malacca, which is said to eat fire and vomit smoke; the natives make drinking cups of the eggs. (The bird here intended would seem to be the cassowary, but the term is applied in modern use to the turkey.) 竹鷄 chūh ke, the rail, it is described as resembling a partridge, inhabiting the bamboo groves, and fond of weeping. 白勝鷄 pih shing ke, the jacana. 杉鷄 san ke, a bird fond of eating the broken crystals of quartz, it has red feathers under its belly, & cannot fly far. 秧鷄 yang ke, the sand piper; a bird with long cheeks, and short bill, with white spots on the back and tail, in the summer month it crows first at night to morn-



but when summer is over it stops.

山鷄 shan ke, the pheasant.

鸞鷄 lwan ke, the argus pheasant. 吐殼鷄 t'hoò show ke, the medallion pheasant: also applied to the turkey. 錦鷄 kin ke, the golden pheasant. 雉鷄 che ke, the Tarter pheasant. 金

錢鷄 kin tsên ke, the peacock pheasant. 鶩鷄 tsang ke, the black crane. 雙頭鷄 shwang t'hôw ke, a fowl, with two heads and four feet. 天鷄 t'hên ke, two stars in Sagittarius. 野鷄 yâi ke, two stars in Canis Major.

鷄頭 ke t'hôw, the name of a hill. 寶鷄 pâu ke, the name of a district. 鷄人 ke jin, the name of an office. 碧鷄 pih ke, the name of a god. 莎鷄 sha ke, a cricket. 醯鷄 he ke, small flies fond of getting about vinegar. 鷄

鷄 shoo' ke, and 鷄踪 ke tsung, a mushroom. 鷄兒頭 ke urh t'hôw, cinquefoil. 鷄冠花 ke kwan hwa, the cock's-comb flower. 鷄屎簾 ke shê tâng, poedaria fetida. 鷄蛋花 ke tau hwa, plumimara acuminata. 辟

鷄 pé ke, a timorous kind of deer, that runs away from a chicken.

鷄 Keaou, An unfilial bird. Same as 鷄

鷄 Kên, A bird with one wing and one eye, which needs the aid of another to fly or go, hence called the 比翼鳥 pei yih neaith, bird with corresponding wings.

鷄 K'hen, A bird whose left foot is white.

鷄 K'how, a chicken, the young of any bird. Little birds that must be fed from the bill of their mother are called 鷄 k'how, such as swallows and sparrows; while those which are able to peck for themselves are called 雛 tsoo, such as the young of owls and pheasants. 鷄音 k'how yin, a little chirper, a chicken. 鷄 yô, little birds just ready to come out of the shell.

鷄 K'ib, The name of a bird. Kow, As 鷄 kow k'ib, name of a bird. See 鷄

鷄 Kung, Birds that yield to each other in eating.

鷄 Kw'ib, As 鷄 kw'ib chow, a dove; a bird resembling a partridge, but small with a short tail, of a dark gray colour, and fond of cooing in the spring: also an officer who attended to business. 鷄 鷄 kw'ib t'he, a kind of widgeon, or teal. 海

鷄 ha' kw'ib, a war-boat. 鷄 kw'ib, a kind of falcon.

鷄 Le'ih, As 鷄 lew le'ih, the horned owl.

鷄 Lew, As 鷄 lew le'ih, and 鷄 lew le, a horned owl, a bird celebrated for its ugliness. 鷄 lew lew, ditto.

鷄 Ma, The name of a bird.

鷄 Me'ih, As 鷄 me'ih ke, the name of a bird

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U u u u

**鷗** Nēh, The stork, it resembles a heron, but larger.

**龍舟鷗首** tūng chow yīh shōw, a dragon-boat adorned with a stork's head. Used for **艦** yīh

**鷗** Nēh, Same as the above: also the medallion pheasant;

the Chinese describe it as resembling a raven, with a head like a pheasant, and occasionally throwing out a sort of comb, several inches in length: hence it is also called **吐**

**鵝** t'hoò shōw neadu, the bird that throws out the comb, and **錦囊** kin nang, the variegated bag, in walking it avoids grass and trees, lest they should knock against its crop, in which it stores up its

food, till it becomes as large as a peck. Some call it the **真珠**

**鷄** chin chee ke, pearly-marked cock, on account of the round spots on its feathers. The comb is not always visible, but in the spring and summer seasons, the bird

spreads it out before the sun, from the top of its head it first throws out two greenish coloured horns,

about two inches in length, when it gradually expands the fleshy appendages under its neck, nearly a

foot in width, the colours of which are brilliant and splendid. After a

time it takes them all in, and if the bird were dissected nothing would

be found. This description appears to agree with that of the Tragopan, or horned pheasant. **百鷗** ch-

neih, the name of a plant.

**鷗** P'he, As **鷗鷗** p'he hēē, the name of a bird.

**鷗** Pwan, As **鷗鷗** pwan macu, the horned owl.

**鷗** Seen, A bird.

**鷗** Seih, A bird eating; the name of a bird.

**鷗** Seih, The name of a bird: some say, an ominous bird; and others, a little bird.

**鷗** Shā, A bird flying swiftly

**鷗** Sun, The falcon, a bird swift in flight. Others say, a bird of prey, or a falcon, that transforms itself into a pigeon.

**鷗** Sze, A bird; a large kind of sparrow.

**鷗** T'hā, Name of a bird. **鷗**

**鷗** lā ch'ā, birds flying.

**鷗** T'hang, As **鷗鷗** t'hang t'hoò, a species of crow, of a dark gray colour. Same as **鷗**

**鷗** T'he, As **鷗鷗** peih t'he, a widgeon; it is like a wild duck, but smaller; the fat is good for smearing on knives. A larger

kind is called **鷗鷗** kw'ih t'he. It is of a light gray colour, and the legs are so near the tail that it can

scarcely walk on dry land. Read sze, the name of a bird.

**鷗** T'hēen, A black kind of crane, like the **鷗鷗** woo p'uh, but larger; it is marked with

white and yellow spots, and coos like a dove; it is called **蚊母** wān mò, the moschetto mother,

because it is observed to vomit forth

moschetoes: it has a large beak, and teeth on fish.

**鵲** Tao, As **鵲鳩** too kew, a kind of dove.

**鵲** Tseih, As **鵲鵲** teeh ling, the wagtail.

**鵲** Ts'hang, as **鵲鵲** ts'hang kwō, and **鵲鵲** ts'hang ke, the black crane: it is described as being as large as the stork, of a greenish or ash-gray colour, with a long neck, and high legs, no crimson colour on the crown, but the sides of the face are red. **鵲鵲** to'hang kang, the mango bird. **鵲鵲** k'he ts'hang, a monstrous bird, with nine heads. Read ts'hang, as **鵲鵲** ts'hang ts'hang, harmonious voices. Also well-regulated, and adorned with gold.

**鵲** Tsing, A word found in Buddhist books.

**鵲** Tsou, As **鵲鵲** wan tsou, the name of a bird: also a chicken or young bird just out of the shell, and yet able to peck.

**鵲** Tse, As **鵲鵲** loc tse, the fishing cormorant; it resembles the crane, and is of a black colour: some call it the **水老鵲** shwü laü ya, water crow; or **烏鬼** woo kwei, the black devil, both on account of its colour and rapacity in seizing the fish. It can dive into deep water, where it catches the fish and eats them. The Chinese say that it is viviparous. The common people tame them, and tie a string over the crop,

just loose enough to allow small fish to go down, but sufficient to prevent the large ones from being swallowed; when they have taken some prey they will come at nodding, and disgorging, return again to the sport. Their beak is hooked, but their throats are hot, so that the fish getting in there become half-boiled and not good-tasted.

**鵲** Ung, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Yaou, A bird of prey, a kite, of a variegated colour; called also **負雀** foo tsé, the sparrow-hawk. Read yaou, a pheasant.

**鵲** Yén, A quail. **雄上有** 大雞上有 **雞** che sháng yéw cháng, yén sháng yéw ts'hoih, the pheasant flies up ten feet for the quail's one: hence the latter is also called **天鵲** ch'híh yén, the foot quail. **鵲** yén hōw, a bird that crows in the morning like a cock, and frequents people's corn floors. **鵲鵲** chun yén, a quail

**鵲** Ying, The nightingale. **黃鵲** hwáng ying, the mango bird: called also **黃麗** hwang le, and **倉庚** tsang kang; also **黃** hwang p'haü, the yellow robe; and the **金衣公子** kin e kung tsze, golden-robed gentleman. **鵲** ying yá, birds' feathers striped and variegated.

**鵲** Yuen, The name of a bird.

**鴈** Yuén, As **飲鴈** k'hin  
yuén, a bird shaped like a  
bee, and as large as the mandarin  
duck.

**鵲** Yung, As **鵲鵲** yung  
shüh, a species of crow.

**鵲** Yung, As **鵲渠** yung  
ken, the wagtail; also cal-  
led **鵲鵲** tseih ling.

## ELEVEN STROKES

**鵲** Chang, As **鵲渠** chang  
ke, the wagtail.

**鵲** Chay, As **鵲鵲** chay koo,  
a partridge.

**鵲** Ché, A bird of prey; vul-  
tures, kites, hawks, and  
such like; or any kind of bold ani-  
mal, or man. Read chih, as **卓**  
chō chih, to walk irregularly.

**鵲** ché, suspicious. Read  
ché, a bird attacking anything. Used  
for **鵲** ché, a refractory horse.

**鵲** Ch'hang, As **鵲鵲** chung  
ch'hang, the name of a bird.

**鵲** Chih, As **鵲鵲** ke chih,  
an aquatic bird. Same as **鵲**.

**鵲** Chin, As **鵲風** chin fung,  
a kite.

**鵲** Chung, As **鵲鵲** chüh  
chung, the turtle-dove.

**鵲** Chung, A bird unable to  
walk.

**鵲** E, A gull, a sort of wild  
duck. **鵲好沒鵲好**  
**浮** foo haou mūh, e haou foo, the  
wild duck loves to dive, but the  
gull delights in swimming. **鵲蒼**

e tsang, a black kind of water-fowl  
that flies in flocks, and cries as the

tide runs in & out; when it perceives  
a storm arising at sea, it flies sud-  
denly towards shore, hence sailors  
are made aware of hurricanes. Used  
for **鵲** e, a feather fan. **鵲鳥** e  
neau, a bird of variegated plu-  
mage, which flies in such numbers  
as sometimes to obscure the sun.  
**鵲鳳** e fung, the phoenix. Read  
é, a dark gray colour.

**鵲** Gan, As **鵲鵲** gan chun,  
a quail.

**鵲** Gaou, An ominous bird,  
with a white head, and red  
beak. Also a kind of owl, with  
hairy feathers. Read gaou, as **鵲鳥**  
gaou yih, a fish resembling a bird.

**鵲** Gow, A gull, that swims  
on the surface of the water.  
Used for **鵲** gow, to float. Read  
heu, a water fowl.

**鵲** Hoo, The name of a bird.  
**鵲** K'è, As **鵲鵲** k'è s'è, a  
sort of wild duck. Same as **鵲**.

**鵲** Keih, As **鵲鵲** keih kew,  
the black shrike.

**鵲** K'han, A bird pecking any-  
thing.

**鵲** K'he, The name of a bird.  
**鵲** K'ow, As **鵲鵲** k'hin  
k'ow, a bird's egg.

**鵲** K'ow, As **鵲鵲** k'ow che,  
a kind of hawk, or pigeon  
thief; also a species of duck.

**鵲** Kwei, As **鵲鵲** tsè kwei,  
the cuckoo.

**鵲** Lê, As **鵲鵲** hyang lê,  
the mango bird.

tan lê, a hermaphrodite bird

**鷺**

Lěo, A bird.

**鷺**

Lew, As **天鷺** t'heen lew, a bird about the size of a sparrow, and the colour of a quail; commonly called **告天鳥** kaôu t'heen neaou, the cry-to-heaven bird, or the rain harbinger; its note is like that of a pipe, and sounds beautifully, though its appearance be not handsome. Also a kind of partridge.

**鷺**

Low, As **鷺鷥** luh low, a wild goose. Read lew, as

**鷺鷥**

lan leu, name of a bird.

**鷺**

Mae, A wild goose. **鷺**

**鷺**

Măng, As **鷺鳩** mǎng kew, a kind of dove.

**鷺**

M'ih, The name of a bird.

**鷺**

Min, A fish hawk.

**鷺**

Nan, A bird; a surname.

**鷺**

Peih, As **鷺鵒** peih fang, a green bird, with a white

face; it is like a crane, standing on one leg. A bird found in marshes.

**鷺**

P'heaou, The moulting of birds. **鷺鷥** p'een p'heaou, a bird skimming through the air.

**鷺**

S'een, A sort of crane.

**鷺**

S'elh, As **鷺鷥** koe s'elh, a sort of crow with white stripes

**鷺**

Shang, As **鷺鷥** shang kang, the name of a bird.

**鷺鷥** shang yang, a bird with one leg.

**鷺**

Shwang, As **鷺鷥** s'uh

shwang, a divine bird, found in the west, with a long neck, and of a green colour, it resembles the goose in shape, and its skin can be used for garments. Some say, the

name of a horse. Read s'ang, as

**鷺鷥**

s'ang kew, a falcon; also the name of an ancient statesman.

**鷺**

S'uh, As **鷺鷥** p'uh s'uh, a bird.

**鷺**

T'eh, A kind of partridge, a silly bird.

**鷺**

Theen, A duck.

**鷺**

T'hwan, As **鷺鷥** kwan

t'hwan, the name of a bird, also called **鷺鷥** peih jow, a sort of jay, with a short tail.

**鷺**

T'ean, A falcon, of a speckled white colour.

**鷺**

T's'eh, The name of a bird.

**鷺**

T's'eh, The name of a bird.

**鷺**

T's'ö, As **鷺鷥** y'ö ts'ö, a red kind of phoenix; also a large kind of wild duck.

**鷺**

Tsung, A fowl met with in cinnamon groves.

**鷺**

Yaou, The cry of the female pheasant.

**鷺**

Yu, The name of a bird.

**鷺**

Yung, As **鷺鷥** yung

keu, the wagtail.

**鷺**

# TWELVE STROKES.

**鷺** Chang, As **鷺鷥** chang t'heu, bird's feathers.

**鵞** Chūh. As **鵞鵝** chūh  
vūh, a bird resembling a  
duck, but larger. Same as **鵞**  
chūh; it has a long neck, red eyes,  
and speckled tuft; it is also called  
**鵞鵞** yū chūh.

**鵞** Chūh, As **鵞鵞** chūh  
kew, a species of dove.

**鵞** Chun, As **鵞鵞** chūh  
chun, the name of a bird.

**鵞** E, The fishing cormorant.

**鵞** Fan, As **鵞鵞** fan chow,  
the name of a bird, or a boat  
shaped like a bird.

**鵞** Gō, A water fowl.

**鵞** Hēen, The owl. Also **白鵞**  
pīh hēen, the white or  
silver pheasant; a bird resembling  
a wild fowl, of a white colour, spot-  
ted with black, a tail three or four  
feet long, with the comb and crest  
of a vermilion colour; there are  
also some of a dark gray colour.  
This bird walks about, and stands  
still, in a very leisurely manner,  
hence the name.

**鵞** Heih, The name of a bird.

**鵞** How, A kind of dove.

**鵞** Hwa, A kind of wild fowl  
or turtle dove.

**鵞** Hwang, As **鵞鵞** le  
hwang, the mango bird.

**鵞** Jen, The name of a bird.

**鵞** Kaou, As **鵞鵞** lang  
kaou, a turtle dove. **鵞鵞**  
kaou tsau, a small kind of pigeon.

**鵞** Ke, A bird.

**鵞** Keaou, As **鵞鵞** keaou  
ke, a cock with a long tail,  
that crows as it goes. **鵞鵞** keaou  
che, a pheasant.

**鵞** Keuē, As **白鵞** pīh keuē,  
a white kind of shrike, cle-  
ver at catching rats; it resembles a  
hawk, with a white tail. Also called

**鵞** yang naou.

**鵞** K'he, As **鵞鵞** ke k'he,  
the horned owl.

**鵞** K'heu, As **鵞鵞** yung  
k'heu, the wagtail.

**鵞** K'how, A chicken.

**鵞** Leaou, As **鵞鵞** t'heaou  
leaou, the reed wren that  
splits reeds, in order to eat the insects  
therein contained; and also makes  
its nest among reeds. **鵞鵞** tsaou  
leaou, a wren. **鵞鵞** leaou chun,  
the quail.

**鵞** Leih, A large kind of fal-  
con.

**鵞** Loó, As **白鵞** pīh loó,  
the heron; a water fowl that  
roosts in the woods, and gets its  
food in ponds; flying in flocks, in  
proper order; it is as white as snow,  
with about a dozen long feathers  
hanging from the crown of its head,  
long and graceful, like silken strings  
which it lets fall loose when about  
to seize a fish; on which account it  
is called **絲禽** sze k'hin, the  
silk thread bird; also **春鵞**  
chung tao, the peck-hoe, because  
of its propensity to bob up and down

like a postle or hoe 鷺 鷺 loó  
tze, the egret 朱鷺 choo loó,  
a red heron, a bird rarely seen.

鷺羽 loó yù, a kind of gambol-  
ling consisting in squatting down  
and rising up. 白鷺 pih loó, the  
name of an office. Read leu.

鷓 鷓 Mae, As 鷓鴣 mae kwei,  
the cuckoo.

鷖 Ming, The phoenix. Same  
as 鷖 ming.

鷓 Neaou, As 鷓鴣 t'heou  
neaou, a small yellow bird.

鷓 Pè, As 鷓雉 pè t'he,  
a red pheasant, called  
also 錦鷓 k'hin ke, the golden  
pheasant. It is described as resem-  
bling the wild fowl, with a small  
crest, the feathers on the back yel-  
low, and those under the belly red,  
with the neck of a lively green.  
This bird is said to be fond of sur-  
veying the reflection of itself in the  
water, when it gambols about, be-  
comes dizzy, and frequently falls  
in. Thus its beauty is its ruin. 鷓

鷓 pè mèu, a robe and crown  
with golden pheasants drawn on  
them; these birds are said to be  
hasty and passionate, and will ra-  
ther die than submit, therefore they  
are pictured on apparel, in order to  
teach men to adhere to principle.

鷓 Püh, As 鷓鷓 püh pè,  
name of a bird.

鷓 Pun, A fabulous bird resem-  
bling a jay, with a white bo-  
dy, red tail, and six feet.

鷓 Sëang, As 鷓鷓 sëang  
teaou, a water fowl, brought  
from Cochín-China; as large as a  
peacock, with a beak upwards of a  
foot long, of which the natives make  
drinking vessels. Also called 鷓  
鷓 mang tung, perhaps the  
Toucan.

鷓 Shing, A crested bird.

鷓 Shoo, As 鷓鷓 shoo foo,  
a tame duck 鷓鷓 shoo  
yen, the domestic goose.

鷓 Shún, As 鷓鷓 k'üh  
shún, the name of a bird.

鷓 Sün, As 鷓鷓 süh  
shwang, a kind of phoenix,  
a fabulous bird; supposed to pre-  
side over the western regions.

鷓 Sze, As 鷓鷓 loó sze,  
the heron, so called on ac-  
count of the long feathers, like  
silken threads which hanging down  
from the top of its head.

鷓 Sze, As 鷓鷓 yu sze,  
a small kind of crow, of gre-  
garious habits, and having a little  
white under the belly. The pie : of  
this genus there are three kinds;  
viz. those entirely black, & returning  
the food from the crop to be again  
passed into the stomach, which is  
called 鷓 woo; another sort with  
a white mark under the belly, which  
does not bring back the food, which  
is called 鷓 ya; and a third, with  
a white neck, and flying in flocks;  
which is called 鷓 yen woo

**鷓鴣** Tāng, As **鷓鴣** tāng keae, a bird as large as a domestic fowl, with long legs, and red comb, the male is gray, and the female smaller in size, and speckled. In the summer months they have no cry; a kind of sand-piper.

**鷓鴣** T'han, A young pheasant. **鷓鴣** Read té, as **鷓鴣** té kwei, the cuckoo. **鷓鴣** té keüé, the turtle dove.

**鷓鴣** T'hoo, As **鷓鴣** tang t'hoo, a species of crow, of a grey colour.

**鷓鴣** T'hoó, As **木鷓鴣** mūh t'hoó, a bird with feathered horns.

**鷓鴣** T'hwān, As **鷓鴣** t'hwān teaou, a kite or hawk.

**鷓鴣** T'seaou, As **鷓鴣** t'seaou meaou, and **鷓鴣** t'seaou

teaou, a wren; it has a sharp beak, and is a little smaller than a finch. Also called **巧雀** k'heacū tsōō, the clever sparrow, also **女匠** nyū tsāng, the female builder; on account of its skill in making its nest, which it does among reeds.

binding them together with hairs; while it uses the fine beards of grass for needles, and the fibres of hemp for thread, and joins its nest together as we should darn a stocking.

**鷓鴣** t'seaou ming, a phoenix.

**鷓鴣** T'sew, The eagle, a bird of black colour, with a yellow head, red eyes, and beautifully variegated. The **鷓鴣** t'sew han, is a very strong bird, that hovers in

the air, from whence it can detect the smallest object; the white falcon. **鷓鴣** ling tsew, the name of a hill.

**鷓鴣** Tsun, A domestic fowl.

**鷓鴣** Tsun, The pheasant. Used for **蹲** tsun, to squat down. **鷓鴣** Tze, An animal, with a fowl's body and a rats tail.

**鷓鴣** Tung, A **鷓鴣** tung, a species of heron, with a yellow beak upwards of a foot long.

**鷓鴣** Wei, A bird flying.

**鷓鴣** Woo, A wild pigeon or quail. Same as **鷓鴣** shoo mow.

**鷓鴣** Yén, A swallow. Same as **鷓鴣** yan yen. Also **鷓鴣** yén tēh, a kind of play.

**鷓鴣** Yim, A kind of kite, the sparrow hawk.

**鷓鴣** Ying, A hawk, when one year old they are called **黃鷹** hwang ying.

**鷓鴣** when two years old **鵞鷹** pēn ying, a reddish hawk; when three

years old **鵞鷹** tsang yin, the gray hawk, or **角鷹** kōō ying.

the horned hawk, on account of some feathery horns which appear on the head; they are also called

**題肩** té kēen, or **鷓鴣** té ke, the raiser of the shoulders. & **征鳥** ching neaou, the warlike bird.

**虎鷹** hoō ying, the tiger falcon, with wings upwards of ten feet in breadth, and able to catch



tigers. The falcon appears commonly to be asleep, as if it were keeping up its wrath, when suddenly it becomes fierce and bold. The male is small, and the female rather larger.

**鵲** Yu, A kind of bat, which bleats like a sheep, and may be employed in warfare.

**鵲** Yüh, The snipe: also a bird that knows when it is about to rain. **冠鵲** kwan yüh, a bird acquainted with celestial phenomena; it is of the colour of a quail, with a long beak, and is constantly in the water. The Chinese believe that it is a transformation from the frog. Others say, that it is like the swallow, of a purple colour. It seems to be the variegated kingfisher, with red legs, and adorned with yellow marks. The character also means to fly swiftly, from the swiftness with which the kingfisher darts on its prey.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**鵲** Chen, A greenish yellow bird.

**鵲** Chen, The falcon: it is of a yellow colour, with a swallow's neck, and a hooked beak; it flies against the wind, and equals the wind in swiftness, it attacks pigeons, doves, swallows, and sparrows, which are its food

**鵲** Chih, As **鵲鵲** chih yu, the pelican.

**鵲** Chō, The wild crow, smaller than the common kind,

with a red beak: the black-bird. Read tüh, as **鵲鵲** tüh chun, the name of a bird; the turtle-dove.

Read ch'hüh, a fabulous bird, with a yellow body, red feet, and six heads. **鵲鵲** ch'hüh yüh, a bird resembling a duck, but larger, with a long neck, red eyes, a speckled hairy beak, and of a purple colour.

Also the name of a temple.

**鵲** é, As **鵲而** é ár, a swallow.

**鵲** é, As **鵲鵲** sun é; a species of phoenix. **鵲鵲** p'è é, the golden pheasant.

**鵲** Gaou, The name of a bird.

**鵲** Gö, A kind of wild jay, or magpie: it is variegated, with a long tail and beak, and red feet. It is said to know future events; it can imitate the cry of the falcon and hawk, but its disposition is fierce, and when it meets with its companions it seizes upon them.

Read h'ö, a small dove.

**鵲** Gö, As **鵲鵲** y'ä gö, a small kind of shrike

**鵲** How, as **鵲鵲** how peau, a wild duck.

**鵲** Hüh, A species of hawk.

**鵲** Hwan, To fly round in gyrations. **鵲目** hwan m'uh, a water fowl, a kind of stork; it is larger than a heron with a short tail, of a reddish white colour, deep sunken eyes, and on the sides of its eyes long curly feathers

鵟

K'ea, A species of hawk.

鵞

K'f'et, Feathers adhering together.

鵙

K'ah, A species of crow, of a gray colour, that frequently changes in appearance.

鵚

K'he, As 鵚鵙 k'he shih, a kind of water fowl, of a variegated colour, with a tail like the rudder of a boat. Same as 鵚鵙 k'he shih.

鵓

K'hwei, As 鵓鵓 k'hwei kew, a small dove.

鵔

Ko, As 鵔鵔 ko lo, the reed wren, or tailor bird.

鵕

Kwei, As 鵕鵕 tszé kwei, the cuckoo.

鵖

Lew, as 鵖鵖 lew chung, a flying fox.

鵗

Ling, A crane. 鵗鵗 tsieh ling, a wagtail. 鵗

鵘

ling-ting, a widgeon.

鵙

Lo, As 鵙鵙 ko lo, the the tailor bird. 鵙鵙 seu lo, a widgeon.

鵚

Néé, A bird that can foretell good and bad fortunes.

鵛

Nung, The stork.

P'heih, As 鵛鵛 p'heih t'he, the widgeon: the legs are said to be so closely connected with the tail that they cannot walk on dry land and are obliged to keep constantly on the water. Also called 油鴨 yéu yá, the oily duck.

She, A water fowl

鵞

Tang, The name of a bird.

鵙

Tsan, The name of a bird.

鵚

Tsoo, As 鵚鵚 chung tsoo, the heron.

鵓

Yang, A wild goose. 鵓鵓 yang neáu, a kind of shrike, resembling a hawk, with a white tail.

鵔

Yu, As 鵔鵔 tsih yu, a pelican: it is constantly near the water, as if it were the keeper of the pools; hence called by this name, which means, the warden of the marshes.

鵕

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

鵖

Chow, As 鵖鵖 s'un chow, a pheasant from the south. Read taü, a water fowl.

鵗

Gó, As 鵗鵗 gó tsüh, a kind of phoenix; a divine bird: it is described as like a wild duck, but larger, with red eyes.

鵘

Heun, As 鵘鵘 heun hoe, a vicious bird.

鵙

Küh, As 鵙鵙 poó küh, the turtle-dove.

鵚

Kwó, As 鵚鵚 tse kwó, the name of a bird.

鵛

Lan, As 鵛鵛 lan leu, the name of a bird; called also 郭公 kwó kung, the turtle-dove.

鵞

Mung, The name of a bird.

Mung, Unfledged young birds 鵞鵞 mung tung, a species of heron, brought from Ceylon, as large as a peacock, with

a beak more than a foot long, of which the natives make drinking vessels. This bird does not feed on fish, but the leaves of trees; its dung is said to be fragrant, & good for the cure of ulcers. It is also called 鵠  
頂 hǒ ting, crane's head.

鵠 Ning, As 鵠 鵠 ning  
keuē, the owl. also the young of the quail.

鵠 ō. The name of a water fowl. Read hoē, the name of a bird.

鵠 Pin, Flying about; the name of a bird.

鵠 She, The secretary bird. Some say, that it is a bird like the duck, but smaller, with a long tail, and speckled back: commonly called the fish hawk, or the diving duck.

鵠 Tēh, A pheasant; a wild fowl, with a long tail, inhabiting the hills and forests. 青鵠  
ts'hing tēh, a fabulous bird, spoken of in the days of Yaou, with a man's face, a bird's beak, eight wings, one leg, in feather and colour resembling the pheasant, and that does not touch the earth in its motions. Its voice is said to be like a bell, a musical stone, or a pipe; when it cries the world is at peace.

鵠 Tsing, As 鵠 鵠 tsing  
lēē, the wagtail.

鵠 Ying, As 鵠 鵠 tseying,  
the name of a bird.

鵠 Ying, The mango bird; a sort of warbler or nightingale.

鵠 Yu, To dwell low: some say, a small kind of crow, with some white under the belly, that assembles in flocks; the pie.

鵠 Yu, The name of a bird. Same as 鵠 yu.

鵠 Yung, As 鵠 鵠 yung  
keu, the wagtail.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

鵠 Chin, As 鵠 鵠 chin taze,  
a fishing cock. 鵠

鵠 Kwang, As 鵠 鵠 kwang  
ch'hang, a kind of phoenix.

鵠 Lā, As 鵠 鵠 lā t'ha, to  
fly upwards.

鵠 Lew, A duck's egg.

鵠 Lō, A hawk with a red head: others say, speckled with black, and the feathers about the neck red. Those who eat of it get the piles.

鵠 Luy, A sort of bat, that flies, runs, and also gives suck to its young 鵠 鵠 luy  
shoō, a flying squirrel. 鵠  
fei luy, a fabulous bird, with two heads, and four feet.

鵠 Mēē, The tailor bird.

鵠 Pūh, As 鵠 鵠 woo pūh, a  
species of stork, with a short neck, belly and wings purplish white, and the back of a green colour.

鵠 Tseē, A small fowl.

鵠 Ts'hae, A dove.

鵠 Yē, As 鵠 鵠 kēē yē, a  
species of wild duck.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

鶻 Gān, As 鶻鶻 ganchun, the quail.  
 鶻 Hīh, As 鶻鶻 pīh hīh, the name of a bird.  
 鶻 Kwō, as 鶻公 kwōkung, the turtle-dove.  
 鶻 Lāe, The name of a bird.  
 鶻 Loo, As 鶻鶻 loo tsze, the fishing cormorant.  
 鶻 Lūn, A small bird, a duck, a wild owl.  
 鶻 Mōng, as 鶻鶻 che mōng, the owl.  
 鶻 T'ūh, The name of a bird.  
 鶻 Tseen, The name of a bird.  
 鶻 Twan, The name of a bird.  
 鶻 Yuen, The name of a bird.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

鶻 Hwan, As 鶻鶻 poo hwan, the name of a river.  
 鶻 Loo, As 鶻鶻 lan loo, the turtle-dove.  
 鶻 Shwang, A bird whose flight indicates hoar frost.  
 鶻 Ying, As 鶻鶻 ying wō, and 鶻鶻 ying ko, the parrot: there are the green, white, and variegated species, of which the former and latter are the most clever at talking. 鶻鶻 pīh ying ko, the cockatoo. 鶻鶻 tsang ying, the name of a bird that begins its cry at the commencement of spring, and stops it at the begin-

ning of summer. 鶻鶻 ying lé, the nautilus shell.

鶻 Yō, As 天鶻 t'hiēn yō, a bird resembling a quail. Same as 鶻 lew, which see.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

鶻 E, A wild duck.  
 鶻 Heun, An ominous, or monstrous bird.  
 鶻 Hwuy, As 子鶻 tszē hwuy, a bird from the west.  
 鶻 Kcu, As 鶻鶻 ken kūh, the raven, or magpie, a bird that may be taught to speak.  
 鶻 Kwen, A water fowl, that screams when it is about to rain. The crane, of which there are two species; the one of which nestles in the trees, and is white, the other has a crooked neck, and is black. Sometimes written 冠 kwan.

NINETEEN STROKES.

鶻 Kē, A bird with three horns.  
 鶻 Le, As 黃鶻 hwang le, the mango bird, of a dark black colour mixed with yellow; it generally appears when the fruit of the mulberry is ripe.  
 鶻 Lo, The name of a bird.  
 鶻 Lwan, A divine bird, with the body of a fowl, having red variegated feathers, and expressing all the notes of music with its voice; its appearance is indicative of universal tranquillity. A species of phoenix. 鶻鈴 lwan ling, certain bells attached to horses.

and carriages. 鸞和 lwan hô, harmonious sounds. 鸞刀 lwan taou, a sword with little bells attached to it. 鸞鷁 lwan ke, the argus pheasant.

TWENTY AND MORE STROKES.

鸛 Paou, The name of a bird.

鸛 Kêô, A white bird, like a fowl, with three heads, and three legs.

鸛 Kwán, The name of a bird.

Kwan, As 鸛 kwan küh, the raven.

鸛 Neaou, The name of a bird.

鸛 Théc, The name of a bird.

鸛 Wan, A sort of duck, with one eye, one foot, and one wing, and which requires a mate in order to walk or fly.

THE 197TH RADICAL.

鹵 Lòò.

鹵 Lòò, Salt, salt land, such as that found towards the west; a salt marsh; that which is saltish naturally is called 鹵 lòò, and that which is salted by art, is called 鹽 yen. 淳鹵 chun lòò, salt land; a rugged barren country. 大鹵 ta lòò, the name of a place. 薄 lòò póo, the train of carriages accompanying the imperial cavalcade. 鹵莽 lòò màng, rude, uncivil. 土鹵 t'hoè lòò, a plant resembling mallows, but fragrant. 薰 lòò beun, a fragrant herb. Used

for 摺 lòò, a large shield, and for 撿 leu, to snatch, to take away. A surname. Read lòò, and used for 鑪 lòò, a furnace.

壘 Lòò, Sand. Same as the above.

Ch'h'ih, To hunt.

T'hóu, As 鹵 thóu lòò, the name of a place.

Kang, A salt marsh. The name of a place.

King, A salt bitter taste; also to pity.

Chen, Very salt; a salt taste

King; To boast great things.

Ling, Salt, briny.

Seau, To boil down salt.

Loo, A kind of beam.

Kéen, A salt briny taste.

Read kan, as 鹵 kan lan, tasteless.

T'han, Tasteless.

Ch'hang, As 鹵 ch'hang lòò, to steep in brine. to macerate in salt.

Wei, Salt.

Han, Saltish, briny; the taste of the north quarter a salt taste; bitter. The name of a place in the 衛 Wei country.

Ts'hou, Salt, briny.

K'han, A very salt taste.

編

P'héen, Saltish.

醃

Hwac, Salt, briny.

鹽

Kò, To mix with salt, drenched with salt.

醃

Tso, Salt, briny; very salt.

醃

Kan, Saltish, salt incrustating anything.

醃

Wap, Salt.

醃

Kan, A bitter taste, very salt.

醃

Tsuy, Brine, pickle; a word used in the south.

醃

Keuë, Brine.

醃

Yen, Salt, briny water; water mixed with salt; lixivium obtained from wood ashes; lie. Also pearl-ashes, brought from Shan-tung, where the natives pick southern-wood, polygonum, and such like plants, which they steep in vessels and then taking them out of the water, exsiccate and burn them; the ashes are then mixed with the original water, to which they add a little meal, and after a time the mass crystallizes; these crystals are used for washing clothes &c.

醃

Kan, Briny; a very salt taste; bitter.

鹽

Yên, Salt; the ancients used to boil down sea water for salt. Others exsiccate sea water in the sun for the same purpose. In the district east of the yellow river there are salt pans 109 le in circum-

ference. 苦鹽 k'hò yên, bitter salt.

飴鹽 e yên, a sweetish kind of salt.

那鹽 lwàn yên, large coarse salt. The Chinese

speak of various kinds of salt, some

found in marshes, and some in wells

or under banks; some obtained from

stone, and some from wood, 米

鹽 mè yên, anything broken very

small. 鹽澤 yên tsih, a salt

marsh. 白鹽 pih yên, the name

of a hill. 青鹽 tsing yên, soda.

戎鹽 jin yên, crystals of salt.

Also the name of a country, and a

hill. 陽鹽 yang yên, the flanks

of a cow. 金鹽五加 kin

yên woo kèa, another name for a

skin. A surname. 無鹽 wò

yên, the name of an ugly woman in

an ancient times. Read yên, to salt

any thing. Used for 鹽 yen, beautiful. Another name for a song or

ballad.

醃

Tso, Saltish.

醃

Tesh, Briny.

醃

Kan, A salt taste. 醃 醃

han kan, tasteless.

醃

Hwac, Crystals of salt.

醃

Jang, Salt.

## THE 108TH RADICAL.

鹿

Lüh.

鹿

Lüh, A stag, a deer, the male of which is furnished with horns; these animals are timorous, and in feeding they arrange

themselves in a circle, back to back, with their horns pointing outwards, in order to guard against the approach of an enemy. 卽鹿 無虞 惟入于林中 tselh lüh weó yú wet lüh yú líng chung, in going after deer, without a forrester, in vain would you enter the woods. 呦呦鹿鳴 yew yew lüh míng, stags cry with the sound of yew yew. 鹿羈 lüh tūh, the name of an animal. 鉅鹿 keu lüh, the name of a district. It also enters into the names of several places, and hills. 鹿門 lüh mún, the name of a pass. 鹿臺 lüh taé, the name of a terrace, where much wealth was accumulated. 衡

鹿 hāng lüh, the name of an officer, who took care of the timber in the forests. 圓鹿 kwán lüh, round and square receptacles for grain; which are often full and often empty, as deer easily collect and scatter. 鹿車 lüh keu, a small carriage. 爵鹿 taó lüh, a wine cup. 纁鹿 leu lüh, a woman's cap. 鹿豆 lüh tòw, a kind of bean. A surname. 鹿鹿 lüh lüh, not to make one's self strange, to appear as the generality.

## TWO STROKES.

麀 Ke, A large kind of stag, with dog's feet, but otherwise resembling a deer. Also a small kind of deer, with two tusks on each side, and fond of fighting. The babi roussa. 麀目 lüh mül, the name of a fruit.

鹿

Ts'heo, Coarse, large; net line.

麀

Yew, A doe, or female deer.

麀 麀 麀 麀 yew lüh yú yé, the bucks and does herding together in flocks.

## THREE STROKES.

麂

Szé, A two-year-old deer. kea szé pūh kīng, the young fawns were not walking about.

麋

Hwae, A fawn one-year-old

## FOUR STROKES.

麇

Chü, Like a deer; stag-like.

麈

Fee, The deer kind.

麋

Gaeu, A young muck deer.

麋

麋 麋 me gaeu, a fawn.

麋

Gaeu, A young deer.

Paou, A species of antelope; having an ox's tail and one horn. Read peau, 麋 麋 peau peau, martial, courageous.

Also to hoe the ground. Read peau, birds' feathers changing colour. 麋 莓 peau mei, a large kind of raspberry or bramble berry, it is red, of an acidulated but sweet taste, and good to eat.

麋

Pe, An animal resembling a deer.

麋

Tsao, Coarse

## FIVE STROKES.

麋

Cheo, A large antelope, whose tail brushes away the dust; a large kind of deer which the rest of the herd follow.

麋

Hoe, The name of an animal

麋  
麋

Kea, A buck.

Keun, An antelope; it resembles a deer, is very timorous, and easily collects and separates again. Also the name of a country, and of a region. Read keûn, as 麋至 keûn che, to come in herds. Read k'heûn, to bind together.

麋

Paou, A large kind of deer or antelope.

麋

Pun, A doe.

麋

Sâng, An animal resembling a deer, but the size of a hare. The musk deer. Also a fawn.

麋

Tsoo, The fawn of an antelope, or pigmy deer.

# SIX STROKES.

麋

Gòw, The name of an animal

麋

Hwan, An animal resembling a deer.

麋

Kè, A large kind of antelope, with a bushy tail, and dog's feet. 銀麋 yin kè, a white antelope. 紅麋 hûng kè, a red antelope. Also the name of a river.

麋

Kèen, A very strong kind of deer.

麋

Kwei, A species of deer.

麋

Lín, As 麒麟 lín lín, a species of griffin.

麋

Me, A species of deer that casts its horns in the winter; also an animal found in marshes the elk or moose deer. 麋 麋

chao me, a species of elk; the male

of which is called 麋 k'ew, the female 麋 chin, and the fawn 麋 yaou; also 犖 麋 chow me, an ugly person. Also plants growing by the water's side. Used for 麋 me, a kind of fennel, or bastard parsley.

麋  
麋

Me, The name of a district.

Yin, A doe.

# SEVEN STROKES.

麋

Chin, The doe of the elk, or moose deer.

麋

Heaou, A felicitous animal.

麋

Keuen, A species of deer.

麋

Lew, A species of deer.

麋

Lín, The female of a fabulous animal, called also 麒麟

ke, it has the body of an antelope, the tail of a cow, and one horn, with horse's hoofs; its colour is yellow, at the tip of its horn is a fleshy substance; its voice coincides with all the notes of music, its gait is in accordance with the strictest rules of walking; it selects a felicitous spot for its residence; never treads on living insects, nor growing grass; it goes not in flocks, but goes forth alone; it never falls into snares, nor can be taken by nets; it is symmetrical and beautifully proportionate in every thing, and only appears when the most benevolent kings are on the throne. Also written 麟

麋

Swan, Another name for the lion.



麇

Thing. A stag bounding along.

麇

Tsao, A fawn. Same as 麇

麇

Yin, A sort of tapir, with a human face.

麇

Ying, A deer.

麇

Yu, A buck, the male of the antelope. 麇 麇 yu yu, herding together. 麇 麇 yew lüh yu yu, the bucks and does herding together.

## EIGHT STROKES.

麇

Chuy, A one-year-old fawn.

麇

Keun, An antelope, the buck of which is called 麇 yu, the doe 麇 leih, and the fawn 麇 tsau. It is a very strong animal, and yet so timorous, that it sometimes flees from the reflection of its own form, when going to the water to drink. 麇 脯 keun foo, dried deer's flesh.

麇

K'he, A fabulous animal, supposed to be very benevolent; it has an antelope's body, a cow's tail, and one horn. The male is called 麇 k'he, and the female 麇 lin.

麇

K'hew, A male elk. 麇 麇 短 脰 k'hew hēa twàn t'how, the elk has short neck.

麇

King, an animal resembling a deer, but smaller, and of a black colour.

麇

Kwan, A species of deer.

麇

Lé, To travel; the character is composed of stag and

walking, because the disposition of the deer is hasty, and when it has eaten, it immediately decamps. Also to couple, to join together; connected. 麇 馬 lé mǎ, two horses joined together. 麇 皮 lé p'í, two skins, used in marriage ceremonies as a badge of union. Also good, beautiful, excellent. 以 道 德 爲 麗 e taún t'ih wei lé, to consider virtue as lovely. Also a number. 其 麗 不 億 ké lé p'ih yih, their number did not stop at millions. Also to hit, as 射 麇 麗 龜 sháy mé lé kwei, he shot at an elk and hit a tortoise. Also to lean against, to be attached to, to rely on, as 日 月 麗 乎 天 j'ih yuè lé hoó t'heén, the sun and moon adhere to the heavens. 草 木 麗 乎 土 ts'haou ts'uh lé hoó t'noó, the plants and trees are attached to the earth. 郵 罰 麗 事 yew fǎ lé szé, he blamed, or punished people in accordance with the state of the case. Also to bind, or tie. 牽 牲 麗 于 碑 k'hēn sāng lé yū pao, he led along the animal and tied it to the stone pillar. Also extravagant, as 奢 麗 chay lé, wasteful. 衣 裘 之 麗 e k'hew che lé, extravagance in dress. Also to display, to set forth; to bestow; bright, splendid. 美 麗 me lé, beautiful. The name of a place. Used for 櫺 lé, the beam of a house. 麗 譙 lé tsau, a high gallery; a beautiful balcony. 梁 麗 liang lé, the name of a

carriage 魚麗 yú ló. a certain form of drawing up an army. A small boat; a surname. Read ló, to leave, to be apart from, separate.

高麗 Kaoú ló, Corea. The name of a hill. Used for 鵲 ló, as

麗黃 ló hwáng, the mango bird. Read ló, and used for 露 ló, in

彭麗 páng ló, the name of a lake. Read se, to split wood. Read ló, the name of a district.

麓 Lüh, The foot, or declivity of a hill; dry land; a place from which the water speedily runs off.

瞻彼旱麓 chēn pē han lüh, survey the declivity of the Han hill. Also an officer who has charge of the hills and forests: also a general superintendant. Sometimes written 鹿 lüh, and used for the forest at the foot of a hill.

麀 Ne, As 狻麀 seun ne, the name of an animal, that devours tigers: a lion brought from the western regions. Also a fawn.

麀裘 ne k'hew, a fawn's skin dress.

麀 Teen, A small deer.

Wei, As 麀 Wei tsan wei, or 鹿 Wei lüh wei, venison; some say, a beautiful deer.

麀 Yuen, A deer.

NINE STROKES.

麀 Choo, A species of deer.

麀 Gan, A large kind of goat, with a small horn.

麀 Hëang, As 麀 Hëang shay hëang, the musk-deer.

Këa, A buck that sheds its horns at midsummer.

麀 k'hew këa, an elk with a short neck.

Me, A fawn, or any animal just born.

春田士不取麀卵 ch'ün t'ien szé pūh ts'heu me Iwán, in spring hunters should not take eggs or young.

Nwan, A fawn, a young deer.

TEN STROKES.

Leih, A female antelope.

Ling, A deer.

Me, The footsteps of deer; a decoy for deer.

Shay, The musk-deer: it is striped and spotted, with a musk bag near its pavel; when pressed by the hunters it throws itself off some precipice, tears away its musk bag, and dies.

ELEVEN STROKES.

Chang, A species of musk-deer, small and beautiful, but easily frightened. The Chinese say, that when hunters perform their gambols with flags of various colours, the deer stand to look at them, because they are fond of anything elegant. They also say, that antelopes are void of intelligence.

Peau, A species of deer.

Pelh, A fawn.

麀

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Sūh, A female antelope.

TWELVE STROKES.

麟

Lín, A large elk, with an antelope's body, a cow's tail, a wolf's forehead, horse's hoofs, of a variegated colour, with yellow under its belly, and about twelve feet high. It is said to be a benevolent animal, having its horns tipped with flesh, to show that though

it possesses power it is unwilling to use it. It is the chief of all hairy animals. Also the name of a district. Used for 麟 in, bright, luminous 麟之趾 lín che ché, as sure as the footsteps of an elk.

麒麟 k'he lín, a fabulous animal, said to appear when sages flourish.

麋

Me, A deer.

麋

Pūh, Deer in the rutting season.

THIRTEEN STROKES:

麇

King, A large stag, with a cow's tail, and one horn.

麇

Ling, A large sheep.

麇

Lūh, An animal. 天 麇 t'heen lūh, a pure and intelligent animal, of a variegated colour, bright and glossy: it appears when kings are perfect in virtue.

麇

Nē, Deer in the rutting season.

麇

Yu, Deer assembled in flocks.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

麇

Choo, An animal resembling a deer.

麇

Jow, A fawn: read seu, ditto.

麇

Tse, 麇 狼 tse lang, an animal resembling a deer, with a horn pointing forwards

麇

Yu, An animal resembling a stag, but larger.

SEVENTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

麇

Ling, A large sheep with a small horn: an antelope, the horn of which is used as medicine; it is said to be extremely hard, and will break stones and metal.

麇

Me, A fawn.

麇

Gan, A wild goat.

麇

Ts'hoo, To jump far in walking, To be on one's guard, as deer, which stand back to back when they feed, lest other animals should injure them. Also

coarse, not fine 麇 良 ts'hoo léang, coarse and fine 麇 惡

ts'hoo gē, coarse and ugly 麇 大 ts'hoo tá, large and coarse.

麇 疏 ts'hoo soo, wide apart. 麇 述 ts'hoo shūh, generally speaking 麇 履 ts'hoo lē, hee-

en shoes 麇 瀦 ts'hoo lo, coarse. Also written 粗 ts'hoo.

麇

Chin, Dust, earth thrown up by the running of deer.

麇

Same as 麇 chin.

麥 31th.

**勸** Ling, As 欺勸 k'he ling  
to insult.

**乾** Hēih, Hard wheat; wheat  
 in the husk, unbroken. **乾**  
**頭** hēih t'how, broken wheat. **揀**  
**乾** k'hang hēih, bran.

**耗** T'hō, A: **餠耗** p'hō t'hō,  
a kind of cake.

**麥** Yih, A 麥 **麩** mih yih,  
wheat with the husk broken  
off. A man's name.

**麩** *Chau*, Wheat roasted or  
toiled and beaten small, to  
be kept as dried provisions for a  
journey **麩** *chao melli*, bro-  
ker wheat and honey.

For. Wheat with the husk  
Name of a fruit.

**𪔐** Nēē, The stump of a tree shooting forth again. **𪔐** k'heuh nēē, a local term for a go-between.

**麩** Fe, As **麩** pe le, boiled wheat, dried and broken, to serve for a journey.

Thus, 朥, 朥 hwan  
thun, a kind of cake or  
dumpling.

麥 Tow, 如 麥料 mǎi liú, something made of wheat.

**Hwð; Cakes of leaven.**

餅 K'heu, Cakes mixed with  
honey.

**麪** K'heu, A sweetmeat made of wheat and sugar, boiled to a consistency.

**姓** Mr. & surname.

**麥** Mò, Flour, wheat broken small.

**麥** Mow, Barley: the erroneous form of **麥**

**麥** Fao, A cake.

**麥** Tse, A kind of cake. **動**

**麥** tse-tung tse, a tribe of foreigners to the southwest. Read tzen, a kind of medicine.

**麥** T'ho, A cake.

**麥** T'how, As **麥** t'how, a sort of cake.

## SIX STROKES.

**麥** Keu, The name of a plant.

**麥** K'heüh, Dried ferment; cakes of leaven. A surname.

**麥** Kih, Broken wheat.

**麥** Mow, Early wheat: also **麥** mow mih, barley. It can be boiled as rice, or used for making vinegar; while the sprouts can be made into cakes. Also a short-grained wheat. Also wheat boiled and chewed to pieces.

**麥** Ping, A sort of cake.

**麥** T'hung, A kind of cake.

**麥** Tuy, A cake.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**麥** Chuen, The stalk of wheat; wheaten straw.

**麥** Foo, The husk of wheat. Same as **麥** foo.

**麥** Hsien, Broken wheat; grits.

**麥** Hwan, Fermenting cakes made of wheat; wheat un-

broken. **麥** hwan tszè, leaven cakes. **麥** nyü hwan, a preparation made of wheat. Also called

**麥** hwan tszè, yellow boys.

**麥** Le, Liquor brewed from wheat or barley: beer.

**麥** Lo, As **麥** lo so, a sort of gruel, or hasty pudding.

**麥** Pò, Broken wheat; grits.

**麥** Pung, Boiled ferment; also boiled wheat.

**麥** Sha, Broken wheat, grits.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**麥** Chan, Husked wheat.

**麥** Chaou, Dried provision; provender.

**麥** Hüh, Wheat.

**麥** Hwän, Wheat not yet brc. ken.

**麥** K'he, A kind of cake.

**麥** K'heüh, Ferment, leaven; the mould that gathers on

the surface of liquor **麥** k'heüh yò, leaven. **麥** nyü

k'heüh, a preparation of wheat used by women, as a cosmetic. **麥** mih k'heüh, a substance used as a

remedy for dampness; perhaps chaff.

**麥** k'heüh chin, a flower of a yellow colour. **麥** shin k'heüh,

the name of a medicine. A surname. Used for **麥**

**麥** K'hwän, A sort of cake.

**餅** ping ko, A cake, or confection. Also leaven; flour.

**棘** Lac, or Le, Wheat. **棘** lae mow wheat and barley. Also wither **來** lae mow.

**藜** Le, As **藜** pa le, dried provisions.

**藜** Loh, As **藜** t'üh hih, boiled dumplings.

**藜** Nê, As **藜** nê t'how, rolls, or buns.

**藜** Pe, Dried provisions.

**藜** Pe, Small cakes of leaven; also flour cakes.

**藜** Pow, As **藜** pow t'how, a sort of cake.

**藜** Thaou, A dumpling.

**藜** Yay, As **藜** mō yay, the husk of ground wheat, bran

## NINE STROKES.

**藜** Chaou, Dried provisions for a journey.

**藜** Foo, Wheat sprouting out a second time.

**藜** K'ho, As **藜** k'ho tōw, cakes or dumplings.

**藜** Mow, or Mō, Spring wheat, barley. **黃** hwangmow, yellow wheat.

**藜** So, As **藜** fō so, a sort of hasty pudding.

**藜** So, Dried cakes; biscuits.

## TEN STROKES.

**藜** K'üh, Cakes of dried ferment. Same as **藜**

**藜** Mang, Leaven with a mould growing over it.

**藜** Pô, As **藜** pō t'ho, a cake.

**藜** Sô, As **藜** hwan aô, a sort of cake.

**藜** Sô, The grits of wheat. The coarse grits of wheat. Read sô, coarse flour.

**藜** Sên, Wheat grits.

**藜** Tso, To grind wheat; to beat out wheat, to free it from the husk.

**藜** Yuo, Dried cakes of leaven.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**藜** Ch'üh, Wheat grits; broken wheat. Read t'he'h, husked wheat.

**藜** Gou, To roast wheat dry, to dry in the sun.

**藜** Lëen, As **藜** shea lëen, barley just ripe; also new wheat broken and made into cakes.

**藜** Low, As **藜** lin low, a sort of cake.

**藜** Mō, As **藜** mō yay, the husk of wheat, bran.

**藜** Mwan, As **藜** mwan t'how, a roll, a bun; a small loaf of bread. Also written **藜**

**藜** Mung, As **藜** mung aô, cakes of leaven.

**藜** Peih, As **藜** peih lo, a sort of cake; also written **藜** peih lô.

**藜** Seuen, Wheat.

**藜** Tsëang, Spoiled flour.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𦉳

K'hwang, Barley; barley grits. Read hwang, leaven in powder.

𦉴

Lien, As 隣 隣 lien low, a cake.

𦉵

Shen, As 薺 薺 shen lien, newly ripe barley made into cakes.

𦉶

Suy, Broken pulse made into dumplings.

𦉷

Te, Binned flour.

𦉸

T'han, A taste that is long maintained.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

𦉹

Hwan, A sort of cake. 𦉹 子 hwan tszé, cakes of ferment made of whole grains of wheat. A cake.

𦉺

K'heu, A small kind of wheat; called also 瞿 麥

𦉻

Saou, Dried flower.

𦉼

T'hüh, As 燭 燭 t'hüh lüh, a dumpling.

## FIFTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

𦉽

Kwang, Barley.

𦉿

Lung, A sort of cake.

𦊀

Nü, Young shoots of wheat or barley.

𦊁

Pö, A cake.

𦊂

Fung, Boiled wheat.

𦊃

Lo, As 𦊃 𦊃 peih lo, a cake.

𦊄

Tsö, Boiled grits.

## THE 200TH RADICAL.

麻

Má.

麻

Má, Hemp, the bark of which can be made into cloth, and the seeds eaten.

𦉾

𦉾 má, the male and female hemp; the male hemp is also called 𦉾

𦉿

𦉿 má, and 𦉿 má, and the female 𦉿

𦊀

𦊀 má, and 𦊀 má, 𦊀 má, wild hemp, resembling scallions,

𦊁

the branches or leaves of which coming in contact with people occasion inveterate ulcers.

𦊂

油 麻 yew má, linseed.

𦊃

胡 麻 hó má, a large kind of hemp, with black seeds.

𦊄

疏 麻 soo má, a kind of fabulous hemp.

𦊅

升 麻 shing má, and 天 麻 t'hién má, the name of medicines.

𦊆

麻 科 má k'ho, large and small kinds of rattle drums.

𦊇

固 麻 koó má, the metropolis of a country, in some foreign language.

𦊈

麻 蒸 má chin, hemp stalks, the name of a place, and a surname.

𦊉

黃 麻 hwang má, and 白 黃 pih má, Imperial Gazettes, and orders of Government.

## THREE STROKES.

𦊊

Mò, As 𦊊 𦊊 seuen mò, the name of an ancient female.

𦊋

𦊋 mò, As 𦊋 𦊋 yaou mò, small, minute, insignificant.

𦊌

𦊌 mò, 𦊌 shin mò, what? 𦊌 shih mò, ditto

Used also as an interrogative particle at the end of a sentence.

**魔** Shō, To cure diseases.

FOUR STROKES.

**麾** Hwuy, A kind of banner, used as a signal to the army. **指麾** ché hwuy, to make signals, to point with the hand. **大麾** tá hwuy, a great standard.

Read hē, a flag. **諸侯罷麾下** choh how pá hé hē, the princes arranged themselves under his standard. **右秉白旄以麾** yéw ping pī haou é hwuy, in his right hand he held a white cow's tail, in order to make signals.

**麾之以肱** hwuy che é kwāng, he beckoned to him with his arm. **羣魔** chaw hwuy, to call together by signs. Also pleased or delighted with; speed, celerity.

**曆** Leih, The appearances of the heavens, from which calendars are constructed. Also written **歷** leih. Read me, the light of the sun.

**靡** Me, Scattered, dispersed. Read fun, to divide.

**敝** San, and **敝** San, To dislike, to **敝** loathe.

FIVE STROKES

**麾** Hwuy, As **旌麾** sāng hwuy, a signal; a word found in Buddhist books.

**靡** K'heh, Hemp.

**靡** Paa, Hemp stalks.

**魔**

Yuen, A hemp bush, or field of hemp.

SIX STROKES.

**𦵏**

Choo As **𦵏** fun choo, the seeds of the hemp plant.

**𦵏**

Mo, To go away.

**𦵏**

SEVEN STROKES.

**𦵏**

Gaou, Undressed hemp.

**𦵏**

Lew, hemp.

**𦵏**

EIGHT STROKES.

**𦵏**

Mei, Deep, abstruse.

**𦵏**

Seih, Fine cloth.

**𦵏**

Taow, Hemp stalks,

**𦵏**

NINE STROKES.

**𦵏**

K'hūh, Undressed hemp. Hemp tied in bundles.

**𦵏**

Nwan, Fragrant, a man's name.

**𦵏**

Thow, A white kind of hemp, growing in marshy places.

**𦵏**

TEN AND MORE STROKES.

**𦵏**

Me, Boiled to zage, thoroughly done; spoiled.

**𦵏**

Me, Another name for panicled millet; a sort of black millet.

**𦵏**

Hwuy, A flag for making signals with.

**𦵏**

Fei, Ravelled hemp. **宋有韜於常衣靡** Sung yéw tēn foo chang é fei, in the Sung country there was a huntsman, who was always clothed with ravelled hemp.



**廢** Fun, Hemp-seed. **廢不** fan pūh luy pōo, ūh k'hò-è wai pōo, hemp-seed does not resemble cloth, and yet it can be used for making cloth. Also written **廢** fun.  
**繫** Tsō, A press for extracting linseed oil.

## THE 201st RADICAL.

**黃** Hwáng.

**黃** Hwáng, Yellow, the colour of the ground; the colour that is generally placed in the middle. **黃泉** hwáng tseuén, the yellow fountains; the grave. **黃道** hwáng taóu, the ecliptic. **黃河** hwáng hò, the Yellow river. **黃池** hwáng ché, the name of a place. Also the name of a country, a department, and a district. **中黃** chung hwáng, the imperial treasury. **黃散** hwáng sán, the name of an office. **黃髮** hwáng fá, a very old person: when persons begin to be old their hair turns white, but when they are exceedingly advanced in age, their hair becomes yellow. **黃口** hwáng k'hôw, an infant: children at their birth are called **黃** hwang, yellow; at four years of age **小** seaou, little; at sixteen **丁** ting, adults; and at sixty **老** laóu, old people. **黃冊** hwáng ts'ih, a record of age. **翠黃** tsuy hwáng, and **飛黃** fei hwáng, names for horses. **鶯黃** le hwáng, the mango bird. **黃目** hwáng mǔh,

a wine-cup, a goblet **大黃** tá hwáng, rhubarb: also the name of a bow **地黃** tē hwáng, earth yellow: also **Wallwort**, **camfrey**. **流黃** leu hwáng, sulphur. **斑黃** leu hwáng, variegated silk: also a large kind of bamboo **貼黃** tē hwáng, and **引黃** yin hwáng, alterations of old laws effected by pasting paper over a document, and penning a new regulation, when after a time the old writing again appears: now applied to emendations in general. **倉黃** ts'hang hwáng, to be hurried, and lose command of one's-self. A disease among horses. **土大黃** t'hoò tá hwáng, monk's-beard, or monk's-rhubarb.

## THREE STROKES.

**齡** Kin, A yellow colour.  
**靦** Kwang, As **靦靦** kwang, martial, courageous, military ardour.

**黧** T'hun, Yellow.  
**黧** Than, A yellow colour.

## FIVE STROKES

**黧** Ch'ih, A yellow colour:  
**黧** Th'een, A light yellow colour.  
**黧** T'how, A yellow colour.  
**黧** t'how kwang, yellow pieces of silk attached to a crown, and hanging down by the sides of the ears, to intimate that a king must not listen to outside stories.

X X X X



K'hi ŭh-yuen. The name of a place, and a boy. 搏黍 p'ò shoo, a yellow bird. 萎黍 wei shoo, the oronscus, or sow-bug. 薦黍 tsien shoo, a kind of grass.

THREE STROKES.

黏

Joo, Paste, anything sticky.

黏

Neih, Paste. 黏膠 neih keon, glue.

黎

Lé, Paste formed of glutinous rice, used in making shoes. The name of a country, and of a district: also of a mountain, and a river. 懸黎 hien lé, a bright gem. Also numerous, many.

黎衆 lé cháng, the multitude.

黎黑 lé hih, black. 黎民

lé min, the black-haired people.

Used for 蓬 lé, as 黎明 lé ming,

twilight, the dawn of day. Also for

瓊 lé, as 頗黎 p'ho lé, glass.

A surname, and a man's name.

FOUR STROKES.

黏

Hoó, Adhesive, sticky.

黏

Kin, Adhesive, paste.

黏

Le, Many; the multitude.

黏

Nefh, To stick, to adhere.

黏

不義不黏 p'uh é p'uh nefh, not allow unrighteousness to adhere to one.

黏

Nèw, To adhere, to paste.

黏

New, As 新鼠 new shoo, a kind of mouse.

FIVE STROKES.

黏

Hoo, To paste, to stick. Some say, to boil rice, mil-

let, and flour into a kind of gruel.

黏

Le, Wild, mad.

黏

Na, As 黏聚 cha na, sticking to anything.

黏

Ne, To adhere, to paste together.

黏

Nèen, To adhere together; to paste against anything;

黏

to stick, as in the mud: the name of a place.

黏

Paou, The husk of millet

黏

Pèe, Fragrant.

SIX STROKES.

黏

Choo, To stick, to adhere

黏

Na, As 黏黏 cha na, to stick to anything.

EIGHT STROKES.

黏

Fung, To winnow wheat

黏

Kèen, A species of grain, pannicked millet.

黏

Keu, Millet: also to stick

黏

K'heuen, To beat out; to adhere; powder

黏

Pe, Millet.

NINE STROKES.

黏

Cha, As 黏黏 cha na, sticking together; adhesive

黏

Nèen, Something sticking to the mind.

黏

P'ih, To dress millet, grain, or pulse, by clearing away

黏

the superfluous leaves. Read p'ih, to adhere

黏

Shae, Not adhering also to dry anything in the sun.

## TEN STROKES.

**粘** Ch'he, To stick, to adhere.  
**粘膠** ch'he keaou, bird-lime.

**糠** Lēn, Grain and millet sown wide apart.

**粘** Neih, To stick, to adhere.

**粘** T'haou, As **粘黍** t'haou shòu, Sze-chuen millet.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**粘** Ch'hīh, To paste with rice; sticking together; adhesive.

**糠** Lēn, To thresh grain with a wheel.

**粘** Ma, A species of grain.

## THIRTEEN AND MORE STROKES

**糠** Nung, A general term for fruit; to plough and sow.

**粘** Kēn, As **粘支** kēa che, a kind of grain.

**粘** E, Sticky, adhesive.

**粘** Lung, Adhesive.

THE 203<sup>RD</sup> RADICAL.

**黑** Hīh.

**黑** Hīh, Black, the colour of night; also dusk, the colour of twilight. The Hēa dynasty preferred a black colour. **黑水** hīh shwūy, the name of a river, in the north-west of China. **黑齒** hīh ch'bé, the name of a country.

**子** hīh tszé, a black spot.

**白** hīh pīh, white and black; sheep and mice.

**黑貨** hīh hō, and **黑** hīh gen, opium.

**黑** é, Very black. **黑昧** é mei, dark and dismal.

## THREE STROKES.

**黠** Hwán, A blister.

**黠** Kan, Black; a black face.

**黠** Teih, A black spot on the face: a beauty-spot, such as ladies sometimes put on their faces to set off their complexions. **施**

**玄黠** she heuen teih, to affix a red spot to the face, to intimate the presence of a complaint peculiar to females, and to forbid entrance. Dragon's whiskers.

**黠** T'hae, A black trace or mark; black, very black.

**黠** Too, A very black colour; black and muddy.

**黠** Yīb, Black. **身衣黠** shin é yīb te, he wore a black gown.

## FOUR STROKES.

**黠** Hang, Black.

**黠** Hé, Black; things being produced.

**黠** Kēn, Black, a black skin; the skin wrinkled.

**黠** K'hēn, As **黠黎** k'hēn lé, black. **黠音** k'hēn

shòw, the black heads: the common people were so called on account of the black kerchiefs worn on their heads. Used for **鈐** k'hēn, to hold with pincers, as a bird seizes anything with its beak. The name of a department, and a district. Read k'hīn, as **黔** k'hīn ying, the

name of a god. 黔雷 k'hin luy, ditto. A surname.

黜 Melh, Banishment for three years.

默 Mh, A dog gradually driving a man away; black: also still, retired, silent. 或默

或語 hwō mih hwō yu, either to speak or be silent, as circumstances require. 恭默思道

kung mih sze taóu, respectfully meditating on the right way. A surname. Used for 墨 mih, dejected, disappointed: and for 穆 mih, deep meditation.

野 Shòu, Black.

黝 Tàn, Dregs, dirt. 黝黝 tàn tēn, dirty and filthy: black.

默 T'hae, Very black.

黝 T'hun, Yellow mud; black; a yellowish black.

# FIVE STROKES.

黜 Ch'hih, To degrade in rank, to dismiss from office; to deprive of honours, to put down, to reject, to cut off; to detract from.

黜陟 ch'hih ch'hih, to degrade, or advance, according to merit.

不孝者君黜以爵 pūh tsau chay keun ch'hih è tsé, the prince degraded the unfilial in rank.

黔 Chin, Black.

駐 Choo, To punctuate writing, to point a book. Chinese compositions are frequently published without stops, and it is

the business of a teacher to mark off the stops. A stop, a comma.

黝 H'hien, A yellowish black; black. The name of a river and a district.

黝 Mei, A colour approaching to black. Read mei, very black.

黝 Tā, white with a little black. The name of a place and a man.

點 Tēn, A small black spot. A spot in writing; to mark off writing.

檢點 kēn tēn, to take a list of. 點第一

名 ke tēn té yih ming, to appoint first in rank. 點畫 tēn

hwā, marks and strokes in writing. 一點一畫 yih tēn yih

hwā, one jot or one tittle. 更點

kāng tēn, to alter, to change; also to defile. 自點 tszé tēn, to disgrace one's-self. 點燈 tēn t'ang,

to light a lamp. 一點鐘 yih tēn chung, one o'clock. 幾點

ké tēn, what o'clock. Read chen, a man's name. Read to, grass and

leaves decaying. Read tién, 黝

黝 T'hae, To mark the eye-brows; to shave off the eye-

brows, and draw a black mark instead. 粉白黛黑 fūn p'ih

t'hae h'ih, to paint the face white and the eye-brows black. 青黛

ts'ling t'hae, a sort of green colour.

黝 Yew, A dark green colour; black with a mixture of green. 黝黝 yew kew, to come



Sometimes written 羣 as 面目  
羣黑 mién mǔh le hih, the face  
and eyes of a dark yellow. Also  
written 黎 as 厥土青黎  
keúē t'hoò ts'hing le, their soil was  
green and dark yellow.

駢 Pun, Black.

黨 Tàng, Not fresh, or new.

A village consisting of 5 or  
600 families. 鄉黨 hēang tàng,  
a village or district. Also to associ-  
ate, to club together. 不朋黨  
pūh pāng tàng, do not form clans,  
or cabals. Also to help, to assist in  
concealing what is wrong. 君子

不黨 keun tsze pūh tàng, the  
good man does not conceal faults.

Also partial. 無偏無黨 woó  
pēen woó tàng, do not be inclined to  
one party or view. Also to coincide

with, as 黨學者 tàng hēō chay,  
to side with the learned. Also sud-  
den, as 怪星黨見 kweí sing  
tàng kēén, infelicitous stars unex-  
pectedly appeared. Also to know,

as 黨曉 tàng heáu, to under-  
stand; intelligent. 黨朗 tàng

làng, luminous, clear. Also excel-  
lent, as 黨善 tàng shén, good.

Also time or place, as 往黨  
màng tàng, past times. 何黨

之乎 hó tàng che hoó, where  
is the place of it. Also to receive,  
to involve. The name of a place.

Read chàng, a surname. Read  
t'hang, to expect. 黨可得見

之手 t'hang k'hoó t'ih kēén hoó,  
may we expect to see him. Used

for 謙 t'hang, straight-forward  
words.

黠 T'hā, Black; thick, collec-  
ted together, as jungle. In-  
termingled; confused.

黠 Than, Black clouds.

黠 T'hēē, Spoiled silk

黠 Yen, Greenish black.

黠 Yih, The junction or seam  
of a lamb's skin dress.

黠 Yüh, Black with stripes; a  
yellowish black, also a faded  
colour; a changed colour. 敗黠  
pāé yüh, faded.

# NINE STROKES.

黠 Chay, Black.

黠 Gan, The black part at the  
bottom of a kettle. Read  
yen, a straight line, formed by the  
coagulation of the blood. A cic-  
atrice, a scar: black in the middle.

黠 Gan, As 黠 gan gan,  
fruit turned black. 黠 黠

gan t'ham, black like the fruit of  
the mulberry. 黠然 gan jén, to  
come suddenly upon one, as if struck  
by lightning.

黠 Gan, Very black. 黠然  
而黑 gan jén úrh hih,  
pitch dark and black. Also to be  
grieved at parting: a man's name.

黠 Lēē, Bamboo black within.  
Read t'hēē, the black heads

Man, To describe the cir-  
cle of a carriage wheel.

黠 Nēen, As 黠 黠 tēen  
nēen, the form of the fan.

ning hand, in which the characters appear as if joined.

**黠**

Ping, Black ornaments.

**黠**

T'han, The fruit of the mulberry turned black.

gan t'han, black; dark clouds.

**黠**

t'han kan, deficient in brightness and purity; dark, obscure.

黠 t'han mang, private, selfish.

黠 闇 t'han gan, void of intelligence. Read chin, defiled.

Read shen, very black.

桑 黠 sang shin, the fruit of the mulberry tree.

**黠**

Th'een, Drags, forces; slime,

mud. 藍 黠 lan t'heen, dyed, stained.

**黠**

T'hun, As 德 黠 yuen

t'hun, to travel without

minding the corners. To act with-

out purity of motive. Same as 黠

**黠**

Ts'ha, Black.

**黠**

Tsing, The colour of the clouds.

**黠**

Tuy, Black clouds floating along.

**黠**

üh, the punishment of marking the face with indelible ink

**黠**

Wei, Filthy, dirty

**黠**

Yang, A reddish black.

**黠**

Yě, To fade, as colours.

**黠**

Yen, Black; the black ground of the heavens, which

makes stars or comets appear the more plainly.

# TEN STROKES.

**黠**

Chin, As 黠 髮 chin fa, beautiful glossy hair.

**黠**

Jüh, Black with dirt.

**黠**

Meih, As 黠 黠 meih tsüh, a dark green, dark,

**黠**

sombre. Trees and plants growing bushy.

**黠**

Mih, Black

**黠**

Pwan, As 黠 黠 pwan san, an inferior colour.

**黠**

T'hae, To paint the eye-brows; a deep green or blue colour.

**黠**

Read chin, a black colour.

**黠**

Tsze, To dye black; a very black colour.

# ELEVEN STROKES.

**黠**

Ch'hung, A dark deep cave

**黠**

E, A small black spot; black

**黠**

e, A yellowish white.

**黠**

Le, A reddish black colour.

**黠**

Loo, A black bow.

**黠**

Lüh, As 黠 黠 leih lüh, black with dirt.

**黠**

Mei, A black mould spot appearing on things after much rain; a dirty face; to dot with the pencil.

**黠**

Shang, A reddish black.

**黠**

Tsan, A light greenish black colour. A dark colour. In-

**黠**

jured, destroyed. 顏色 黠 黠 yen sh tsan tsan, the colour faded,

**黠**

appearance of impending rain. Read ts'han, the sun darkened.



**黢** Ts'heih. As **黢黢** ts'heih  
meih, the colour faded, or  
spoiled.

## TWELVE STROKES.

**黢** Chang, Rice spoiled by  
turning black.

**黢** Gan, Dark clouds.

**黢** Gan, To forget and lose  
sight of. **黢然忘** gan  
jén wang, forgotten entirely. A  
man's name.

**黢** He, A black colour. Read  
heih, a reddish black. Read  
shih, a colour.

**黢** Mō, Black: read mae, black.

**黢** P'üh, A dark colour; a  
colour approaching to black.

**黢** Tsang, As **肝黢** kan  
tsang, a dark cast of coun-  
tenance.

**黢** Tsō, Black.

**黢** Thuy, Black clouds float-  
ing along.

**黢** Thuy, As **黢黢** shin  
t'huy, black. Read t'hae, as  
gae t'hae, dark.

**黢** Yü, A dark yellow colour.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**黢** Hwae, To wash with a black  
colour. Read wae, a colour  
approaching to black.

**黢** Hwō, Black.

**黢** Kēn, Black.

**黢** K'hin, A yellow colour.

**黢** K'hin, A yellowish black.

**黢** Mae, As **黢黢** mae t'wae,  
black.

**黢** Nung, As **黢黢** ch'ung  
nung, a black colour.

**黢** Tan, Very dirty, filthy. **黢**  
面 tan mōén, to mark the  
face with indelible ink. Read t'han,  
black.

**黢** Tseou, Flax spoiled by the  
rain.

**黢** Ying, Black, a black spot  
on the face.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

**黢** Tae, Black. **黢黢** lae tae,  
very black.

**黢** T'hi, A yellowish black,  
mixed with white. Some  
say, short: also black & shrivelled.

**黢** Yen, Black in the centre;  
a black spot on the face. A  
man's name.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

**黢** Gan, A bluish black colour.

**黢** Kan, Black and yet clear;  
a man's name.

**黢** Le, A dark yellow; a mix-  
ture of white and blue.

## SIXTEEN AND MORE STROKES.

**黢** Thang, Black.

**黢** Lesh, Black.

**黢** Loo, A local term for black.

**黢** Tuy, A black vapour. Same  
as **黢**

**黢** Nang, Black

鵠  
鵠  
鵠

Faan, To engrave letters wrong; an error of the press.  
Yü. Black; the name of a god.  
Yü. Black.

THE 204TH RADICAL.

青 Chè.

青

Chè, Clothes worked with a needle and thread, to sew.

to hem, to make clothes; to embroider. 青冕 chè mièn, an embroidered cap. Also numerous, because needlework is of various kinds.

粉

Fun, Ornamented, embroidered clothes, as if spotted with grains of rice. 粉綵 fun ts'hoè, embroidered with various colours.

黻

Fü, Alternate stripes of black and green. 黻黻 foo füb, ornamented, adorned with stripes: the first word resembles rows of hatchets, and the latter rows of figures like the 已 kè character, placed back to back, thus 卩; or 弗 fū, which was the ancient form of this character. Also a covering for the knees, an embroidered apron. 黻屨 füb ch'ü, to embroider.

糝

Mis, To embroider clothes like grains of rice collected together. 糝糝 fun mäs, spotted as with grains of rice.

黼

Foo, Clothes ornamented with alternate stripes of white and black, or with rows of

hatchets; the edges of which are painted white and the other parts black, intended to intimate that the wearer is a man of resolution. 黼黻 foo füh, embroidery representing alternate rows of hatchets and figures like 卩, or 弗 fū. 黼 繡 foo sew, embroidered.

黼

Tsuy, Embroidery containing the five colours.

黼

Mièn, To sew, to embroider. Read pièn, to sew.

黼

Pièn, The sole of a shoe.

黼

Ts'hoè, An assemblage of all the five colours, in embroidered garments; to borrow.

THE 205TH RADICAL.

黽 Mäng.

黽

Mäng, A toad, or the striped frog that is found on dry ground; those that dwell in water are called 耿黽 käng mäng, and 土鳴 thoo yä, earth ducks.

They resemble the frog, but have larger bellies, with green backs; their creak is very strong, and they are given to furious passions.

求

黽 k'ew mäng, a species of bamboo, good for making arrows.

A surname. Read mia, to urge on, to encourage, to force, to constrain when strength is inadequate and desire fails, still to constrain to the doing of anything. Read mäng, the name of a place. Read mièn, the name of a district.

## FOUR STROKES.

**龜** K'heu, A young dragon with horns. Same as 蚪 k'heu. Also the name of a country in the west.

**龜** Yuén, As 龜 龜 yuén p'eh, a large tortoise, more than ten feet in diameter.

**元龜** yuén yuén, the original tortoise, produced at the commencement of heaven and earth. It is considered the male of the tortoise species.

**燒致龜** shaou yuén ché p'eh, burn the male tortoise, and you will induce the other kinds to come.

The fat of this tortoise is said to burn so fiercely that it will melt iron.

**天龜** t'heen yuén, the name of one of the signs of the zodiac, or lunar mansions. **佉龜** h'een yuén, the grass lizard.

## FIVE STROKES.

**龜** Chaou, As 匱 龜 yén chaou, the name of an insect. A surname. Used for 朝 chaou, the morning.

**龜** Jeu, The edge of a tortoise shell.

**龜** K'heu, As 龜 龜 k'heu yew, a toad, that feeds on moschettoes.

**龜** K'heu, as 龜 龜 ke k'heu, a sort of horned tortoise.

Found in eastern Tartary. **龜** k'heu p'eh, an aquatic animal, like a tortoise, with stripes on its back.

**龜** P'hò, A toad

**龜**

Ts'uh, A species of toad.

**龜** Yang, A species of tortoise; its form is thin or narrow, it has a head and bill like a goose, and claws to its feet.

## SIX STROKES.

**龜** Choo, As 龜 龜 che choo, a spider.

**土龜** 土 龜 朱 che choo, the ground spider. **草** 龜 朱 ts'au che choo, the field spider.

**龜** Kwa, A frog, with long slender legs, and a loud cry, resembling the sound of the character.

**龜** 聲 kwa m'ang, frogs and toads. **龜** 聲 kwa shing, war-ton sounds. The beginning. Also written 龜.

**龜** Ts'uh, A toad.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**龜** Che, As 龜 龜 che choo, a spider.

**龜** Me, As 龜 龜 me me, an animal resembling a tortoise of a good flavour, and plenty of fat, amounting to three piculs. It is the same as the 龜 龜 k'heu p'eh; some think it to be a kind of whale.

## NINE STROKES.

**龜** K'hò, A species of frog, so called on account of the resemblance of its cry to the sound of the character.

**龜** Tsew, As 龜 龜 tsew tsew, a toad.

## TEN STROKES.

**龜** Gau, A large sea-tortoise; a fabulous creature.

ed to carry a mountain on its back. 女媧氏 Nēn-wo-shé, is said to have cut off one of its legs as a support for the four extremities of the world.

龜 He. A kind of tortoise.

龜 Māng, As 句 龜 kow māng, a city of the ancient Loo country: also a toad.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

龜 Che, As 龜 龜 che choo, a spider.

龜 Ma, As 龜 龜 me ma, a sort of tortoise found in the sand on the sea-shore; the flesh is excellent, and the fat abundant.

龜 Pēē, A kind of tortoise; in the water it is supposed to hear with its eyes: it has an elevated back and connected ribs. it is oviparous; its bones are outside, and its flesh within. 納 龜 nā pēē, a tortoise without feet, and incapable of drawing in its head. The name of a star, a district, and a surname. 木 龜 mūh pēē, the name of a plant.

## TWELVE AND MORE STROKES.

龜 T'ho, A species of guana, or inguana, about 10 feet long, provided with scales, and having a very hard skin that can be used for covering drums. 龜 鼓 t'ho kōō, a drum covered with such a skin: some say, the sound of a drum. 龜 鳴 t'ho ming, the cry of the above animal, which resembles the sound of a drum, and is

indicative of rain. Same as 蟬 shan. 龜 Tēn, As 龜 龜 teen he, a species of frog, like a spider, from eastern Tartary; where the natives eat it.

龜 Pēih, As 龜 龜 keu pēih, a species of tortoise, with a spotted shell, and no claws on its toes.

龜 She, As 龜 龜 tsaw she, a toad.

## THE 206TH RADICAL.

鼎 Ting.

鼎 Ting, A tripod, or caldron with three feet, and two ears.

The Chinese speak of one which was made by 禹 Yu, from the gold brought by the nine governors, and which was preserved for many ages, as a sort of regalia. Now used for a common caldron for dressing food. Also one of the diagrams. 鼎 當 ting tang, settled. A place, a region. 鼎 鼎 ting ting, large and loose; careless and indifferent. 周 鼎 chow ting, the name of a star.

Also the name of a lake, and a district. 鼎 門 ting mūn, a city gate. To tie up a boat: the name of an office, a surname, and a man's name.

鼎 Meih, A napkin for covering over a vase, in which sacrificial flesh was placed. 鼎 蓋 meih kaé, a covering of any kind.

鼎 Nae, A very large tripod.

鼎

Melh, To insert a pole in the ears of a tripod and lift it up.

竈

Tsze, A ring fitting over a tripod and covering it. A covering for a caldron with a small orifice. A small tripod.

塿

Tung, As 塿 塿 tung tung an ant hill.

甗

Kan, A kind of vase or tripod.

甗

Suy, A small tripod.

甗

Shang, To boil.

THE 207TH RADICAL.

鼓 Kò.

鼓

Kò, A drum: it was formerly made of earthenware, with a leather head. It was used for regulating the music, and therefore considered the chief instrument of the band. The Chinese have six different kinds of drums; viz. 雷鼓 luy kò, the thundering drum; 八面靈鼓 pā mién ling kò, the eight-sided spiritual drum; 六面路鼓 lù mién loó kò, the six-sided road drum; 四面鼗鼓 szé mién fùn kò, the four-sided big drum; 皋鼓 kaou kò, the slow drum; and 晉鼓 Tsin kò, the drum of the Tsin country: each of which latter have two sides or ends. They had also the 足鼓 tsùh kò, which was played on the top of the foot, and the 懸鼓 heuen kò, the hanging drum, which was suspended from a frame.

河鼓 Ho kò, Atair, and two other stars at Aquila. 石鼓 shih kò, a large rock that emitted

sounds, which were considered portentive of war. 鼓國 kò kwò, a tribe of Tartars. 量鼓 léang kò, a measure for grain; to measure.

迎鼓 ying kò, the name of a great feast in some foreign country.

鼓 Kò, The sound of a drum, to beat a drum. 鼓缶 kò yaou, to beat on an earthen pot.

鼓瑟 kò seh, to play on the guitar. 鼓鐘 kò chung, to strike a bell. Also the place of a bell which is struck. Also to soothe, to harmonize; to move, to agitate.

鼓天下之物 kò th'heen hēa che wùh, to agitate every thing in the world. 鼓之舞之 kò che wò che, he moved and capered about. Also a fan. 鼓火 kò hò, to fan the flame.

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擊

Keih, The sound of a drum.

擊

pung, The sound of a drum.

擊

Tsā, The sound of a drum, the noise made by beating on the side of a drum.

FIVE STROKES.

磬

Pāng, As 磬 磬 pāng pāng, the sound of stones.

磬

Tung, The sound of a drum.

磬

磬 磬 kò, a rattling drum.

鼓

Foo, The noise of a host, shouting. 鼓 鼓 kò foo, to make a shout of joy.

𦔻

Thēē. A drum without sound. Loose, unsung.

SIX STROKES.

𦔻

Fun, A big drum, eight feet long, used in the army.

𦔻

Kaou, A drum.

𦔻

Pang, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

Tā, As 鑪 鑪 Tang tā, the sound of a drum.

𦔻

T'hā, The sound of a cavalry drum.

𦔻

Thaou, A small kind of hand drum, with a handle and two pellets attached to strings, which when the instrument is twirled strike the drum on either side.

𦔻

Thaou kōh, a small drum, with a handle; a rattle.

𦔻

Thung, the sound of a drum

𦔻

Yin, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

SEVEN STROKES.

𦔻

Thung, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

EIGHT STROKES.

𦔻

Chang, The sound of a drum

𦔻

Kaou, A large drum about 12 feet long, beaten by a servant in a carriage.

𦔻

K'hung, The roll of a drum, vibrating on the ear.

𦔻

Lung, The sound of a drum; others say, a drum without sound.

𦔻

Pe, Sound; a drum carried on horse-back, and beaten by a general. 𦔻 舞 pe wō, to

gallop and drum. 𦔻 婆 pe po, a kind of guitar.

𦔻

Thā, A loose drum, the sound of which is confused.

𦔻

Yuen, The sound of a drum

𦔻

NINE STROKES.

𦔻

Fun, A large drum.

𦔻

Hao, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

Sang, The name of a drum.

𦔻

T'hā, and 𦔻 Thēē, A drum with-

𦔻

Thung, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

TEN AND MORE STROKES.

𦔻

T'hē-th, A drum used by watchmen at night; to give notice of trouble.

𦔻

Thang, The sound of a drum

𦔻

Yin, The sound of a drum.

𦔻

Thāng, the sound of a drum

𦔻

Thing, the sound of a drum

𦔻

Thāng, Long, a long drum

𦔻

Lung, A loose drum.

THE 208th RADICAL.

鼠

Shōō.

鼠

Shōō, A mouse, or a rat; a small animal very much given to stealing. 老鼠 laoh shōō, a rat 水鼠 shwēy shōō, a water rat. 冰鼠 ping shōō, the ice rat, found in the north, collected under the ice; it has very soft fur, which is used for sleeping mats. 火

鼠 hò shò, fire rats, brought from the west and from the southern sea, of the fur of which a kind of cloth is made which resists the fire.

耳鼠 ǐn shò, a rat or squirrel, that is supposed to fly by means of its tail. 香鼠 hēang shò, a fragrant mouse, a little more than an inch long, the teeth and whiskers of which are impregnated with a scent resembling musk.

辟毒鼠 pèi tū shò, a rat which forms an antidote to poison. 天鼠 t'hiēn shò, a species of rat, the fat of which is a cure for deafness.

蜚鼠 fēi shò, a bird resembling a fowl, with rat's hair. 昌鼠 ch'hang shò, another name for a pomfret. 鼠婦 shò fò, the oniscus, or large sow bug.

鼠 shò shò, an insect that infests horses. Forms part of the name of a tree and a plant. Also the colour of the earth; also sorrowful.

鼠思泣血 shò sze k'beth hēu, sorrowful thoughts leading to weeping of blood. 首鼠 shòu shò, to be irresolute, first advancing and then receding, like a rat's head.

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THREE STROKES.

鼯 Chō, A kind of squirrel. 鼯 ǐn shò, an animal of the mus species that can fly, and eats tigers. 鼯 t'āo, a small kind of mouse.

鼯 Jīn, A rat or mouse.

鼯 Tseun, A rock mouse, brought from the west, of the quills of which arrows can be made. The porcupine.

FOUR STROKES.

鼯 Chiu, A water rat.

鼯 Fang, An earth rat.

鼯 Fēi, An animal of the mus kind, that barks like a dog.

鼯 Fūn, A mole, or earth rat, supposed to be a transformation of the butcher bird.

鼯 Han, A species of mouse. Some say, a lizard.

鼯 P'ūh, As 鼯 p'ūh, a kind of mouse.

鼯 P'ing, A mouse.

鼯 P'āh, Same as the above.

鼯 Wān, A rat or squirrel with a variegated tail. The stripes of a squirrel.

鼯 Yin, A kind of rat.

鼯 Yuen, A kind of mouse or rat.

FIVE STROKES.

鼯 Chung, A kind of mouse or squirrel, striped like a leopard.

鼯 Jung, An animal of the mouse kind.

鼯 Keung, A speckled rat or squirrel.

鼯 K'heu, As 鼯 t'ing k'heu, a musk rat.

鼯 Lew, A rat that eats the root of bamboo, and bur-

rows in the ground; it is about as large as a rabbit, and is commonly eaten by people; the taste resembles that of a duck.

**鼯** Ling, As **鼯** keung ling, a speckled rat or squirrel.

**鼯** Ping, As **鼯** ping ling, same as above.

**鼯** Pō, A fat rat; the skin is good for making clothes; it is very warm, and impervious to wet.

**鼯** tho pō, an animal of the mouse kind, found in the west; perhaps the beaver, it burrows in the ground, and in form resembles the otter. The natives dig them out of the ground and eat them. The Tartars call it 答刺不花 ta-la-pūh-hwa; the Chinese apply the term to any fat rat. Read fēi, a kind of rat that barks like a dog.

**鼯** Sāng The weasel; it is of a greyish black, and small; the hairs of the tail are used for pencils; from its antipathy to rats and mice it is called **鼠狼** shōo lāng, the mouse wolf.

**鼯** Shīh, A kind of field squirrel, with five capabilities; it can fly but cannot go over a house; it can climb, but cannot go to the utmost extremity of a tree; it can swim, but cannot cross a ravine; it can burrow, but cannot hide its own body; and it can run, but cannot run away before people. It is about the size of a large rat, with a rabbit's head and a bushy tail; it is of

a greyish yellow colour, and is found to be in the fields and eat corn and pulse; it can stand upright with its fore paws crossed before it, and dance. In some parts it is called **鼯鼠** t'heu shōo, and **雀鼠** t'heb shōo, the sparrow rat; the gryllotalpa is also called by this name.

**鼯** Tho, A mouse. **鼯** tho pō, the beaver.

**鼯** Tsze, An animal like a fowl, with a rat's tail; its appearance is indicative of drought.

**鼯** Yew, A weasel; it is of a reddish yellow colour, and eats mice. Some say, a wild rat that can climb trees. It is also called **地侯** té hōw; also the name of a place, an ancient surname. Also hair and feathers flying about.

SIX STROKES.

**鼯** Hō, As **鼯鼠** hō shōo, a kind of rat, of the skin of which fur dresses can be made.

**鼯** Kwang, A mouse or rat.

**鼯** Ping, A mouse or rat.

**鼯** She, a kind of rat or squirrel.

**鼯** Urh, A kind of rat. **鼯** urh kwān, an animal of the mouse kind, the skin of which

is considered an antidote for every evil influence.

SEVEN STROKES

**鼯** Nēen, An animal of the mouse kind, of a grey colour, and inhabiting trees.



**鼯** Ting, As **鼯鼠** ting shoò, a kind of squirrel, spotted like a leopard.

**鼯** Tseun, A kind of squirrel, of the hair of which pencils are made: also called **鼯鼠** shih shoò.

**鼯** Tsüh, As **鼯鼠** tsüh k'heu, a small rat or mouse.

**鼯** Woo, A flying squirrel: its form resembles that of a small fox; it has wings like a bat; the hair of the neck and ribs is of a reddish purple, while the colour of the back is dark gray, and the belly yellow; about the mouth and chin there is also a mixture of white. The legs are short, and the claws long, the tail is about two feet in length: it can fly, and also suckles its young. It is also called **葉生** fei sāng, because it is supposed to bring forth on the wing. Its noise resembles the human voice; if feeds on smoke, it can easily dart down from above, but not so readily rise. It is also called **夷由** é yêw.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**鼯** Chuy, A kind of rat.

**鼯** T'heh, A rat or mouse.

**鼯** Tsing, As **鼯鼠** tsing k'heu, a small animal of the mouse kind; the musk rat: also called **鼯鼠** he shoò; though small it is not afraid of dogs.

**鼯** Urh, A rat or mouse.

## NINE STROKES.

**鼯** Chów, A rat or mouse.

**鼯** Gae, As **鼯鼠** le gae, small animals of the mouse kind, that hold each other's tail in walking.

**鼯** Heih, An animal resembling a mouse, but white; it is generally found on trees.

**鼯** Hoo, As **鼯鼠** tsán hoo, an animal of the mouse kind, with a black body and some white about its loins, a little more than a span long, resembling a hand grasping a piece of wood. It seems to be a species of monkey.

**鼯** Hwán, A species of squirrel, of the skin of which fur dresses may be made. When the weather is warm it comes out and sits at the door of its hole, and on seeing people it crosses its forepaws over its neck, and makes a bow, after which it again enters its hole. Hence it is called **禮鼠** lè shoò, the polite squirrel, and **拱鼠** kung shoò, the bowing squirrel.

**鼯** Keih, As **鼯鼠** keih shoò, an animal with a rat's body, long whiskers, and horse's feet: called also the little mule. It is said to be very injurious.

**鼯** Te, A weasel.

**鼯** Tüh, An animal resembling the common mouse, with a shorter tail, which is said to burrow in the same hole with a kind of

hawk. Their hole is about three or four feet underground, the inner part of which is occupied by the mouse, and the outer by the hawk.

**�** Yang, A kind of rat or mouse.

**鼯** Yèn, An animal resembling the mouse kind, but as large as an ox, loving to lie down in rivers and drink the water. Others say, a mole; it has no tail, of a black colour, with a long nose, and is called **鼯** yèn, on account of its always lying in the ground: also **鼯鼠** yin shoò, because of its making secret passages under the earth; and **犁鼠** lé shoò, from the circumstance of its turning up the soil as by a plough.

## TEN STROKES.

**鼯** Gih, and Yih, A kind of rat.

**鼯** He, A small kind of rat; a musk rat: it is poisonous, but when it stings or bites men or beasts, no wound is perceivable; hence it is called **甘鼠** kan k'hòw shoò, the sweet-mouthed rat.

It is also called **鼯鼠** K'héen, A species of rat. **鼯** Same as **鼯** han: read hén, a field rat, that stores up its food in its cheeks, like monkeys. People that stuff their mouths full are called **鼯車** k'héen keu.

**鼯** Kùh, A weasel.

**鼯** Pò, As **鼯** pò t'hang, a species of rat, that is said

to change its entrails every three months.

**鼯** T'hang, See the above

**鼯** Sze, A weasel.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**鼯** Le, As **鼯** gae le, a small kind of mouse, said to hold by each other's tail in walking.

**鼯** Tsö, A kind of squirrel, that can stand upright on its feet, and its fore-paws crossed over its head: called also **鼯** kang shoò, the bowing squirrel.

**鼯** Tsung, A very small kind of mouse. Same as **鼯**

## TWELVE AND MORE STROKES.

**鼯** Pò, A beaver. Same as **鼯**

**鼯** Fan, A kind of mouse some say, the omiscus, or large sow-bug.

**鼯** Püh, As **鼯** püh püh, a kind of mouse

**鼯** Tsö, A species of ape, with long hair, and that can run well.

**鼯** Luy, A flying squirrel.

**鼯** Loo, A kind of rat, or squirrel.

**鼯** Leih, A species of rat.

**鼯** Tsan, A species of squirrel, with black loins. Read te'han, a squirrel with black ears and white loins.

## THE 209TH RADICAL.

鼻 Pé.

**鼻** Pé, The nose, that through which we breathe and snore. Also the beginning, because when beasts are born, the nose first appears. The Chinese say also, that the nose is the first part formed in the embryo of a human being; hence an original ancestor is called **鼻祖** pé tsò. Also to bore a hole in the nose of an animal. **鼻牛** pé-néw, to bore a hole in the nose of an ox. **炊鼻** bin pé, the name of a place. **有鼻** yèw pé, the name of a country. **反鼻** fān pé, an adder. **類鼻** lúy pé, the name of a plant. **阿鼻** á pé tszè, without intermission.

**𪔐** Yaou, As **𪔐** leaou yaou, a turn-up nose. Read new, as **𪔐** kew new, a cocked-up nose. Read yè, like a nose.

**𪔑** Yaou, A broken, or pug-nose.

**𪔒** Keou, A turn-up nose.

**𪔓** K'hew, The nose stopped by cold; a stoppage of the nose through a catarrh. **民多** mīn to k'hew t'he, the people were much afflicted with colds and sneezing.

## THREE STROKES.

**𪔔** Han, To snore in sleep.

**𪔕** Wüh, A turn-up nose; an animal moving anything with

his snout; a pig grubbing in the ground.

## FOUR STROKES.

**𪔖** Heih, The snorting of the nose; the noise made by breathing through the nose.

**𪔗** Hwuy, A pig eating; to eat like a pig.

**𪔘** Nüh, A hæmorrhage at the nose.

## FIVE STROKES.

**𪔙** How, As **𪔙** how hë, to breathe through the nose.

**𪔚** K'hew, As **𪔚** k'hew lew, a cock-up nose.

**𪔛** Paou, A pustule on the face, a breaking-out on the face.

**𪔜** Tëen, As **𪔜** leen t'ëen, the nose hanging down.

**𪔝** Wüh, To move the nose about. Same as **𪔝** wüh.

## SIX STROKES.

**𪔞** Hë, As **𪔞** hë bow, to breathe hard through the nose.

**𪔟** K'hwei, As **𪔟** k'hwei how, to breathe through the nose.

**𪔠** Fé, A sneezing at the nose, a disease of the nose. **決其鼻** keüé kè lung té, stopped his sore nose and deafness.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**𪔡** He, To snore in one's sleep, to breathe hard, to blow the nose.

**𪔢** Hë, To breathe through the nose. Same as **𪔢** hë.

**𪔐** Nûh, A bleeding at the nose.

**𪔑** Thê, As **鼻** **鼻** pé thê, snivel. **去** **鼻** k'heú thê, to blow the nose.

**𪔒** The, Thin.

EIGHT AND NINE STROKES.

**𪔓** Heae, A snoring in sleep. **鼻** **息** heae selh, to breathe through the nose.

**𪔔** Gô, The bridge of the nose. **蹙** **蹙** tsûh gô, to frown, to contract the skin of the nose.

**𪔕** Phêen, Thin. **鼻** **鼻** phêen té, an incessant snorting at the nose.

TEN STROKES.

**𪔖** Hew, To put the nose near to anything in order to smell it; to snuff up the nose.

**𪔗** Lëen, As **鼻** **鼻** lëen tëen, the nose hanging down.

**𪔘** Ung, A disease of the nose; a stoppage in the nose.

ELEVEN STROKES.

**𪔙** Cha, A carbuncle on the nose.

**𪔚** Leau, As **鼻** **鼻** leau leu, pug-nose.

**𪔛** Sîn, The noise made by the nose.

TWELVE AND MORE STROKES.

**𪔜** Tsin, A high nose.

**𪔝** Wae, To breathe hard, to pant. Read hwa, a breathing.

**𪔞** Nung, A disease of the nose, a disease, a running at the

鼻.

**𪔟** Te, To snore; a disease of the nose.

**𪔠** Leih, To distinguish scents by the nose; to draw up the nose.

**𪔡** Tsan, A high nose.

THE 210TH RADICAL.

**齊** Tse.

**齊** Tse, Wheat or corn throwing out the ear, and presenting an even appearance over the whole field. For growing up even there is nothing like corn. Equally arranged, nothing inclined to one side. **修** **禮** **以** **齊** **朝**

sew lê p tse chaou, to cultivate propriety, in order to regulate the court.

**平** **政** **以** **齊** **民** ping thing tse mîn, maintain a just government in order to tranquillize the people. **齊** **整** tse ching, even, properly arranged. Also a class.

**亂** **齊** **民** lwán tse mîn, to confuse the proper classification of the people. Also **肅** **齊** sùh tse, stern, rigid, severe. **齊** **聖** tse shing, correct, exact, regular. **齊** **中** tse chung, the middle. **齊** **汴** tse chow, the middle region, China.

**斯** **齊** **國** **幾** **千** **萬** **里** sze tse kwó kè tsêen wán lé, distant from China several thousand myriads of li. Also good; to distinguish **齊** **大** **小** tse tá seáu, to distinguish great from small. **疾** **齊** tse thê, quick, rapid. The name of an ancient state, occupying

the eastern part of the modern Shan-tung. A surname; a man's name. According to the language of epitaphs 齊 tse means, bold and determined, also helping and aiding. Sometimes used for 臍 tse, the navel. Read tsé, respectful. Read tsou, as 食齊 shih tsou, eatables, viands. 火齊 ho tsou, a sort of pearl, like mother-o'-pearl in layers, and exhibiting a yellow and red colour, like gold. Labrador feldspar. Read tsé, harmonious. Read tse, as 攝齊 nê tse, to hold up the clothes in walking. Read tsae, and used for 齊 tsae, pure, respectful. Also for 齋 tsae, minced meat steeped in vinegar. Also for 躋 tse, to ascend, to mount. Also for 薺 tse, bursa pastoris. Read tséén, to clip.

齊

Tse, A sickness.

THREE STROKES.

齊

Chae, Pure, rigid, reverent. 齊敬 chae king, respectful. 齊戒 chao keaé, to guard against; to purify the heart; to fast, to abstain. 齊冠 chae kwan, a long cap. 燕齊 yén chae, a swallow's nest. Read tse, as 齋服 tse fuh, mourning apparel.

嶠

Tse, The name of a hill.

齊

Tse, Beautiful, elegant.

齊

Tse, To spin hemp or flax.

齊

Tse, Materials; good. Read tsae, excellent.

FOUR AND FIVE STROKES.

齊

Tse, To make a pot boil fiercely. 齊怒 tse noo, to boil with rage.

齋

Tse, Vessels for grain and millet used in sacrifice. Used for 齋 tse.

SIX AND SEVEN STROKES.

齋

Tsac, A small thatched cottage; a solitary shed.

齋

Tse, The seam, or hem of a garment. 攝齊 nê tse, to hold up one's garments.

齋

Tse, To hold, to deliver; to give, to present, to hand over the requisites for a journey.

齋皮馬

tse p'he mà, to present skins and horses. 吾以萬物為齋 wo è wán wih wei tse, I make you a present of all things. A sigh. 齋咨 tse tse, to sigh. Also written 齋 tse.

EIGHT AND MORE STROKES.

齋

Tse, A class; to classify, to arrange.

齋

Tse, Minced meat, or vegetables pickled in brine, a composition of various ingredients cut up together and salted. Also broken, mixed up in confusion; to compound.

齋

Tse, A kind of fish, like the carp, but smaller.

齋

Tse, A vessel for containing grain.

## THE 211TH RADICAL.

齒 Ch'hè.

齒 Ch'hè, The teeth; which the character is supposed to represent. The upper teeth are called 齒 ch'hè, and the lower ones 牙 yay. 生齒 sāng ch'hè, to cut the teeth, which in the case of boys is supposed to be the 8th month, and of girls in the 7th month, after birth; to commence, because the distinction between young and old originates with the teeth; those who have used their teeth the most are the eldest, and the least, the youngest. 齒壽 ch'hè shòu, age. 克齒 k'ch ch'hè, milk teeth. 齒落更生 ch'hè ló k'ng sāng, to shed the teeth and get them again. 黃髮兒齒 hwáng fà ūh ch'hè, the extremes of youth and old age. Also years, to arrange according to age. 任齒 jín ch'hè, to depend on one's superiority in years. 年齒 n'én ch'hè, years. 齒列 ch'hè l'è, arranged according to age. 齒類 ch'hè l'í, a class. Also to record. 金齒 kin ch'hè, the name of a place. 魚齒 yú ch'hè, the name of a hill. 鑿齒 ch'hó ch'hè, the name of an animal, with teeth like chisels. Also a man's name. 羊齒 yáng ch'hè fern, brake. 黑齒 h'ih ch'hè, a foreign surname.

## TWO STROKES.

齟 P'hs, The sounding of the teeth clattering.

齟 Tsín, To shed the teeth; which in the case of boys happens at eight, and of females at 7 years.

## THREE STROKES.

齟 Ch'he, The gums; also to bite with the teeth.

齟 Gan, The teeth appearing or growing out of the mouth. Read hwán, as 齟 軒 tsan hwán, irregular teeth.

齟 Heih, To bite, to gnaw. 齟 he heih, to devour. 胡齟 hoo heih, a man's name.

## FOUR STROKES.

齟 Hang, To bite.

齟 Heao, To gnash the teeth, in anger. 齟 ch'he heao, to lap over, as the teeth.

齟 K'hín, A disease of the tongue; a cow having a sore under its tongue; to be grieved or pity exceedingly.

齟 Nā, To bite. Read chá, as 齟 齟 chá nā, the teeth chattering.

齟 Pá, As 齟 齟 pā ya, the teeth sticking out of the mouth; irregular teeth.

齟 Ya, As 齟 齟 cha ya, irregular teeth. 齟 齟 ya yu, distorted teeth. 齟 齟 gaou ya, disinclined to hear, unwilling to listen. 齟 齟 tsóo ya, the teeth not standing straight.

齟 Yin, The gums. 齟 齟 yin yin, wrangling and disputing. Also changed, in a passion.

dogs fighting, and shewing their teeth. Read k'hin, the palate. Read jen, to laugh. Read k'hwän, the appearing; to shew one's teeth; to bite.

## FIVE STROKES.

**齧** Cha, To gnash the teeth; to open the mouth and shew the teeth. **齧** yao cha, irregular teeth. Read ch'he, rotten teeth. Read tsae, distorted teeth.

**齧** Cha, As **齧** tsü chä, to bite.

**齧** Che, To chew the cud. Read sē, a sheep chewing the cud.

**齧** Chen, To pick the teeth.

**齧** Ch'he, The gums.

**齧** Ch'he, To chew the cud, as an ox. Also written **齧**

**齧** Chwa, The sound of chewing. **齧** kē chwa, large teeth.

**齧** Kēa, To bite, to gnaw a bone. Read k'ho, as **齧** k'ho go, like the teeth.

**齧** K'heu, A swelling of the gums; loose gums.

**齧** Lēh, The noise of eating anything crisp. **齧** lēh lēh, the sound of craunching. Read lēh, the sound of gnawing.

**齧** Ling, Years, age. **齧** ling nēn, years of age.

**齧** Pacu, The teeth exposed.

**齧** She, Good teeth.

**齧** Shih, To bite with the teeth; the noise of gnawing.

**齧** Teaou, To begin to shed the teeth. **齧** tei, not yet shed the teeth.

**齧** Thee, To craunch any thing hard.

**齧** T'hi, To gnaw.

**齧** Tsao, As **齧** tsao wob, irregular teeth; like the teeth of a saw, some standing out, and some in. Also to bite, to chew.

**齧** Yen, To open the mouth wide, and shew the teeth. The gums not covering the teeth.

## SIX STROKES.

**齧** Che, An ox eating grass; to lick up the grass.

**齧** Chih, To craunch any thing hard; the noise of craunching.

**齧** E, As **齧** tse e, to bite, to gnaw.

**齧** Hēa, The sound of the teeth against any thing hard; the sound of gnawing.

**齧** K'han, To bite, to gnaw. Read yin, the gums.

**齧** K'heu, The teeth broken through rottenness.

**齧** K'hew, The teeth of an old man, hollowed out like a mortar; the teeth of an eight-year-old horse.

**齧** K'heuen, Broken teeth. Some say, hollow teeth. **齧**

然而笑 k'heuen jén ūrh sehou,  
to laugh and shew the teeth.

**齧** Kwó, The sound of chew-  
ing; the noise made by the  
teeth.

**齧** LA, The noise of craunch-  
ing a bone. To gnaw.

**齧** Ming, The teeth.

**齧** Nēē, To gnaw. **齧**  
**骨** woó nēē kwūh, do not

gnaw your bones. **齧桑** nēē sang,  
the name of a place, and of an in-  
sect. **齧齒** nēē ch'hè, the name  
of a bird. **齧鐵** nēē t'hèē, the  
name of a beast. **齧苦蕒** nēē  
k'hoó kin, the name of a plant. A  
surname.

**齧** Ping, The teeth.

**齧** Sēē, To chew the cud, as  
sheep do.

**齧** Sīh, The teeth exposed.

**齧** T'hā, To eat; read hēē, to  
take into the mouth.

**齧** Yac, Irregular teeth.

**齧** Yaou, As **齧骨** yaou  
kwūh, to gnaw a bone. **齧**

**刀** yaou jin, to bite knives.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**齧** Gan, The gums.

**齧** Go, As **齧齒** k'ho go,  
like the teeth.

**齧** Hēē, Crooked teeth; teeth  
coming out double. Broken  
teeth: the sound of chewing.

**齧** K'hwān, To bite, to gnaw;  
the teeth rising up; the  
teeth falling out.

**齧** Kūh, To work in ivory  
The sound of the teeth.

**齧** Nēē, to gnaw. Same as **齧**

**齧** Swan, The teeth set on edge

**齧** T'ho, Distorted teeth.

**齧** T'ho, Horse's teeth long

**齧** Tso, The noise of the teeth  
brought close together.

**齧** Tso, The teeth irregular.

**齧** Yin, To bite, to gnaw. Al-  
so the gums.

**齧** Yu, As **齧齧** tsoo yu,  
distorted teeth, one sticking  
out, and another wanting. **其志**  
**齧齧** he ché tsoo yu, his inten-  
tion was distorted.

## EIGHT STROKES.

**齧** Chae, The noise of chewing  
and gnawing.

**齧** Chan, As **齧軒** chan  
han, irregular teeth. Read  
san, the teeth dropping out.

**齧** E, To gnaw. A surname,  
and a man's name.

**齧** E, As **齧齒** e ch'hè, the  
teeth of an old man, to get  
new teeth in old age. Small teeth  
springing up after the old ones have  
dropped out.

**齧** E, As **齧齧** cha e, the  
teeth exposed. To gnash  
the teeth.

**齧** Hēen, To gnash the teeth  
in a rage.

**齧** Ke, A mad dog.



**齧** K'ēp, As **齧** k'ēn yen, the teeth exposed.

**齧** K'he, To gnaw.

**齧** Kūh, To bite, to gnaw.

**齧** Tsīh, To bite, to gnaw; to suck a wound, in order to extract the pus. Read ts'hīh, the teeth standing up.

**齧** Tsō, As **齧** tsō tsō, to gnaw.

**齧** Tsoó, The teeth injured by acids.

**齧** Tsow, Distorted teeth; the teeth jumbled together; the teeth inclined on one side. **齧** tsow gow, irregular teeth.

## NINE STROKES.

**齧** Chā, As **齧** chā nā, the teeth moving.

**齧** Gō, As **齧** yin gō, the gums.

**齧** Gow, The teeth uneven, corrupt: applied to anything uneven, as the nave of a wheel.

**齧** 差 gow ch'ha, in disorder and confusion. Read yu, as **齧** tsow yu, the teeth growing again.

**齧** Hō, As **齧** lā hō, the sound of crunching anything.

**齧** Kan, To gnaw: read han, to hold in the mouth, without biting. Read gan, the teeth sticking up; the noise of chewing.

**齧** Read hō, the teeth growing crooked.

**齧** Keu, Decayed teeth, worms in the teeth; the tooth-ache

arising from decayed teeth. **齧** opening wide the mouth and shewing the teeth. **齧** ch'he key, to cure the tooth-ache.

**齧** K'heā, As **齧** k'heā yay, the teeth protruding.

**齧** Lā, As **齧** lā k'hō, the noise of crunching anything with the teeth. **齧** lā fei, to bite anything fat. Sometimes

found erroneously divided into two characters.

**齧** ō, As **齧** ō tsō, to urge, to press upon; the teeth too near together. Also small

teeth pushing the others out of their places. An ancient expression for bending reverently. Small.

**齧** Seu, The teeth set on edge.

**齧** Read so, the teeth affected by sour things.

**齧** Shih, The noise made by gnawing a bone.

**齧** Yén, The teeth exposed, to laugh and shew the teeth.

Read yén, as **齧** san yén, the teeth sticking up high: also high and imminent in general.

**齧** Yin, The teeth even.

**齧** Yun, Toothless. **齧** 然 yun jén ch'he tui, the teeth all fallen out. Read

k'hwān, the teeth appearing.

## TEN STROKES.

**齧** Gae, and Kae, The teeth broken, or irregular; the double teeth, or grinders.

**齧** K'hác, To grind the teeth in sleep.

**齧** Pô, To gnaw anything hard; the noise of crunching anything.

**齧** Tëen, A double tooth, or grinder: the wisdom teeth, obtained by men at 24, and by women at 21 years of age. **生齧** **牙** sâng t'ien yáy, to get one's wisdom teeth. Hard teeth.

**齧** Ts'hang, Smaller teeth by the sides of larger one's; the sound of gnawing.

**齧** Ts'het, The teeth irregular, or broken; to dress hence.

**齧** Ts'he, Irregular teeth. Read tse, the teeth falling out, or uneven. The mere gums; a man's name.

**齧** Tse, To chew the cud, to ruminate.

**齧** Tsow, To draw the teeth; to bite, to gnaw; the bit of a bridle in a horse's mouth; toothless. Read ts'ih, the teeth near each other, or fitting into each other. Also to correspond in anyway; also carriages locking into each other.

**齧** Yen, The teeth irregular.

**齧** Yth, Deer chewing the cud.

**齧** The gullet, or the first stomach to which the grass descends, from whence it is brought up and chewed over again.

## ELEVEN STROKES.

**齧** Cha, Irregular teeth; the back teeth, or grinders.

**齧** K'hin, As **齧** 齧 k'hin yin, to shew the teeth.

**齧** Nefh, The tooth-ache; diseased teeth.

**齧** Ts'han, Children's teeth; milk teeth.

**齧** Ts'hang, Small teeth.

**齧** Tsh, Teeth meeting each other; to bite.

## TWELVE STROKES

**齧** K'een, As **齧** 齧 k'een yaou, to bite or gnaw a bone.

Poor devils blaming each other, as having no enjoyment, and being bound up nine times a day.

**齧** K'he, The teeth in danger of falling out.

**齧** Tsuy, To scrape or pick the teeth.

**齧** Yau, To bite and gnaw.

**齧** Yin, To laugh: one says, the teeth even.

**齧** Yen, Toothless.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

**齧** E, To bite, and gnaw.

**齧** K'ê, The noise of the teeth chattering.

**齧** K'hin, To shut the mouth; the teeth of a saw bent inwards.

**齧** K'hwin, To bite, to gnaw, a pig gnawing anything.

**齧** Tsan, As **齧** 齧 tsan tsow, toothless, destitute of both front teeth and grinders.

**齧** Tsou, Irregular teeth.

𪔐

Tea, The teeth affected by sour things, or set on edge.

FOURTEEN AND MORE STROKES

齧

Tae, To bite.

齧

Ts'hai, Sharp teeth: one says, mixed with sand.

齧

Lä, The sound of craunching.

齧

Chih, Teeth.

齧

Leih, Diseased teeth.

齧

Léen, The teeth exposed.

齧

Tsan, As 齧 tsan yen, the teeth projecting high.

齧

Yen, Good-looking; high teeth; irregular teeth.

齧

Yä, Broken, or defective teeth: fragments left by wild beasts after eating. A potsherd, or broken vessel.

齧

Tszc, The teeth uneven.

THE 212<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

龍 Lùng.

龍

Lùng, A dragon, the chief of the scaly tribe, that can appear or disappear at pleasure, or become large or small, long or short, as it pleases; which in the spring mounts up to heaven, and in the autumn dives down into the deep.

蛟龍

keau lùng, the scaly dragon.

應龍

ying lùng, a flying dragon.

虬龍

kew lùng, the horned dragon.

螭龍

le lùng, a dragon without horns.

螭龍

le lùng, a dragon that has not

yet ascended to heaven. 乘六

龍以御天 ching lüh lüng é

yü ('hüen, he mounted on six dragons to ride up to heaven. 龍尾

lùng wei, the tale of Scorpio. 龍

門 lùng mên, an important pass

near the Yellow river, Lat. 35 40.

N. Long. 6. 6. W. The name of a

city, and an office. 蒼龍 tsang

lùng, a famous horse. 龍轉

lùng fóc, the name of a gem. 龍

骨木脂 lùng kwüh müt che,

euphorbia gum. 龍膽 lùng tàn,

gentian. 龍牙菜 lùng yá

ts'haé, agrifolium euparterium gro-

corum. 龍涎香 lùng yén néang,

amber. 白龍鬚 pih lùng seu,

tree moss. 燭龍 chüh lùng, the

name of a god. A surname, and a

man's name. Used for anything

royal, or imperial, as 龍眼 lùng

yén, the royal glance. 龍位

lùng wei, the imperial throne. 龍

筆 lùng pèh, the imperial pencil.

Also thorough, gracious; harmoni-

ous; budding forth. 私龍斷

sze lùng twan, a private pecuniator

of grain. A mixture of black and

white colours.

## THREE STROKES.

𪔐

Heung, To cover over the dragon.

𪔐

Kung, Respectful, careful; to ascend. Read yüth to

𪔐

screen the light of a candle. A candle shade.

𪔐

Lung, The name of an animal.

**龐** P'hang, A high house. Confused, mixed. A surname. Read lung, to fill up. **龐洪** lung hung, complete, abundant; the name of a place. Read pung, filled to the full.

## FOUR STROKES.

**穰** Lung, Blighted corn.

**隴** Lung, A red colour.

**龔** Yen, High and bright.

## SIX STROKES.

**龍** K'uen, The backbone of a dragon.

**龕** K'han, Dragon-like. Also to receive, to contain, to hold. **龕囊** k'han nang, a bag.

**龕取** k'han ts'heu, to take possession of. Also a sound; to overcome. A pagoda, or turret for the reception of the ashes of Buddhist priests. A niche for the reception of an idol. **聖人龕** shing jin k'han, the binnacle in a Chinese junk.

**龔** Kung, To give, to present.

**龔** Also careful, reverential. The name of a district. A surname.

**隴** Lung, A gem used in deprecating drought.

**隴** Lung, To unite, to inclose, to hold in connection, to grasp, or hold together. A halter for a horse's head; to ride on horse-back; to drag.

**龔** Lung, A wizard.

## EIGHT AND NINE STROKES.

**龍** Lung, The rumbling of thunder,

**龍** Tā, A flying dragon. To frighten, to alarm.

**龍** Ling, A dragon. Also spiritual, excellent.

**龍** Tā, A dragon in motion.

## THE 213TH RADICAL.

**龜** Kwei.

**龜** Kwei, A tortoise, the chief of testaceous animals, which has its bones outside and its flesh within. Also ornamented, to advance. The Chinese reckon ten sorts; viz. **神龜** shin kwei, the divine tortoise. **靈龜** ling kwei, the spiritual tortoise. **攝龜** shé

kwei, the tortoise used in divination. **寶龜** paou kwei, the precious tortoise. **文龜** wān kwei, the striped or variegated tortoise. **筮龜** shé kwei, the prognosticating tortoise. **山龜** san kwei, the land tortoise. **澤龜** ts'ih kwei, the marsh tortoise. **水龜** shw'ü kwei, the water tortoise. **火龜** hō kwei, the fire tortoise. They also speak of a **賁龜** pe kwei, a tortoise with three feet. **龜貨** kwei hō, money, because tortoise-shell was formerly used as the circulating medium. **天龜** t'heen

kwei, a constellation, The name of a place; and of a hill; the name of an officer who took care of the tortoises used in divination. **龜目**

kwei mûh, a goblet, a wine cup.  
Read kew, the name of a country  
in the west; and of a district. Read  
kwan, benumbed. 烏龜 wookwei,  
a cuckold.

**嬌** Kwei, A woman's name;  
who knew strange things.

**髡** Tseou, To adorn anything  
with hairs.

**龜** Kan, A tortoise.

**龜** Kow, A kind of tortoise.

**龜** Jen, The edge of a tortoise-  
shell; various persons had  
them of different diameters accord-  
ing to their different ranks. A  
large tortoise.

**龜** Tsûh, As 龜 蚶 tsûh  
keûh, a large sea-prawn, or  
lobster.

**龜** Tseou, To scorch the tor-  
toise shell, in order to di-  
vine future events.

**龜** Tung, A kind of tortoise.

**龜** Kew, A marine animal.

**龜** P'he, A kind of tortoise.

**龜** K'heu, A toad.

**龜** Choó, As 烏龜 woo choó,  
a kind of tortoise.

**龜** K'hew, As 龜 茲 k'hew  
tsze, the name of a country  
in the west.

**龜** Yang, An animal found in  
the sea, which bristles up  
something on the top of its head  
like goose's claws.

**龜** Haou, A tortoise drawing in  
its head.

**龜** Hwuy, A large tortoise  
shaped like a hill.

**龜** Ling, A kind of yellow tor-  
toise.

## THE 214TH RADICAL

## 龜 Yŏ.

**龜** Yŏ, A musical reed with  
three holes; others say, hav-  
ing seven holes. Also the name of  
a measure, in the shape of a cup,  
containing 1,200 grains of millet;  
ten of these formed a 合 hŏ, ten 升  
hŏ a shing, or pint, and ten pints a  
斗 tŏw, or peck measure.

**龜** Yŏ, To look up.

**龜** Yin, A large pipe or reed

**龜** He, To harmonize, to com-  
bine. Same as 和 ho, also  
the name of a city, and a place; al-  
so of a hill, and a man's name.

**龜** Kêö, The sound of musical  
instruments. A musical in-  
strument.

**龜** Ch'huy, To blow into a pipe  
or reed.

**龜** P'he, The laws broken.

**龜** Yin, A low sound.

**龜** Heze, Music in harmony.  
Same as 諸

**龜** Yu, As 龜 呼 yu hoo, to  
call upon, to invoke 龜

玉 yu t'heer, to invoke heaven. with seven holes.

頌天 yu hô, harmonious, agreeing.

簫 Scou, A pipe or reed.

鼗 Leen, To beat a drum.

簫 Scou, Musical reeds of various length. A pan pipe.

簫 Che, A musical reed, one foot and four inches long.









## VOLUME II.

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部四网网网  
网兜网网网

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堇堇葦崑春菩莘蕩蓐芙亢華竹蓀莞箭茭藟萌歸藕歲箇菁寧苾蒌華蘭諸  
葵堇葦蘘蘗實善菜蒿薜藋蔞芎薄葵曉蒲駁蘭蘭接瀉藏蝨葛益蘇蔬菰稂  
莽算箇庵基萍莖散御榆妍淩焯莞蒔荻蔑葦毒拊藺菲苗藤蜜葬葱蔚叢勃  
同  
莽𪚒道庵基萍莖墜御蘭陵脾曉蒔蒿菱蒹繡藟蒲蒿慈萱葵葵蔥蔥茵薇  
彙解黎茜蔥天靡藍蔚茴莅薛蓄蔓菊坑茨芻蒼西雲黃肫莅此荷蓼蒬蘘菊  
同  
曾塲荔薑蕪蕪萸葵藍蔽菌蒞薛蓄蔓菊萊荆菊栗菅菴莧莧莠蒺蒺洵苳蒬藥軌  
竟榮留芪蔓蓋蔗瓠蓀草勤葵藝茵茵洒苑苈蕕簍篆首菱苟藥若夢食享葬  
同  
覓過蕃瞽侵葢煎苑莖草劉兼弊蜚蓄洒苑泝病蔓某箇菱著菜若夢養昔脆  
蓮董茗若忽彌芻葦葬齊秉算茲算若典龍共喪芻葬溝萱漢斜隋蒞蒞泉蠶  
同  
董董招繼葱赫薑蒿葵菁茅苒幽蟬甯燕苒𪚒鑿素荒莓菱漢節陌蒞殖莫葵  
菱殖陸菜菜伊芥彌剷蔥密饗萩作龍帚麻蒔朮蒔蒔夢粗芸谷藪荊蒱若莫  
同  
菱莎直尧芥麒芥苾薌薌葱密芮萩昨屯幕梳待和呵普芻匪芸夏莉劉緛緛算







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